

THE UNIVERSITY OF WINCHESTER

Faculty of Humanities and Social Science

Monasteries and Monasticism in late
Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

David Cousins

Doctor of Philosophy

January 2013

This thesis has been completed as a requirement
For a postgraduate degree of the University of Winchester

The word count is: 85,570

THE UNIVERSITY OF WINCHESTER**ABSTRACT FOR THESIS****Monasteries and Monasticism in late
Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)**

David Cousins

Faculty of Humanities and Social sciences

PhD

January 2013

Monasticism and monasteries were important features of medieval religion in every English county. The monasteries of Dorset differ from surrounding counties in that the majority were pre-Conquest houses of the Benedictine order. Little is known about them in the late medieval period. Lacking much of the documentation available in other counties, this thesis, therefore, focuses particularly on the demography of the monks and nuns, ecclesiastical patronage, and the management of the estates.

Ordination records identified Dorset monks and nuns and permitted an estimation of their ages. The names assumed by the monks on profession show that a high proportion of Dorset monks were locally recruited; a similar pattern to that reported for Devon and Somerset. The drop in numbers in the mid fifteenth century is in line with reported studies of other monasteries, but there was a recovery of numbers thereafter. Recruitment rates were consistent with a policy of limitation of numbers in the Dorset houses. Post Dissolution pension records, in giving a date of death, enabled simple studies of death rates, showing that life expectancy of former monks was no worse than experienced in a monastery. A close relationship existed between the heads of houses and landowners who subsequently obtained their lands.

Spreadsheets of details of the clerics instituted into benefices of each of the Dorset monasteries were prepared. These show the monastic church of Shaftesbury Abbey was served by a community of clerics who were either instituted to local livings, or chantry chapels, or were appointed as vicars choral by their prebendaries. Each Benedictine house had a few rich livings which attracted well-qualified clerics, who could act as potential advisors or lawyers for the abbeys. Alternatively they were appropriated to enhance the monastery's annual income. Most livings were too poor for appropriation; these were filled predominantly by non-graduates; those in Shaftesbury livings, often serving in the abbey church. The proportion of graduate clergy instituted by the Dorset monasteries increased from the fourteenth century.

Direct farming of demesnes generally ceased by the fifteenth century, but not by the Dorset monasteries. They maintained large numbers of sheep and directly cultivated their home farms, at least until the *Valor* assessments. Most of their estates were on the chalk downlands, which are part of the same chalk downlands of Wiltshire, where a similar tendency has been reported. Most of the estates of Sherborne Abbey lay away from this downland, and their farming pattern differed from that of the other houses.

This study has revealed the state of the Dorset monasteries in the late medieval period, enabling comparisons with monasteries in surrounding counties.

Contents

	Page
Abstract	1
Contents	2
Tables	4
Figures	8
Abbreviations	10
Declaration	14
Acknowledgements	15
Chapter 1: The Context – Monastic Houses in Dorset	17
1. Introduction	17
2. Survey of Sources Relating to Monastic Houses in Dorset	21
3. The Physical Remains of Monasteries in Dorset	31
4. The Monasteries of Dorset in Context.	35
Chapter 2: Objectives of this Study	39
Chapter 3: Monks and Nuns in Late Medieval Dorset	45
1. Introduction	45
2. General methodology	47
3. The Monks and Nuns of Dorset	54
4. Dorset Monks and Nuns at and after Dissolution	65
Chapter 4: The Ecclesiastical Patronage of the Dorset Monasteries	97
1. Introduction	97
2. Methodology	101
3. The Ecclesiastical Patronage of Shaftesbury Abbey	105
4. The Ecclesiastical Patronage of the other Benedictine Monasteries in Dorset	146
5. The Ecclesiastical Patronage of the Dorset Cistercian Monasteries	158
6. Ecclesiastical Patronage of the Alien Priories	162
7. Ecclesiastical patronage of the Dorset Monasteries – Summary and Conclusions	164
Chapter 5: The Estates of the Dorset Monasteries and their Management during the late Medieval Period	168
1. Introduction	168
2. The Estates of Milton Abbey	173
3. The Estates of Shaftesbury Abbey	185

	Page
4. The Estates of Abbotsbury Abbey	198
5. The Estates of Cerne Abbey	215
6. Estates of Sherborne Abbey	221
7. Estates of Bindon Abbey	226
8. Estates of Tarrant Abbey	229
9. Dorset Monastic Estates – discussion	232
Chapter 6: Discussion and Conclusions	240
Appendix	248
Bibliography	287
An Annex of Patronage Spreadsheets is provided at the end of the thesis.	305

Tables

	Page
Table 1: The Monasteries of Dorset.	20
Table 2: Estimates of the populations of Dorset and the surrounding counties in the medieval period.	36
Table 3: The wealth (in £) of Dorset and surrounding counties in the early fourteenth century.	36
Table 4: Percentage of <i>vills</i> held by the church in Somerset, Devon and Dorset.	37
Table 5: Comparison of the names of monks identified from ordination lists with the names of monks in the election records.	48
Table 6 Comparison of ordination records for the Dorset monks.	49
Table 7 Average times in years between ordinations to higher ranks for the four Dorset Benedictine abbeys.	51
Table 8 Analysis of surnames of the Dorset monks.	55
Table 9 Mortality in Abbotsbury Abbey in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.	58
Table 10 Mortality in Cerne Abbey in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.	59
Table 11 Mortality in Shaftesbury Abbey in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.	60
Table 12 Dorset monks who were graduates.	62
Table 13 Dorset monks granted dispensation to hold secular livings.	63
Table 14 Abbots of the Dorset Benedictine monasteries in the fifteenth century.	64
Table 15 The monks of Abbotsbury Abbey at the time of the Dissolution.	69
Table 16 The monks of Cerne Abbey at the time of the Dissolution.	74
Table 17 The monks of Milton Abbey at the time of the Dissolution.	76
Table 18 The monks of Sherborne Abbey at the time of the Dissolution.	78
Table 19 The nuns of Shaftesbury Abbey at the time of the Dissolution.	82
Table 20 The monks of Bindon Abbey at the time of the Dissolution.	84
Table 21 The monks of Forde Abbey at the time of the Dissolution.	85
Table 22 The nuns of Tarrant Abbey at the time of the Dissolution.	86
Table 23 The canons of Christchurch Priory at the time of the Dissolution.	89
Table 24 Monastic pensions as a percentage of net income for each Dorset monastery and the income per monk or nun for each of these monasteries.	92
Table 25 The number of Dorset advowsons held by each of the Dorset monasteries.	99
Table 26 The spiritual and temporal incomes of the Benedictine and Cistercian monasteries in Dorset.	101
Table 27 The benefices of Shaftesbury Abbey.	110
Table 28 Prebendal churches of Shaftesbury Abbey.	115

		Page
Table 29	Vicarages of the prebendal churches of Shaftesbury Abbey.	115
Table 30	List of benefices of Shaftesbury Abbey outside the town of Shaftesbury.	121
Table 31	Rectories and vicarages in the town of Shaftesbury.	122
Table 32	Unbeneficed clergy (stipendiary priests) listed as serving in Shaftesbury Abbey or in the abbey's benefices.	128
Table 33	Summary of details of the incumbents of the prebends of Shaftesbury Abbey	132
Table 34	The Shaftesbury Abbey prebendaries – numbers of privileged and lesser clergy.	133
Table 35	Summary of details of incumbents of the rectories and vicarages of Shaftesbury Abbey.	136
Table 36	Examples of careers of Shaftesbury Abbey's clerics.	143
Table 37	Privileged clergy in Shaftesbury Abbey's benefices.	145
Table 38	The livings of Abbotsbury Abbey.	147
Table 39	The livings of Cerne Abbey.	150
Table 40	The livings of Milton Abbey.	151
Table 41	The livings of Sherborne Abbey.	152
Table 42	Graduate clergy in the benefices of the abbeys of Abbotsbury and Cerne.	154
Table 43	Graduate clergy in the benefices of the abbeys of Milton and Sherborne.	155
Table 44	Summary of graduate clergy in the benefices of Dorset Benedictine abbeys.	156
Table 45	The number of privileged or graduate clergy in benefices of the four Benedictine monasteries for five selected years.	157
Table 46	The livings of the Dorset Cistercian monasteries.	159
Table 47	The livings of the Dorset alien priories.	163
Table 48	The estates of Milton Abbey in 1535, as reported in the <i>Valor</i> .	174
Table 49	Terminology used in the <i>Valor</i> and estate accounts, for describing sheep of different ages.	175
Table 50	Sheep on the estates of Milton Abbey in 1535.	176
Table 51	Sheep on the manor of Sydling, stock accounts, 1531-2.	177
Table 52	The total number of sheep in Milton Abbey's flocks in specialised folds at various farms and sub-manors in Sydling for years for which stock accounts are available.	179
Table 53	Some leases made by Milton Abbey in the sixteenth century.	183
Table 54	Grain rents as listed in the <i>Valor</i> , compared with the granator's account of 1518-19, and a copy of the list of grain rents in the Augmentation Office records.	187

	Page
Table 55	Available data on numbers of Shaftesbury Abbey's sheep on its manors at various dates. 194
Table 56	The names of some of Shaftesbury Abbey's officials in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. 197
Table 57	Summary of assessments of the extent of the manors of Abbotsbury Abbey in 1086. 198
Table 58	Summary of the assessments of the extent of the manors of Abbotsbury Abbey in 1343. 199
Table 59	Summary of the assessments of the extent of the manors of Abbotsbury Abbey in 1348. 200
Table 60	The estates of Abbotsbury Abbey from the <i>Valor</i> of 1535. 202
Table 61	Fleeces produced by Abbotsbury Abbey in 1377. 205
Table 62	Sheep flocks and wool production at Abbotsbury manor in 1441. 206
Table 63	Sheep flocks at Abbotsbury manor in 1463-4. 206
Table 64	Sheep flocks and wool production at Abbotsbury manor in 1490-1. 207
Table 65	Sheep flocks and wool production at Abbotsbury manor in 1527-8 and 1531-2. 208
Table 66	Summary of the granators' accounts for 1368-9 and 1404-5. 210
Table 67	Grain harvested and sown at Abbotsbury grange for selected years. 211
Table 68	Some tenants of Abbotsbury Abbey's manor farms in 1540. 214
Table 69	The estates of Cerne Abbey in 1356. 216
Table 70	A summary of the main estates of Cerne Abbey from the <i>Valor</i> of 1535, showing sheep on demesne lands and grain rents. 218
Table 71	Sherborne Abbey's main estates in 1535. 222
Table 72	The estates of Sherborne Abbey as recorded in the inquisition of 1349. 224
Table 73	The manors and main estates belonging to Bindon Abbey in 1535. 227
Table 74	The main estates of Tarrant Abbey in 1535. 231
Table 75	Members of the commission making the <i>Valor</i> assessments for each monastery. 233
Table 76	Sheep on the manors of Sydling and Abbotsbury for various years. 234
Table 77	Sheep flocks and grain rents for the Dorset monasteries and Wilton Abbey in 1535. 235
Table 78	Manors where there is evidence in the <i>Valor</i> for arable farming. 236

Appendix Tables

	Page
Table 1. Some elections of Abbotsbury abbots	248
Table 2. Some elections of Cerne abbots.	249
Table 3. Some elections of Milton abbots.	250
Table 4. Some elections of Sherborne abbots.	251
Table 5. Some elections of Shaftesbury abbesses.	252
Table 6. The monks of Abbotsbury Abbey.	253
Table 7. The monks of Cerne Abbey.	255
Table 8. The monks of Milton Abbey.	257
Table 9. The monks of Sherborne Abbey.	259
Table 10. The nuns of Shaftesbury Abbey.	261
Table 11. The monks of Bindon Abbey.	264
Table 12. The canons of Christchurch Priory.	265
Table 13. The estates of Milton Abbey as recorded in the Domesday Book.	267
Table 14. The estates of Milton Abbey in 1535.	268
Table 15. Sheep movements, Sydling 1316-17.	270
Table 16. Sheep movements, Sydling 1485-6.	271
Table 17. Sheep movements, Sydling 1518-1519.	272
Table 18. Sheep movements, Sydling 1522-1523.	273
Table 19. Sheep movements, Sydling 1531-1532.	274
Table 20. Sheep movements, Compton 1338-1339	275
Table 21. Sheep movements, Compton 1480-1481.	276
Table 22. Sheep movements, Compton 1482-1483.	277
Table 23. Sheep movements, Compton 1507-1508.	277
Table 24. Incomes from Shaftesbury Abbey's estates from <i>Valor</i> .	278
Table 25. Shaftesbury Abbey's sheep flocks in 1517, 1518, and 1535.	279
Table 26. Sheep movements, manor of Abbotsbury, 1377.	280
Table 27. Sheep movements, manor of Abbotsbury, 1441.	281
Table 28. Sheep movements, manor of Abbotsbury, 1463.	283
Table 29. Sheep movements, manor of Abbotsbury, 1491	283
Table 30. Sheep movements, manor of Abbotsbury, 1528.	284
Table 31. Sheep movements, manor of Abbotsbury, 1532.	285

Figures

		Page
Figure 1	Map of Dorset, showing locations of monastic houses.	19
Figure 2	The Site of Cerne Abbey from the hill.	33
Figure 3	An arch from East Holme Priory incorporated into the eighteenth century chapel at Creech Grange.	34
Figure 4	Prints of Abbotsbury and Bindon Abbeys, showing detail which no longer survives.	35
Figure 5	Ordination by a bishop. Fifteenth- century window, Melbury Bubb, Dorset.	46
Figure 6	Decorated capital “R” at the start of the record of the election of Edith Bonham as abbess of Shaftesbury Abbey.	54
Figure 7	The variation of monastic population with date, based on election records in the registers of the bishops of Salisbury.	58
Figure 8	The number of monks ordained as acolytes over ten year periods.	61
Figure 9	The decorated “C” at the start of the accounts for 1601.	66
Figure 10	Signatures of Roger Hardy from a letter of c. 1545, and Roger Rodden from the Surrender deed of 1539.	70
Figure 11	Two bosses from the roof of the porch at Hilton Church.	71
Figure 12	Comparison of the handwriting of Simon Berwycke (Norton) from a signature on the Surrender deed (top) and entries in the Poole parish registers.	75
Figure 13	The chancel of the church at Osborne.	80
Figure 14	The names of the nuns of Tarrant Abbey as recorded on the Surrender Deed.	86
Figure 15	Comparison of deaths in successive five year periods between former monks and nuns.	91
Figure 16	Comparison of the number of monks and nuns still surviving in successive five year periods.	91
Figure 17	The benefices of Shaftesbury Abbey.	111
Figure 18	A list of benefices recorded in the Shaftesbury Abbey cartulary.	114
Figure 19	The Easter Sepulchre in Tarrant Hinton church.	138
Figure 20	The churches of Bradford-on-Avon and Cheselbourne.	139
Figure 21	Benefices of Shaftesbury Abbey which are close to the abbey church.	141
Figure 22	Candle Purse church and the brass of Richard Brodeway.	144
Figure 23	The manors of the Dorset monasteries showing their position relative to the chalk downlands.	171
Figure 24	The estates of Milton Abbey in 1535.	177

		Page
Figure 25	The estates of Shaftesbury Abbey in 1535.	186
Figure 26	Shaftesbury Abbey's barn at Barton Farm, Bradford on Avon.	191
Figure 27	Movements of sheep between Shaftesbury Abbey's manors, 1517-8.	195
Figure 28	The estates of Abbotsbury Abbey in 1535.	201
Figure 29	The barn at Abbotsbury Abbey's grange from a postcard of c. 1906.	209
Figure 30	Total acreage of grain sown for the years 1377-1535, as summarised in surviving ministers' accounts for Abbotsbury.	212
Figure 31	The main estates of Cerne Abbey in 1535.	217
Figure 32	The barn on Cerne Abbey's grange at Cerne Abbas.	220
Figure 33	Sherborne Abbey's manors in Dorset in 1535.	221
Figure 34	The most important estates of Bindon Abbey.	229
Figure 35	The estates of Tarrant Abbey in 1535.	230

Abbreviations

Betty, <i>Suppression</i>	J.H. Betty, <i>The Suppression of the Monasteries in the West Country</i> (Gloucester, 1989).
BL	British Library
Boswell, <i>Diocese of Bristol</i>	E. Boswell, <i>The Ecclesiastical Benefices of the several Deaneries of the Archdeaconry and Diocese of Bristol</i> (Sherborne, 1826).
Brown, <i>Patronage</i>	R. Brown, 'The Ecclesiastical Patronage of the Bishops of Winchester', 1282-1530, <i>Southern History</i> , vol. 24 (2002)
Chandler, <i>Shaftesbury</i>	J. Chandler, <i>A Higher Reality – The History of Shaftesbury's Royal Nunnery</i> (Salisbury, 2003).
CPL	W.H. Bliss, C. Johnson, and J.A. Twemlow (eds.), <i>Calendar of Entries in Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland. Papal Letters</i> , vols. 1-14, Public Record Office, (1933).
CPR	<i>Calendar of Patent Rolls</i>
Cross, <i>Monks and Nuns</i>	C. Cross, and N. Vickers, <i>Monks, Friars and Nuns in Sixteenth Century Yorkshire</i> , Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, vol. CL (1995), p. 2.
RCHME	Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England.
RCHME Dorset	<i>An Inventory of Historical Monuments in the County of Dorset</i> .
Davis, <i>London Clergy</i>	V. Davis, <i>Clergy in London in the Middle Ages. A Register of Clergy ordained in the Diocese of London based on Episcopal Ordination Lists 1361-1539</i> (London, 2000). Book includes a CD of data.
DHC	Dorset History Centre
Dunning, <i>Somerset Monasteries</i>	R. Dunning, <i>Somerset Monasteries</i> (Stroud, 2001).
Emden, <i>Oxford to 1500</i>	A.B. Emden, <i>A Biographical Register of the University of Oxford to A.D. 1500</i> , 3 vols. (Oxford, 1957-9,)
Emden, <i>Cambridge</i>	A.B. Emden, <i>A Biographical Register of the University of Cambridge to 1500</i> (Cambridge, 1963).
Emden, <i>Oxford to 1540</i>	A.B. Emden, <i>A Biographical Register of the University of Oxford 1501-1540</i> (Oxford, 1974).
Fowler, <i>Sherborne</i>	J. Fowler <i>Medieval Sherborne</i> (Dorchester, 1951).
Frost, <i>Thornton Abbey</i>	J.A. Frost, "Thornton Abbey: canons and their careers within the cloister", J. Burton, K. Stöber, <i>Medieval Church Studies 19, The Regular Canons in the Medieval British Isles</i> (Turnhout, Belgium, 2012).
Fry, <i>Chuntries</i>	'Dorset Chuntries' <i>Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society</i> , vol. 29.
Hare, <i>Monks as Landlords</i>	J.N. Hare 'The Monks as Landlords: The leasing of the Monastic Demesnes in Southern England', in Barron, C.M. Harper-Bill, C. (ed.) <i>The Church in Pre-reformation Society – Essays in Honour of F.R.H. Du Boulay</i> (Woodbridge, 1985), pp. 93-4.
Hare, <i>Prospering Society</i>	J. Hare, <i>A Prospering Society, Wiltshire in the Later Middle Ages</i> (Hatfield, 2011).
Hartridge, <i>Vicarages</i>	R.A.R Hartridge, <i>A History of Vicarages in the Middle Ages</i> (New York, 1968).
Harvey, <i>Bradford</i>	Harvey, R.B. and Harvey B.K. 'Bradford on Avon in the 14 th Century,' <i>Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine</i> , vol. 86 (1993), pp. 118-129.
Harvey, <i>Westminster</i>	B. Harvey, <i>Living and Dying in England, 1100-1540, the Monastic Experience</i> (Oxford, 1995)

- Heads of Religious Houses* D. Knowles, C.N.L. Brooke, D.M. Smith V.C.M. London, (eds.), *The Heads of Religious Houses in England and Wales, Vol. 1 (940-1216)* (Cambridge, 2001).
D.M. Smith, V.C.M. London, (eds.), *Vol. 2 (1216-1377)* (Cambridge, 2006).
D.M. Smith, (ed.). *Vol. 3 (1377-1540)* (Cambridge, 1972).
- Hockey, *Edington* S.F. Hockey, *The Register of William Edington, Bishop of Winchester 1346-1366 – Part 2*, Hampshire Record Series, vol. 8 (1987).
- Hutchins 1774 J. Hutchins, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*, 1st edition, 2 vols. (London, 1774).
- Hutchins 1861 J. Hutchins, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*, P.W. Shipp, J.W. Hodson, (eds.), 3rd edition, 4 vols. (London, 1861-1870).
- Keen, *Weld Estate Dorset* Keen, L. and Carreck, A. (eds.) *Historic Landscape of the Weld Estate*, (Lulworth, 1987).
- Keen, *Sherborne Abbey* L. Keen and P. Ellis, 'Sherborne Abbey and School – Excavations 1972-76 and 1990', *Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Monograph* 16 (2005).
- Knowles, *Middle ages* D. Knowles, *The Religious Orders in England, vol. 2, To the end of the Middle Ages* (Cambridge, 1957).
- Knowles, *Tudor Age* D. Knowles, *Religious Orders in England, vol. 3, The Tudor Age*, (Cambridge, 1979), p.64.
- Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses* D. Knowles, R.N. Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses in England and Wales* (London, 1971).
- Luxford, *Patronage* J.M. Luxford, *The Art and Architecture of English Benedictine Monasteries – A Patronage History* (Woodbridge, 2005).
- LP Hen VIII* *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII*, vols. 1-16.
- McHardy, *Patronage* A.K. McHardy, 'Some patterns of Ecclesiastical Patronage in the Later Middle Ages', in D.M. Smith (ed.), *Studies in Clergy and Ministry in Medieval England* (York, 1991), pp. 20-37.
- Monasticon* W. Dugdale, R. Dodsworth, J. Stevens, J. Caley, E. Ellis, B. Bandinel (eds.), *Monasticon Anglicanum* (London, 1846).
- Monckton, *Sherborne* L. Monckton 'The Late Medieval Rebuilding of Sherborne Abbey', *Architectural History*, vol. 43 (2000), pp. 88-112.
- nd Not dated.
- Nightingale, *Church Plate* J.E. Nightingale, *Church Plate of the County of Dorset* (Salisbury, 1889).
- Nonarum* G. Vanderzee, (ed.) *Nonarum Inquisitiones in Curia Scacarii, Temp. Regis Edwardi III*, Record Commission (London 1807).
- Notitia Monastica* T. Tanner, *Notitia Monastica* (London, 1744), pp.101-110.
- PDNHS* *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*.
- Reg. Aiscough WSRO D1/2/10, *Register of William Aiscough* (1438-1450).
- Reg. Audley WSRO D1/2/14, *Register of Edmund Audley* (1502-1524).
- Reg. Beauchamp WSRO D1/2/11, *Register of Richard Beauchamp* vols. 1 and 2, (1450-1481).
- Reg. Blythe WSRO D1/2/13, *Register of John Blythe* (1494-1499).
- Reg. Bubwith WSRO D1/2/7, *Register of Nicholas Bubwith* (1407).
- Reg. Campeggio WSRO D1/2/15, *Register of Lorenzo Campeggio* (1524-1539).
- Reg. Chaundler WSRO D1/2/8, *Register of John Chaundler* (1417-1426).
- Reg. Erghum WSRO D1/2/4, *Register of Ralph Erghum* (1375-1388).
- Reg. *Ghent* C.T. Fowler, M.C.B. Dawes, (eds.), *Registrum Simonis de Gandavo, Diocesis Saresberiensis, AD 1297-1315*, Canterbury and York Society, vols. 40 and 41 (1934).

- Reg. Hallum* J.M. Horn, J.M. (ed.) *The Register of Robert Hallum, Bishop of Salisbury, 1407-1417*, Canterbury and York Society, vol. 72 (1982).
- Reg Langham* A.C.Wood, *Registrum Simonis Langham, Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi*, Canterbury and York Society (1956).
- Reg. Langton* D.P. Wright, (ed.), *The Register of Thomas Langton, Bishop of Salisbury, 1485-1493*, Canterbury and York Society, vol. 74 (1985).
- Reg. Martival* K. Edwards, (ed.), *The Registers of Roger Martival, Bishop of Salisbury, 1315-1330, part 1, The Register of Institutions*, Canterbury and York Society, vol.55 (1959).
- Reg. Mitford* WSRO D1/2/6, *Register of Richard Mitford* (1395-1407).
- Reg. Nevill* WSRO D1/2/9, *Register of Robert Nevill* (1427-1438).
- Reg. Salcot* WSRO D1/2/16, *Register of John Salcot* (1539-1557).
- Reg. Shaxton* WSRO D1/2/16, *Register of Nicholas Shaxton* (1535-1539).
- Reg. Waltham* T.C.B. Timmins, (ed.), *The Register of John Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury, 1388-1395*, Canterbury and York Society, vol. 80 (1994).
- Reg. Wyvil* WSRO D1/2/3, *Register of Robert Wyvil* (1330-1375).
- Savine, Eve of Dissolution* A. Savine, 'English Monasteries on the Eve of the Dissolution', in P. Vinogradoff (ed.) *Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History*, vol. 1 (Oxford,1909).
- SDNQ* *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*
- Smith , Bishops' Registers* D.M. Smith, *Guide to Bishops' Registers of England and Wales. A survey from the Middle Ages to the Abolition of the Episcopacy* (London, 1981).
- Snell, Suppression* L.S.Snell, *The Supression of the religious foundations of Devon and Cornwall* (Marazion, 1967)
- Squibb, Dorset Incumbents* G.D. Squibb, *Dorset Incumbents, 1542-1731*, reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society* vol. 75 (1954), pp. 115-132.
- Stacey, Shaftesbury Charters* N.E.Stacey (ed.) *Charters and Custumals of Shaftesbury Abbey* (Oxford, 2006).
- Taxatio* T. Astle, (ed.) *Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliae et Walliae Auctoritate P. Nicholas IV, circa 1291*, Record Commission (London, 1802).
- Thorn, Domesday* C. Thorn, and F. Thorn, (eds.), *The Domesday Book, Dorset* (Chichester, 1983)
- Tillotson, Monastery Society* J.H.Tillotson, (ed.) *Monastery and Society in the Late Middle Ages* (Woodbridge, 1988).
- Timmins, Dean Chandler* T.C.B. Timmins (ed.), *The Register of John Chandler, Dean of Salisbury 1404-17*, Wiltshire Record Society, (Devises, 1984).
- TNA* The National Archives, Kew
- Tolley, Sherborne* T.S. Tolley, 'Some historical interests at Sherborne ca 1400' , in Ormrod, W.M. (ed.) *England in the Fourteenth Century* (Woodbridge, 1986)
- Traskey, Milton* J.P. Traskey, *Milton Abbey – A Dorset Monastery in the Middle Ages* (Tisbury, 1978).
- Valor* J. Caley, J. Hunter (eds.) *Valor Ecclesiasticus temp. Henry VIII auctoritate regia institutus*, Record Commission (London, 1810-1834).
- VCH Dorset* W. Page, (ed.), *A History of the County of Dorset*, (Victoria Histories of the Counties of England), vol. 2 (1908).
- WCM* Winchester College Muniments
- WSRO* Wiltshire and Swindon Record Office

Money:

One pound sterling = 20 shillings = 240 pence.

Written as:

£1 – one pound sterling.

£1 5s 6d – One pound, five shillings and six pence.

(**£1 : 5 : 6** – Alternative short form, used in some tables.)

13s 7d – thirteen shillings and seven pence.

11d – eleven pence.

One mark = 13 shillings and 4 pence (two thirds of a pound sterling).

One New Penny (p) is equivalent to 2.4 old pennies (d).

Grain:

One quarter = 8 bushels

One bushel = 4 pecks

One peck = 8 gallons

Written as:

5 qtr – five quarters

3 bl - three bushels

Since this is a measure of volume, the weight of a quarter of grain will vary according to whether it is wheat, oats or barley and according to the moisture content and quality of the grain. For a very rough comparison, One quarter of wheat would weight about a quarter of a ton. A ton is approximately 1,000 kilograms.

Maps:

All maps are to be regarded as sketch maps to illustrate particular points. North is always at the top of the map. Approximate scales are given, where appropriate.

Other:

Editor – ed. (editors- eds.)

Folio- fol. (folios – fols.)

Foot note – fn. (footnotes – fns.)

Recto – r. Verso – v.

Page – p. (pages – pp.)

Volume – vol. (volumes – vols.)

Declaration, Copyright and Intellectual Property Rights

No portion of the work referred to in this thesis has been submitted in support of an application for another degree or qualification of this or any other university or other institute of learning.

I confirm that this thesis is entirely my own work.

Copyright in text of this Thesis rests with the author. Copies (by any process) either in full, or of extracts, may be made **only** in accordance with instructions given by the author. Details may be obtained from the RKE Office. This page must form part of any such copies made. Further copies (by any process) of copies made in accordance with such instructions may not be made without the permission (in writing) of the author.

Acknowledgements

I am very grateful to Professor Michael Hicks, my Director of Studies and to Dr. John Hare, my supervisor, for their helpful guidance, advice and enthusiastic encouragement over the past seven years.

I could not have undertaken this work without attending Professor Michael Hick's palaeography workshops and Tom Olding's Latin classes, and I am very grateful for this opportunity. I have also appreciated the companionship and support of my fellow PhD students, Dr. Cindy Wood, Elizabeth Eastlake, and Dr. Jill Hawkins.

This work has entailed spending much time in record offices and libraries, especially the Dorset History Centre, the Wiltshire and Swindon Record Office, the Hampshire record Office and The National Archives, and I have much appreciated the helpfulness of all the staff in these establishments. I am especially grateful to Dr. Mark Forrest, of the Dorset History Centre for his advice and encouragement regarding documents in their collection. I must also thank Suzanne Foster, the archivist of the Winchester College Muniments, for arranging a couple of visits for me to consult documents helpful for my research.

I owe a huge debt of thanks to my wife, Chris, for her support and encouragement despite having much to put up with whilst I was undertaking this research and preparing the thesis. She has provided practical support, by acting as a photographer on several visits to the Wiltshire and Swindon Record Office and in the proof reading of this thesis.

Finally, I must acknowledge how fortunate I have been to be working in the era of digital cameras, computer word and data processing, and internet databases. It would have been much more difficult without them.

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)**Chapter 1: The Context - Monastic Houses in Dorset****1. Introduction**

This thesis is a study of the monasteries of late medieval Dorset (1290- 1540). It treats three aspects in particular, the monks and nuns, the management of their spiritual and temporal estates, and their parish livings. This chapter sets out the context of this study, by reviewing the monastic houses of Dorset. It shows how the numbers, orders and dates of foundation of monasteries in Dorset are different from those in surrounding counties. It explains the challenges of studying Dorset monasteries and indeed monasticism in the late medieval period, arising from the shortage of surviving documents. This is compounded by the restricted survival of monastic structural remains in the county.

Following the introduction, which puts the study into context and discusses sources, there is a second chapter laying-out the objectives of the work. This is followed by a chapter presenting the results of the study of the Dorset monks and nuns and assessing how this compares with similar studies from other counties. It also discusses the monks and nuns at and after the Dissolution. Then follows a study of the ecclesiastical patronage of the Dorset monasteries. The penultimate chapter discusses the estates of the Dorset monasteries in the light of ministers' accounts which have survived, and other sources. The final chapter summarises the conclusions and assesses them in the context of the secular and ecclesiastical environments of the monasteries in the late medieval period.

The major sources for these studies were the registers of the bishops of Salisbury. The earliest surviving register is that of Bishop Simon de Gandavo (1297-1315) and thus 1290 was defined as starting date for this study. The Dorset monasteries were dissolved during March 1539. Accordingly, the end date of the study is 1540. For completeness, however, the lives of the ex-religious were traced until their deaths.

Although Dorset was an important part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Wessex, it declined in importance ecclesiastically relative to other counties from the second half of the tenth century until the Reformation. At the time of the Conquest there was a bishop of Sherborne and there were seven Benedictine houses in Dorset: Abbotsbury, Cerne, Cranborne, Horton, Milton, Shaftesbury, and Sherborne. There were significant changes after the Norman Conquest. In 1075, the episcopal see was moved from Sherborne to Old Sarum. Comparison of the confirmation charters of Ethelred I (998) with the Domesday Survey of 1086 show that the monastery of Sherborne did not incur any serious territorial losses in this transition.¹ In 1122,

¹ *VCH Dorset*, vol. 2, p. 63.

Bishop Roger of Salisbury united the abbey of Horton to Sherborne as a dependent cell, raising Sherborne, of which he, as bishop, was the titular head, to the dignity of an abbey.² Cranborne declined in importance after the conquest, and became a cell of Tewkesbury Abbey in 1102.

In Dorset there were an additional five Benedictine houses, which were cells of French abbeys, founded shortly after the conquest. These were the alien priories of Frampton (a cell of the abbey of St. Stephen, Caen), Loders (a cell of the abbey of St. Mary de Montebourg), Povington (a cell of Bec-Hellouin), Spettisbury (a cell of the abbey of St. Leger), and Wareham (a cell of the abbey of Lire). Until 1414, these priories were frequently in the hands of the king, as they were a potential threat during wars with France. As is shown in Table 1, by 1437 they had been removed from French control and granted to other religious organisations in England.

A small cell of the Cluniac priory of Montacute was founded at East Holme in the middle of the 12th century. In about 1290, a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers was founded at Friar Mayne.

Forde Abbey, a Cistercian house, the daughter house of Waverley Abbey in Surrey, was founded in 1136 in Devon, very close to the Dorset border. In 1149, a small Cistercian house was founded at Little Bindon, near Lulworth. This site proved to be unsuitable, and in 1172 Roger de Newburgh and his wife Maud transferred the foundation to a larger and more suitable site at Great Bindon near Wool. Bindon Abbey was a daughter house of Forde Abbey. The Cistercian nunnery of Tarrant Keynes was founded in 1228.

There were also two other very small houses of uncertain attribution, the priory chantry of Wilkswood, at Langton Matravers, near Swanage, and the priory hermitage of Blackwood. In addition, there were four small friaries, and two hospitals in Dorset which have been specifically excluded from this project. There was also, at Wimborne in Dorset, a royal free chapel or college of secular canons, which has also been excluded from this study.

Although, Forde Abbey is now in Dorset, following the boundary changes of 1974, it was formerly in the county of Devon. It was always in the Exeter diocese and in documents it is always described as Forde Abbey, in the county of Devon. Similarly, Christchurch Priory, a house of Augustinian canons regular of pre-Conquest origin is currently in Dorset, but before the boundary changes of 1974, it was in Hampshire and in the diocese of Winchester. The majority of the advowsons and estates of both Forde Abbey and Christchurch Priory lay

² J. Burrow, *A History of Histories* (London, 2009), p.243. Burrow quotes the epigram used by William of Malmesbury in his *Historia Novella*, in which he describes Bishop Roger's action as: *abbatias in episcopatum, res episcopatus in abbatiam* (turn abbeys into a bishopric, the property of a bishopric into an abbey) The consequences for Sherborne Abbey of the move of the bishopric from Sherborne to Old Sarum, and the actions of Bishop Roger to enhance the status of Sherborne are described in Fowler 1951, pp. 66-116. At this time, Bishop Roger also united to Sherborne the small priory of Kidwelly in South Wales as a dependent cell.

outside Dorset. For these reasons, both of these houses have been excluded from the study, although reference will be made to both of them, in order to complete the overall assessment of monasticism in Dorset.

Dorset is unusual in that, apart from the two Cistercian houses, the Cluniac cell at East Holme, and the preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers, it had no other non-Benedictine foundations. In particular there were no houses of Canons Regular and no Carthusians.

A summary of Dorset's monasteries is presented in Table 1.³ This table summarises the main features of the monasteries. Their geographical distribution in Dorset is shown in the map given in Figure 1. Thus Dorset monasteries can be considered as a coherent group, compared with monastic communities in other counties.



³ Much of this information in this table comes from Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses*, also M. Heale, *Dependent Priorities of Medieval English Monasteries* (Woodbridge, 2004), supplemented by the *Valor* and *VCH Dorset*.

Monastery	Class	Foundation Date	Founder	Patron	Notes	Physical Remains	Taxation of 1291: Total	Taxation of 1291: Spiritual	Value: Total	Value: Spiritual	Size at Dissolution
BENEDICTINE											
Abbotbury	Abbey	ca.1026	Cross, servant of Canute.	King	Formerly a secular college. Changed to Benedictine monks in time of Edward the Confessor.	Barr and a few other domestic buildings.	£135 15s 3d	£13 9s 4d	£401 15s 10d	£45 9s 3d	Abbot and 9 monks
Cerne	Abbey	967	Aethelmar, Son of Alward, nobleman of King Aethelred	King	Traditionally founded by St. Augustine. Dedicated to St. Peter, St. Mary and St. Ewald.	Barr, gatehouse, guest house.	£177 8s 0d	£13 17s 4d	£575 17s 10d	£48 9s 6d	Abbot and 16 monks
Milton	Abbey	993	King Aethelstan	King		Abbey church and abbot's residence	£136 7s 8d	£9 18s 8d	£663 3s 3d	£66 11s 5d	Abbot and 11 monks
Shaftesbury	Abbey	705	Bishop Athelm, Refounded by Bishop Athelne, 996-1001.	King	Created Abbey 1122. Kioewly, in Cymarthenshin, was second dependent cell.	Abbey church and extensive domestic and other buildings.	£136 7s 8d	£9 12s 6d	£662 14s 6d	£103 18 0d	Abbot and 16 monks
Shaftesbury	Abbey/Nunnery	888	Alfred the Great	King		Converted remains of abbey church	£588 14s 0d	£14 0s 0d	£1166 8s 9d	£65 18s 2d	Abbot and 55 nuns
Cranborne	Abbey/Priory	980	Hayward Snow	King	Became a cell of Tewkesbury Abbey, 1102	None			£55 6s 1d		Prior and 2 monks
Hepton	Abbey/Priory	961 (?)	Ordgar, earl of Devon	King	Destroyed by Danes 997. Refounded 1090. Became a cell of Sherborne in 1122 or 1139.	None			£53 0s 0d	£9 7s 10d	Prior and 3 monks
CISTERCIAN											
Binton	Abbey	1172	Roger de Newburgh	Originally the de Newburgh's, after 1227, the king.	Founded by Roger de Newburgh. Daughter house of Fording Abbey.	Few standing remains, but excavated remains of abbey church and domestic buildings.	£107 6s 0d		£147 7s 9d	£13 4s 6d	Abbot and 7 monks
Fordle	Abbey	1116	Baldwin de Briouls		Founded by Baldwin de Briouls. Daughter house of Waverley Abbey.	Remains of domestic buildings forming part of the surviving house.			£360 15s 10d	£20 14s 6d	Abbot and 3 monks
Tarrant	Abbey/Nunnery	ca 1228	Bishop Peter of Salisbury	Queen Eleanor, then King	Founded by William de Kahaynes	Traces of domestic buildings in nearby farm.	£126 16s 4d		£214 7s 8d	£22 17s 3d	
CLUNIAN											
East Noleie	Priory	Mid 12th century	Robert de Lincoln		Founded by Robert de Lincoln as cell of Montacute Priory. Originally intended for 13 monks, but insufficient endowment. In 1407 became a cell of Montacute.	One removed arch survives in Crech George chapel	£5 10s 8d	£2 13s 8d	£16 9s 4d		2 monks
AUGUSTINIAN											
Crutchchurch	Priory	1150	Baldwin, earl of Devon and Richard de Redvers -Dean Hilary, bishop of Chichester and bishop of Winchester.		Collegiate church for 19 canons existed in the time of Edward the Confessor. Pulled down before 1095. Refounded in 1150.	Priory church only	£109 13s 10d		£312 0s 0d		Prior and 18 canons
ALEN PRIORIES											
Frankton	Priory/Alen	Recorded in Domesday Survey, 1077.	William I		Abbey of St. Eblene, Caen. Held by the Cher St. Stephen College, Westminster from 1437.	None	£294 (1337)				
Lodis	Priory/Alen	1107	Richard de Redvers		Priory of St. Mary Magdalene. Cell of St. Mary de Montebourg. Granted to Syon Abbey 1399.	None	£80 (1399)				
Povington	Priory/Alen	1086	Robert Fitz Gerold		Probably a grange. Abbot and monks of Bec-Hellouin. Later, parcel of priory of Gisors, another cell of Bec.	None	£11 (1291)				
Spettisbury	Priory/Alen	ca. 1100	Robert de Bellemonte, earl of Leicester		Abbey of St. Lezer. Leased privately 1390. Granted to Witham Priory by Henry V.	None	£35 (1535)				
Wareham	Priory/Alen	Early 12th century	Robert Earl of Leicester		Cell of Abbey of Lure. Formerly a humery, destroyed by Danes in 876. Granted to Cantharias of Spain 1414.	None	£20 (1291)				
KINGS											
HOSPITALIERS											
Friar Mayne	Preceptory	Early 14th century			Knights Hospitaliers held land in West Knighton early in reign of Edward I. Preceptory founded early in 14th century. United with preceptory of Badlesley before dissolution.	None	£122 0s 0d		£96 0s 0d		
FRIARS											
Gillingham	Friary	Early 12th century			Little known about this friary.						
Melcombe Regis	Friary	1418	Hugh, Deserell and John Rogers		Survived until dissolution. Last Dominican house established in England						Warden and 2 friars
Dorchester	Friary	pre 1267		King	Survived until dissolution						
Bridport	Friary	ca 1260			Only survived until 1385						
COLLEGE											
Wimborne Minster	College	ca 713.	Richard II claimed as a royal foundation.	King	Originally a nunnery, founded ca 713. Then a college of regular canons. Became a college of secular canons probably in reign of Henry III.	Minster church			£763 10s 4d		
OTHER											
Blackmoor	Priory/Hermitage	Probably circa 1300			Annexed to Cerne Abbey, 1513.	None			£6 0s 0d		
Wilketwood	Chantry or priory.	1373, but probably earlier.	Roger le Walleys		Traces remain in farm building on site						

Table 1: The Monasteries of Dorset

2. Survey of the sources relating to monastic houses in Dorset

This survey of sources is divided into two sections. The first section considers general material covering the Dorset monasteries as a group. The second section reviews the range of published literature and manuscript sources for individual houses.

Sources relating to Dorset monasteries as a group:

There have been few publications relating to the Dorset monasteries as a group. There are four useful surveys of the monasteries of Dorset. These are the sections on Ecclesiastical History in Dorset,⁴ and on the Religious Houses of Dorset⁵ in the *Victoria County History of Dorset*, Dugdale's *Monasticon*⁶, Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*⁷ and Hutchins' *History of Dorset*.⁸ W. Page, the author of *VCH Dorset*, made extensive use of the latter three publications, as well as using sources from the National Archives and other primary material. These two sections in the *VCH Dorset* formed the starting point for the current research. The only other general book on the Dorset monasteries is that of Miller, who wrote primarily for the interested Dorset resident, or the tourist visiting the county.⁹ It includes only the five pre Conquest Benedictine abbeys, the two Cistercian abbeys, Christchurch Priory and Wimborne Minster.

There is, in the Dorset History Centre, a handwritten list entitled *List of all the Monasteries and Cells in the County of Dorset*.¹⁰ This is an uncritical and exhaustive list of all monastic institutions, large and small, which its author found mentioned in any of the numerous sources he consulted. Whilst many of those listed are well known, and their existence is widely accepted today, since they are confirmed by reputable original sources, several others are now thought not to have existed, or to have been confused with other institutions. Boswell has summarised information concerning Dorset monasteries and benefices derived from manuscripts and sources in public records and libraries. These records include the *Valor*, *Taxatio* and the *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, and the data for benefices is continued up to the date of publication in 1826.¹¹

⁴ *VCH Dorset*, vol. 2, pp. 1-46.

⁵ *Ibid.* pp. 47-160.

⁶ *Monasticon*.

⁷ *Notitia Monastica*, pp. 101-110.

⁸ Hutchins 1774; Hutchins 1861.

⁹ A. Miller. *The Monasteries of Dorset* (Bournemouth, 1999).

¹⁰ DHC: D 1399. J. Harris, (extracted) 'Index book to Dorset Archdeaconary in the diocese of Sarum', (1880). This was copied by H. Sampson, in the clerk of the peace office, Sherborne. Index 1 (of 5) is a *List of all the Monasteries and Cells in the County of Dorset*. This manuscript volume was previously in the library of John Wordsworth, Bishop of Salisbury. I am grateful to Mark Forrest (Dorset History Centre) for drawing this to my attention.

¹¹ Boswell, *Diocese of Bristol*.

Long presented a useful summary of religious houses in Dorset, in line with current thinking.¹² However, he listed an Augustinian friary at Poole, for which no convincing evidence has been found, and the current view is that references to the guild of St. George in Poole have caused confusion.¹³ The English Monastic Archives database covers all English monasteries, giving a comprehensive survey of documentation available in major libraries, and some of the monastic documents in record offices. However, its coverage of documents relating to estates of the Dorset monasteries is not exhaustive, since it is an on-going project, and documents are being added continuously to this database.¹⁴

Some of the most important primary sources for this research are the registers of the bishops of Salisbury. These manuscript registers start with that of Simon de Gandavo (Ghent, 1297-1315) and form a continuous series. The last register used for this research was that of John Salcot (1539-1557). Printed editions have been prepared for the registers of Bishops Simon de Gandavo, Roger Martival (1315-1330), John Waltham (1338-1395), Robert Hallum (1407-1414) and Thomas Langton (1485-93).

Amongst other material relating to monasteries, these registers contain lists of institutions in the diocese, giving, usually, the date of institution, the reason for the vacancy, the name of the previous incumbent, the name and qualification of the cleric being presented and the name of the patron. From 1396, they also include records of ordinations of clergy. Other information recorded which is of relevance to this research are details of the elections of heads of monastic houses (which usually included lists of those present at the elections), details of appropriations of churches, amalgamations of livings, the issue of licences and general administrative documents relating to monastic houses.

Researchers of Dorset monasteries and churches have made use of these registers to shed light on specific issues. The only author to make systematic use of this source seems to have been Hutchins, in his *History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*.¹⁵ He pursued his research in the eighteenth century and was working in dimly lit libraries, making manuscript notes with quill pen and ink. Under these trying circumstances he made comprehensive lists of incumbents of the Dorset churches, which are invaluable to any historian of Dorset. However, lacking modern copying equipment, it is not surprising to find errors and omissions in these

¹² E.T. Long, 'The Religious Houses of Dorset', *PDNHAS*, vol. 53 (1931), pp. 16–50.

¹³ Fry, *Chantries*, pp. 78-79. The earliest reference to a possible monastery at Poole is by Rawlinson, who stated that he possessed a seal which probably belonged to a convent at Poole. The inscription on the seal is given as "S. Convent de Pool". R. Rawlinson, *The English Topographer: or, an historical account, ... of all the pieces that have been written relating to the antiquities, natural history, or topographical description of any part of England...*, (London, 1720), pp. 42-43.

¹⁴ English monastic archives, University of London website:
<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/history2/Englishmonasticarchives>.

¹⁵ Hutchins 1774.

lists. His work includes a vast quantity of material relating to monasteries, the benefices for which they held the patronage, and also their estates.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535 provides a detailed summary of the wealth of the Dorset monasteries shortly before the Dissolution, and gives an overall picture of their estates, spiritual and temporal, both in Dorset and in adjacent counties. The *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of 1291 and the *Inquisitionum Nonarum* of 1340 provide similar information for earlier dates. Bettey's survey of the suppression of the monasteries in the West Country provides a useful discussion of the dissolution of the Dorset houses.¹⁶

J.M.Luxford's survey of the patronage of the English Benedictine monasteries in the West of England includes the Dorset Benedictine monasteries,¹⁷ and provides a useful overview of the artistic and architectural projects being undertaken by these houses during the late medieval period.

Original manuscript material relating to the Dorset monasteries in general will be referred to at appropriate places in this thesis.

Sources relating to individual Dorset houses:

Much of the secondary literature concerning individual Dorset monasteries appears in the *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society* (PDNHAS).¹⁸ The intention here is not to give an exhaustive list of references, but only to highlight the most important material relating to the topics considered in this thesis.

It is a common perception that few primary monastic records survive for the Dorset monasteries, especially for the period 1300-1540. The author's survey of original sources, both manuscripts and published edited transcripts, record offices and the National Archives has confirmed the scarcity of these records, although more have come to light than expected. Indeed fewer documents relating to Dorset's monasteries have survived than for monasteries in many other counties. Documents relating to their internal organisation and management are almost totally lacking and only a handful of obediatory accounts exist.

In some cases, the reasons for the lack of survival of these documents are known. For example, Shaftesbury Abbey's muniments passed into the hands of Thomas Arundell, following his purchase of the abbey site and many of its estates. These documents were held in the 'evidence house' at Wardour Castle in the early seventeenth century. Almost all appear to

¹⁶ Bettey, *Suppression*.

¹⁷ Luxford, *Patronage*.

¹⁸ An index to these Proceedings is provided at:
<http://www.dorsetcountymuseum.org/research/cumindex>.

have been destroyed when the castle was ransacked by parliamentary forces in 1643.¹⁹ Nevertheless, additional material has been located in the present survey.

Abbotsbury Abbey:

Little has been published relating specifically to Abbotsbury Abbey. The Reverend G.H.Penny excavated the site in 1872-3 and reported the work in *The Antiquary*.²⁰ In 1886, H.J.Moule wrote a short paper about the history of Abbotsbury Abbey.²¹ The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England's volume for West Dorset contains a detailed description of surviving monastic buildings at Abbotsbury, including fragments of the abbey church and a gable of a building to the east of the cloisters, walls of buildings to the North- East and East, the barn, the inner and outer gatehouses and the pigeon house.²² The wall and floor described in this account were further investigated in 1967.²³ A small study of four samples of mortar from walls associated with the abbey showed that the sand was probably beach sand from Burton Bradstock.²⁴ The original roofing pattern of the Abbotsbury barn has also been deduced by Heaton.²⁵ Keen has also described some of the Abbey's remaining buildings.²⁶ The medieval watermill of Abbotsbury Abbey has recently been excavated and a detailed analysis of the excavation findings and documentary evidence reported.²⁷ The site of the abbey church has never been systematically excavated.

The history and status of the 'lost' cartulary of Abbotsbury has been described by Keynes²⁸ and some of its contents have been reconstructed. A volume of documents relating to the fisheries of Abbotsbury Abbey has been described.²⁹

¹⁹ S. Keynes, 'King Alfred the Great and Shaftesbury Abbey', in L. Keen, (ed.) *Studies in the Early History of Shaftesbury Abbey* (Dorchester 1999), p. 57. A similar fate seems to have overtaken the Abbotsbury muniments. Sir Giles Strangeways, when he acquired the abbey, stored these muniments in his house at Abbotsbury. They are thought to have been destroyed when this was also set on fire by Parliamentary forces in 1644, during the civil war. Some have survived, and are amongst the Ilchester archives in the Dorset History Centre. Amongst them is a custumal of Abbotsbury manor of 1269, engrossed with the legend: *Abbotsbury Rotulus 1269 et anno E3, 6^{to} examinat(ur) J Strangeways 5^{to} February 1619. This Rolle contayneth the 1619 custome workes of Abbotsbury.*

²⁰ G.H. Penny, 'The Abbey Church, Abbotsbury, Dorset', *The Antiquary*, vol. 2 (1872), pp. 283-6.

²¹ H.J. Moule, 'Abbotsbury Abbey', *PDNHAS*, vol. 8 (1887), pp. 36-48.

²² *An Inventory of Historical Monuments in the County of Dorset, Vol. 1, West Dorset*, Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England (London, 1952).

²³ H.D. Green and C.P. Green, 'Report on Excavations at Abbotsbury Abbey, Dorset', *PDNHAS*, vol. 92 (1967), pp. 152-153.

²⁴ P. Laurie, 'Mortar Analysis on Walls Associated with Abbotsbury Abbey and the Sources of Sand used in Medieval Abbotsbury', *PDNHAS*, vol. 128 (2007), pp. 123-125.

²⁵ M. Heaton, 'Roof of the Abbey Barn, Abbotsbury', *PDNHAS*, vol.128 (2007), pp.120-123.

²⁶ L.J. Keen, 'Abbotsbury Abbey', *The Archaeological Journal*, vol. 140 (1983), pp. 21-24.

²⁷ A.H. Graham, 'The Old Malthouse, Abbotsbury, Dorset: The Medieval Watermill of the Benedictine Abbey', *PDNHAS*, vol. 108 (1987), pp. 103-155.

²⁸ S. Keynes, 'The Lost Cartulary of Abbotsbury', *Anglo-Saxon England*, vol. 18 (1989), pp. 207-243.

²⁹ E.H. Tindal Atkinson, 'Some Abbotsbury Records' *PDNHAS*, vol. 48 (1927), pp. 70-85. These formed the plaintiff's evidence in a Chancery case concerning the 5th earl of Ilchester's rights of fishing on the Fleet. The Ilchester papers are now held in the Dorset History Centre and contain a number of undescribed documents relating to the abbey.

A few internal administration documents relating to the Abbotsbury Abbey estates survive amongst the Ilchester archive in the Dorset History Centre. These include the granator's accounts for 1368 and 1404-5 and the accounts of the master of the bakery for 1400-1401.³⁰ These archives also contain many documents relating to the Abbotsbury Abbey estates, including a valuable series of reeves' and bailiffs' accounts for various years between 1350 and 1535 and a series of compoti of livestock on the demesne lands of Abbotsbury Abbey for several years c. 1400.³¹

Cerne Abbey:

No systematic excavation of the monastic site has been undertaken. The surviving remains are described in The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments inventory for Dorset.³² A description of surviving buildings, particularly emphasising heraldry, illustrated with photographs, was published in 1937.³³ The Cartulary of Cerne, part of the "The Red Book of Cerne", now in Cambridge University Library, has been described, transcribed, and translated.³⁴ The cartulary contains documents dated to the early thirteenth to late fifteenth centuries. A small book about the village of Cerne Abbas, published in 1950, has a section on the history of the abbey, including a description contained in the "Red Book" of an inventory of relics belonging to the abbey.³⁵ A collection of essays on Cerne Abbey was published in 1988 to celebrate the abbey's millennium.³⁶

Bloxworth was one of the manors held by Cerne Abbey. Accounts for both the rectory estate of Bloxworth (1462-1463)³⁷ and the farm of Bloxworth (1459-61, 1463-67, 1469-70),³⁸ and the court rolls for Bloxworth (1458-60, 1460-61, 1461-63)³⁹ are in the Dorset History Centre. A lease of a farm at Kimmeridge by the abbot of Cerne in 1516 is amongst the Smedmore papers, Kimmeridge House.⁴⁰

³⁰ DHC: D/FSI Box 5

³¹ For example, DHC: D/FSI Box 5 and Box 9. I am grateful to M. Forrest of the Dorset History Centre for bringing these documents to my attention.

³² *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Dorset, vol. 1, West Dorset*, Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (London, 1952).

³³ V.L Oliver, and V.F.M. Oliver, 'Cerne Abbey', *PDNHAS*, vol. 59 (1938), pp.15-25.

³⁴ Cambridge University Library, Manuscript Ll. 1. 10. The following are published transcriptions: E.D. Webb, 'Notes on the Book of Cerne', *PDNHAS*, vol. 21 (1900), pp. 158-161; E.D. Webb, 'Cartulary of Cerne Abbey, commonly known as The Red Book of Cerne, in the Cambridge University Library', *PDNHAS*, vol. 28 (1907), pp. 65-76; B. Fosset Lock, 'The Cerne Cartulary', *PDNHAS*, vol. 28 (1907), pp. 77-95 and vol. 29 (1908), pp. 205-223.

³⁵ M.D. Jones, *Cerne Abbas – The story of a Dorset village* (London, 1952), pp. 57-59.

³⁶ K. Barker, D.A. Hinton, A. Hunt (eds.), *St. Wulfsgie and Sherborne – Essays to Celebrate the Millennium of the Benedictine Abbey 998-1998*. Bournemouth University School of Conservation Science Occasional Paper 8 (Oxford, 2005).

³⁷ DHC: D/WLC/ M117.

³⁸ DHC: D/BLX/ M3.

³⁹ DHC: D/BLX/ M1.

⁴⁰ Smedmore House, Kimmeridge: Smedmore papers, T 12/1 original plus transcript.

Milton Abbey:

In contrast to the other Dorset monasteries, a comprehensive book on the history of Milton Abbey has been published.⁴¹ Although the monastic site has not been excavated, the surviving buildings have been well-surveyed, and the results of the survey have been reported by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments.⁴² A large collection of estate documents relating to Milton Abbey's manor of Sydling St. Nicholas is preserved in the Winchester College muniments.⁴³ A roll containing copies of perambulations, charters, memoranda etc, relating to the abbey is in the Dorset History Centre.⁴⁴

Shaftesbury Abbey:

In contrast to the previous abbeys, several excavations have taken place on the abbey church. The earliest excavations were by Kite in 1861-2.⁴⁵ The excavations of 1902-1904 are published as three separate reports,⁴⁶ and those of 1930-1931 were published as a brochure.⁴⁷

Hopton has used sixteenth century surveys and descriptions together with a seventeenth century map and an eighteenth century map to describe the buildings associated with Shaftesbury Abbey in the mid sixteenth century and to locate them within the abbey precinct.⁴⁸ The surviving buildings are described in the report given in the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments.⁴⁹

Anglo-Saxon charters reproduced in the cartulary have been edited and discussed by Kelly.⁵⁰ Three extensive surveys of the estates of the abbey, contained in the cartulary have been transcribed and discussed by Stacey.⁵¹ An analysis, using a section of the cartulary, has been made of the lands set aside for support of the military tenants of the abbey.⁵² In addition there are three books discussing the general history of the abbey.⁵³ Probably the most important surviving document for the history of the abbey is the manuscript cartulary in the

⁴¹ Traskey, *Milton*.

⁴² *RCHME Dorset, vol. 1, West Dorset* (London, 1952), pp.184-195.

⁴³ Listed in S. Hemsworth, *'Winchester College Muniments, vol. iii, Estates'* (Chichester 1984).

⁴⁴ DHC: D/357/1.

⁴⁵ E.Kite, 'Recent Excavations on the Site of Shaftesbury Abbey', *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, Vol. 7 (1862), pp. 272-7.

⁴⁶ E. Doran Webb, *Report.... On the Excavations on the Site of the Ancient Church of Our Lady and St. Edward the Martyr for 1902*, Shaftesbury Abbey Excavation Fund (Dorchester, 1902). Also published reports for 1903 and 1904 excavations.

⁴⁷ J. Wilson Claridge, *Report of Excavations on the Site of the Ancient Royal Abbey Church of Our Lady and Edward the Martyr at Shaftesbury - 1930-1*, privately printed (Shropshire, 1931).

⁴⁸ F.C. Hopton, 'The Buildings of Shaftesbury Abbey in the Mid-sixteenth Century', *PDNHAS*, vol. 115 (1994), pp. 1-13.

⁴⁹ *RCHME Dorset, vol. 4, North Dorset*, (London, 1972).

⁵⁰ S.E. Kelly (ed.), *Charters of Shaftesbury Abbey*, (Oxford 1996).

⁵¹ N.E. Stacey (ed.), *Charters and Customals of Shaftesbury Abbey*, (Oxford, 2006).

⁵² A. William, 'The Knights of Shaftesbury Abbey', in R.A. Brown, (ed.) *Anglo-Norman Studies VIII. Proceedings of the Battle Conference in 1985* (Woodbridge, 1986), pp. 214-237.

⁵³ L. Keen, (ed.) *Studies in the Early History of Shaftesbury Abbey* (Dorchester, 1999). Keen's introduction (pp. 1-16) is an excellent overview of the literature, both primary and secondary, relating to the history of the abbey. L. Sydenham, *Shaftesbury and its Abbey* (Usk, 1959). Chandler, *Shaftesbury*.

British Library.⁵⁴ Two other manuscripts are also in the British Library.⁵⁵ All three documents appear to have been copied in the fifteenth century. The cartulary has also been used in a study of Shaftesbury Abbey's benefactors and endowments in the period 1086-1130.⁵⁶

A number of documents survive relating to the abbey's estates during the period 1290-1540. These include, two court and account books, 1488-1490⁵⁷ and 1517-1518.⁵⁸ A number of manorial accounts exist, including those for Donhead 1449-1450, 1478-1480,⁵⁹ Tisbury 1464-1465, 1475-1476, 1477-1478 and 1527-1528.⁶⁰ A roll in the Wiltshire Record Office contains portions of the accounts of Shaftesbury Abbey's manor of Bradford on Avon.⁶¹ Others survive in the Dorset History Centre, including manorial accounts of Fontmell Magna, 1449-1450.⁶² Other manorial accounts, which are described as 'unfit for production' and have not yet been consulted, survive in the Wiltshire Record Office and the Dorset History Centre. A tax assessment of 1225 for Wiltshire manors, including those of Shaftesbury Abbey, has been published.⁶³ An electronic spreadsheet of Dorset manors, and the location of surviving documents relating to them, has been prepared by Forrest, and this has enabled further material relating to the estates of Dorset monasteries to be located.⁶⁴

An early seventeenth century transcription of the compotus of William Wolewale, granator of Shaftesbury, 1518-1519⁶⁵ is in the Dorset History Centre. These records enable a broad picture to be presented of Shaftesbury Abbey's estates in the fourteenth, fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries.

⁵⁴ BL: MS. Harley 61. A description is given in A.J. Collins, 'A Cartulary of Shaftesbury Abbey', *British Museum Quarterly*, vol. 10, No. 2. (1935). pp. 66-68.

⁵⁵ BL: MS. Egerton 3135, containing deeds relating to property given to Shaftesbury at the turn of the fourteenth century for the endowment of a chantry. BL: MS. Egerton 3098, a calendar of muniments made at the instance of the Abbess Margery Twynyho. A description of this document is given in H.I. Bell, 'A Register of Deeds from Shaftesbury Abbey', *British Museum Quarterly*, vol. 8. no. 1 (1933), pp. 18-22.

⁵⁶ K. Cooke, 'Donors and Daughters: Shaftesbury Abbey's Benefactors, Endowments and Nuns c. 1086-1130', in M. Chibnall, (ed.) *Anglo-Norman Studies, XII, Proceedings of the Battle Conference 1989* (Woodbridge, 1990), pp. 29-45.

⁵⁷ WSRO: 2667/12/48. Court and account book of Shaftesbury Abbey, 1488-1490. Contains a calendar of copy holders, manorial court records, manorial accounts and fragments of monastic accounts.

⁵⁸ WSRO: 1728/70. Court and account book of Shaftesbury Abbey, 1517-1518. Contains receiver general's accounts for Shaftesbury Abbey, accounts for sheep flocks and court rolls.

⁵⁹ WSRO: 2667/16/146 and WRO: 2667/16/148.

⁶⁰ WSRO: 2667/16/293, 294, 295, and 300.

⁶¹ WSRO: 1742/6768. This has been described and analysed in Harvey 1993.

⁶² DHC: D/GLY B/M5 and 6.

⁶³ F.A. Cazel, A.P. Cazel (eds), 'Rolls of the fifteenth, of the ninth year of the reign of Henry III for Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire and Wiltshire', *Pipe Roll Society*, vol. 83 (1983).

⁶⁴ The author is very grateful to Mark Forrest (DHC) for providing him with a copy of the current version of the spreadsheet.

⁶⁵ DHC: D/WLC Z5.

Sherborne Abbey:

There is reasonably extensive literature concerning Sherborne Abbey. Fowler has written a comprehensive book on medieval Sherborne, including the abbey, basing his work extensively on primary sources.⁶⁶ In 2005, a series of essays were published to commemorate the millennium of the abbey.⁶⁷

The official guide to the abbey church, published in 1925, gives a good account of the surviving fabric of the abbey church and All-Hallows, the former parish church.⁶⁸ Monckton, in an important paper, has reassessed the rebuilding of the church of Sherborne Abbey in the late medieval period.⁶⁹ Thurlby has examined the Romanesque architecture of Sherborne Abbey, Wimborne Minster, Forde Abbey and St. Mary's, Maiden Newton, with the aim of establishing their place in Romanesque architecture in England.⁷⁰ The extensive excavations at Sherborne Abbey and Sherborne School have been reported and analysed in detail.⁷¹ They have been interpreted in the context of current knowledge of the history of the abbey.

O'Donovan has listed and described a number of manuscripts originally produced by Sherborne Abbey,⁷² including the Sherborne cartulary.⁷³ The latter includes the foundation documents of Horton Abbey, which became a cell of Sherborne. Tolley has put into context the reworking of some of the documents in the cartulary in c. 1400, as the abbey sought to emphasise its importance.⁷⁴

One of the most dramatic events in the history of the abbey was the fire of 1437, started by the townspeople. It is generally accepted that this was the consequence of a dispute between the abbey and the parishioners over the location of a font. This has been described by Gibb.⁷⁵ He relates how the dispute continued, until in 1450, the parishioners, hearing of the

⁶⁶ Fowler, *Sherborne*.

⁶⁷ K.Barker, D.A. Hinton, A. Hunt, (eds.), *St. Wulfsgie and Sherborne- Essays to Celebrate the Millenium of the Benedictine Abbey 998-1998*, Bournemouth University School of Conservation Sciences Occasional Paper 8, Oxbow Books (Oxford, 2005). These essays are based on presentations given at the 1998 conference held at Sherborne.

⁶⁸ C.H. Mayo, *The Official Guide to the Abbey Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Sherborne with a Sufficient Historical Setting* (Sherborne, 1925).

⁶⁹ Monckton, *Sherborne*, pp. 88-112.

⁷⁰ M. Thurlby, 'Aspects of Romanesque Ecclesiastical Architecture in Dorset: Wimborne Minster, Sherborne Abbey, Forde Abbey Chapter House and St. Mary's Maiden Newton', *PDNHAS*, vol. 122 (2000), pp. 1-19.

⁷¹ L. Keen and P. Ellis, *Sherborne Abbey and School – Excavations 1972-76 and 1990*, Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Monograph 16 (2005).

⁷² M.A. O'Donovan (ed.), *Charters of Sherborne Abbey*, British Academy (Oxford, 1988).

⁷³ BL: Add. MS. 46487.

⁷⁴ T.S. Tolley, 'Some historical interests at Sherborne ca 1400', in Ormrod, W.M. (ed.), *England in the Fourteenth Century* (Woodbridge, 1986), pp. 255-266.

⁷⁵ J.H.P. Gibb, 'The Fire of 1437 and the Rebuilding of Sherborne Abbey', *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. 138 (1985) pp. 101-124.

murder of Bishop Ayscough, during the uprising led by Jack Cade, erected a font in their church in direct opposition to the abbot.⁷⁶

Bindon Abbey:

The site of Bindon Abbey together with its estates has belonged to the Weld family since 1641. Thomas Weld took a great interest in the abbey on his estate and, in 1804, started to gather together materials with the purpose of writing its history.⁷⁷ The Dorset History Centre also contains much of the material he gathered together including copies of charters, correspondence with a French Cistercian (1761) and plans of the abbey dated 1806.⁷⁸ Hutchins' *History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset* contains a view of the remains of Bindon Abbey and a plan of the abbey and its surroundings, together with a description of the ruins. The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in England have published a plan and description of surviving structures of the abbey.⁷⁹ The Weld family's interest in Bindon Abbey continued with the publication of an archaeological review of the Weld estate, including Bindon Abbey and its estates.⁸⁰

The remains of the abbey have been described by Moule.⁸¹ A description of a meeting held by the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society at Wool, Bindon and Lulworth describes the abbey ruins and provides illustrations of the abbey and some remains.⁸² In 1949, a brief guide, with a plan and reconstruction and drawings of some of the surviving features was prepared for visitors to the site.⁸³ The Bindon Abbey charter of 1313 has been described, transcribed and translated by G. Drury,⁸⁴ who has also prepared a list of abbots.⁸⁵

Forde Abbey:

Although the abbey church was demolished shortly after the Dissolution, many of the domestic buildings were left untouched and are incorporated in the present house. The cartulary of Forde Abbey has been published.⁸⁶ Keen has published a paper showing how Forde Abbey planned and developed the borough of Charmouth, in Dorset.⁸⁷ As Forde Abbey was

⁷⁶ J.H.P. Gibb, 'Sherborne Abbey – addendum to 'The Fire of 1437', *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. 141 (1988), pp. 161-169.

⁷⁷ DHC: D/WLC/R17/R18 'Materials for the History of Bindon Abbey for Amplification', Lulworth Castle 1804.

⁷⁸ DHC: filed in D/WLC.

⁷⁹ *RCHME Dorset* vol. 1, West Dorset (London 1952), pp. 404-406.

⁸⁰ Keen, *Weld Estate*.

⁸¹ H.J. Moule, 'Bindon Abbey and Wool Bridge', *PDNHAS*, vol. 7 (1886), pp. 54-62.

⁸² Anon, 'Wool, Bindon and Lulworth Meeting', *PDNHAS*, vol. 2 (1906), pp. xl-xliii.

⁸³ J.M. Bohs, *A Short History of Bindon Abbey, Dorset* (Dorchester, 1949).

⁸⁴ G. D. Drury, 'The Bindon Abbey Charter of AD 1313', *PDNHAS*, vol. 54 (1933), pp. 35-73.

⁸⁵ G. D. Drury, 'The Abbots of Bindon', *PDNHAS*, vol. 55 (1934), pp. 1-19.

⁸⁶ S. Hobbs (ed.), *The Cartulary of Forde Abbey*, Somerset Record Society, vol.85 (1998).

⁸⁷ L. Keen, 'Monastic Urban Speculation: the Cistercians and medieval Charmouth', *PDNHAS*, vol. 121 (1999), pp. 17-22.

situated in Devon, it has not been studied in detail, but has been included for comparison with Bindon Abbey, which was one of its daughter houses.

Tarrant Abbey:

Little has been published on the nunnery of Tarrant Crawford. In 1928, Canon Fletcher wrote a paper about Tarrant Abbey and Bishop Poore, founder of the present Salisbury cathedral, who also founded the abbey.⁸⁸

Holme Priory:

Bond has described the foundation and history of Holme Priory, mentioning that the Bond family removed some Norman arches and used them to decorate a new chapel at Creech Grange. He has also transcribed three charters relating to Holme priory which are in the Montacute Priory cartulary in Trinity College, Oxford.⁸⁹ He also summarised further charters relating to Holme Priory from the cartulary.⁹⁰

Frampton Priory:

A dispute has been described between Frampton Priory and Cerne Abbey over the foreshore at Bridport.⁹¹ Despite the importance of this alien priory, very little has been written about it.

Loders Priory:

The cartulary of Lodors Priory has been published.⁹² In 1908, it was in the Archive departementales de la Manche, at Saint Lo.⁹³ Tanner mentions that further documents remain amongst the Augmentation Office records (*Computos, cartas, rentalia, etc. in officio Curiae Augment. Sub titulo Syon monasterium.*)⁹⁴ Possibly these documents are still in the National Archives, unrecognized, but they have not been located in this study. Little has been written about this priory, other than the account in the VCH.

Wareham:

The religious foundations of Wareham have been discussed by Bennett.⁹⁵

⁸⁸ J.M.J. Fletcher, 'Tarrant Crawford and the Founder of Salisbury Cathedral', *PDNHAS*, vol. 49 (1928), pp. 1-24.

⁸⁹ T. Bond, 'Holme Priory', *PDNHAS*, vol. 11 (1890), pp. 142-147. These charters are included in the cartulary of Montecute Priory, in Trinity College, Oxford, printed in H.C. Maxwell Light, 'Two Cartularies of the Augustinian Priory of Bruton and the Cluniac Priory of Montacute in the County of Somerset', *Somerset Record Society*, vol. viii (1894).

⁹⁰ T. Bond, 'Holme Priory', *PDNHAS*, vol. 14 (1893), pp. 108-113.

⁹¹ H. Symonds, 'Bridport Harbour', *PDNHAS*, vol. 33 (1912), pp. 163-171.

⁹² L. Guillouveau (ed.), *Cartulaire de Lodors, Dorset, Prieure de l'Abbaye de Montebourg* (Evreux, 1908).

⁹³ A.M. Broadley, 'The Lodors Cartulary and Bradpole, Dorset', *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, Vol. XI, Part LXXXVII (1909), pp. 297-300.

⁹⁴ *Notitia Monastica*, p. 106. Accounts, charters, rent rolls etc in the Augmentation Office, under the title of Syon Abbey.

⁹⁵ G.J. Bennett, 'The Religious Foundations and Norman Castle of Wareham', *PDNHAS*, vol. 19 (1898), pp. 82-93.

Wilkswood:

In 1996, a small excavation was undertaken beside Wilkswood farmhouse. This confirmed that the present farmhouse building probably occupied the site of the medieval chantry.⁹⁶ The accounts of John Hardyng for the profits of Wilkswood for the years 1484-1485 and 1487-1488 are also in the Dorset History Centre.⁹⁷ In addition, the Langton Wallis court rolls contain several references to Wilkswood and East Holme Priory.⁹⁸

Knight's Hospitallers of Mayne:

In addition to the account of the preceptory in the VCH and in Hutchins, a valuation of the bailiwick of Mayne, given in a return of the Hospitallers of England to the grand master of the order (1338) has been published.⁹⁹

Povington, Spetisbury, and Hermitage:

Little has been published about these houses over and above that given in the VCH for Dorset, Hutchins' *History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset* and Dugdale's *Monasticon*.

3. Physical Remains of Monasteries in Dorset

Another feature of the Dorset monasteries is that relatively few physical remains of monastic buildings have survived. The abbey church still stands at Sherborne, as the church was purchased by the parishioners and became the parish church, and continues as such today.¹⁰⁰ Many of the other monastic buildings were incorporated into Sherborne School.¹⁰¹ Significant structures survive for Milton Abbey as the abbey church continued to be used and the associated building were incorporated into Tregonwell's house. The abbot's great hall survives, and is incorporated into the school's dining room.¹⁰² At Abbotsbury and Cerne very little masonry other than useful buildings like barns and gatehouses have survived, although blocks of worked stone, from the abbeys, are evident in the walls of buildings in the village. Figure 2 shows the site of Cerne Abbey. Whilst some of the monastic buildings survive, for example the guesthouse and the abbot's porch (gatehouse), no trace remains of the abbey church other than mounds in a field.

At Shaftesbury, the abbey church was demolished almost immediately. Some of the useful monastic buildings survived into the 1570's but none are extant today. Some structures

⁹⁶ M. Papworth, 'Excavations at Wilkswood Farmhouse, Langton Matravers', *PDNHAS*, vol. 118 (1997), pp. 157-159.

⁹⁷ DHC: D/BKL/CC/3/8 & 9.

⁹⁸ DHC: D/BKL CC 1/1-1/9 (1387-1444)

⁹⁹ L.B. Larking & J.M. Kemble (eds.), *Knights Hospitallers in England*, Camden Society, 65 (1857), pp. 10-11.

¹⁰⁰ Similarly, the priory church at Christchurch continues to be the parish church for the town.

¹⁰¹ Keen, *Sherborne Abbey*.

¹⁰² The domestic buildings of Forde Abbey were also incorporated into the country house built on the site of the monastery.

remain above ground at Bindon and the site has been partially excavated. Material from the abbey was used in the construction of Lord Poynings' house at East Lulworth and in the construction of Lulworth Castle in the early 17th century. It is also claimed to have been used in the construction of Portland and Sandsfoot castles. The port books for Poole and Weymouth for the years immediately following the Dissolution, which might have shown whether stone from Abbotsbury, Cerne or Bindon was shipped for Henry VIII's castles of Portland, Sandsfoot, or Brownsea, do not survive. H.M. Colvin's *History of the King's Works*, vol. 4, does not record any materials from Dorset monasteries being used in the construction of these castles. However, he does mention lead from Malmesbury Abbey being used for the blockhouse/castle on Brownsea Island.

Nothing seems to be known about the demolition and destruction of the nunnery of Tarrant Keynes. Some of the structures in the nearby Abbey Farm clearly belong to parts of former monastic buildings. Some structures remained at East Holme until the eighteenth century. These were swept away when the church was built in 1806. One of the remaining arches was used as the chancel arch in the chapel at Creech Grange, the building of which was started in 1746.¹⁰³ This arch is shown in Figure 3.

More information can be obtained from examining stones from monastic buildings which were incorporated in other building following the Dissolution.¹⁰⁴ Prints and drawings also provide useful information. Two examples of such prints are shown in Figure 4, which shows details of arches and columns that no longer exist at Abbotsbury and Bindon. No physical remains of the alien priories have survived.

One measure of the vitality of the Dorset monasteries during the period 1290-1540 is the amount and quality of new building. Luxford has reviewed the evidence for monastic patronage in Benedictine houses in the west of England.¹⁰⁵ Monckton has analysed the building campaign of c.1350-1425 at Sherborne, linking elements stylistically, to architecture to other abbeys.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰³ J. Newman and N. Pevsner, *The Buildings of England - Dorset* (London, 1993), pp. 193 and 174.

¹⁰⁴ For example, stones from Bindon Abbey can be seen incorporated into a farm house at Lulworth and into the cellars of Lulworth Castle. A discussion of knowledge which can be gained from the study of loose worked stones from monastic sites is given in R.K. Morris, 'Monastic Architecture: Destruction and Reconstruction' in D. Gaimster and R. Gilchrist, (eds.) *The Archaeology of the Reformation 1398-1547* (Leeds, 2003), pp. 235-250.

¹⁰⁵ Luxford, *Patronage*.

¹⁰⁶ Monckton, *Sherborn*, pp. 88-112.



A: Abbot's guest house. B Abbot's gatehouse. C: Abbey barn. D. Cerne Abbas parish church.
E: Abbey tithe barn. F: Gateway. G: Likely site of Abbey Church.

Figure 2: The site of Cerne Abbey from the hill (author's photograph).

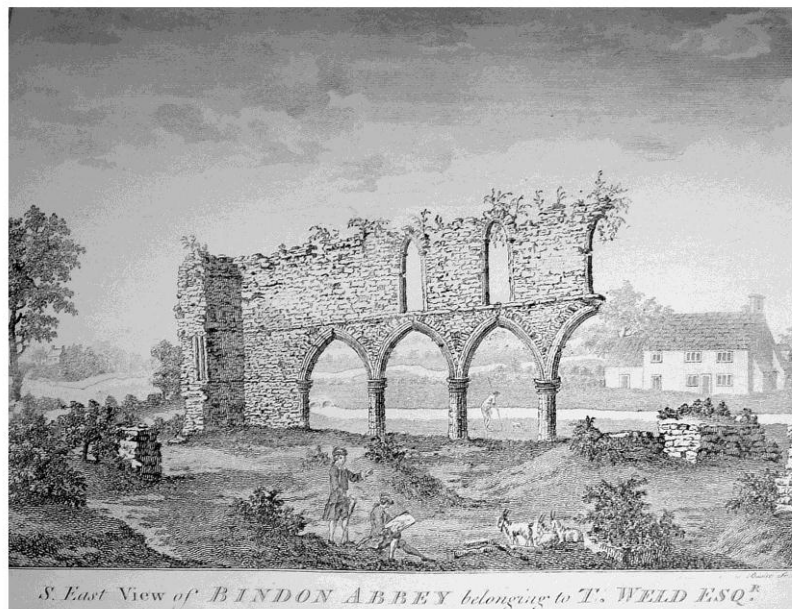


Figure 3: An arch from East Holme Priory incorporated into the 18th century chapel at Creech Grange. (Author's Photograph).



Abbotsbury Abbey gateway.

'Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet', vol. III (1808)



S. East View of BINDON ABBEY belonging to T. WELD ESQ.^r
J. Hutchins *'History and Antiquities of Dorset', vol I, p.131 (1774)*

Figure 4: Prints of Abbotsbury and Bindon Abbeys,
showing detail which no longer survives.

4. The Monasteries of Dorset in Context

Dorset, with an area of 2,542 square kilometres, is an average sized county, ranking 21st amongst the 34 shire counties.¹⁰⁷ Its current population of 401,100 means that it is, at present, one of the least populated counties in England. It is significantly smaller than Somerset which has an area of 3452 square kilometres.

Estimates of the total populations of Dorset and the counties surrounding it in the medieval period are given in Table 2. The population for 1377 is an estimate derived from the

¹⁰⁷ Dorset County Council, <http://www.dorsetforyou.com>, (Feb 2009).

poll tax returns. This table clearly shows that Dorset has a lower population in the medieval period than the surrounding counties.

	1086	1290	1377
Dorset	46,000	98,000	63,000
Hampshire	66,000	94,000	71,000
Devon	97,000	148,000	86,000
Somerset	78,000	151,000	101,000
Wiltshire	63,000	160,000	83,000

Table 2: Estimates of the populations of Dorset and the surrounding counties in the medieval period.¹⁰⁸

Dorset is the least wealthy of the five counties yet none of the other four counties has a larger number of pre-Conquest foundations than Dorset. This is illustrated in Table 3. Thus the area of Dorset is smaller than the surrounding counties. In addition, Dorset has a smaller population and is less wealthy. All three factors could, perhaps, contribute to the lack of later foundations in Dorset. Table 4 shows the number of *vills* held by the church (monastic houses and bishoprics) crown, magnates and gentry in Dorset and the surrounding counties. Although Dorset had the least wealth, the proportion of *vills* held by the religious in Dorset was higher than for Devon and Somerset, but lower than for Wiltshire and Hampshire.

County	Assessed wealth 1334	Preconquest Benedictine houses
Dorset	12,239	7 (including 1 nunnery)
Devon	13,101	3
Hampshire	16,627	5 (including 3 nunneries)
Somerset	19,672	4
Wiltshire	23,063	3 nunneries

Table 3: The wealth (in £) of Dorset and surrounding counties in the early fourteenth century.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁸ S. Broadberry, B.M.S. Campbell and B. van Leeuwen, *English Medieval population: Reconciling Time Series and Cross Sectional Evidence* (2010), Table 8B.
http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fas/soc/economics/news_events/forums/conferences/venice3//programme/english_medieval_population.pdf. August 2012. The numbers have been corrected to 2 or 3 significant figures. Although the figures can be queried (see for example, M. M. Postan, *The Medieval Economy and Society* (London, 1972), chapter 3.), they were treated in a similar way for each county, making a valid comparison possible.

¹⁰⁹ B.M.S. Campbell and K. Bartley, *England on the eve of the Black Death: an atlas of lay lordship, land and wealth* (Manchester, 2006). Table 3 above is based on data extracted from Table 18.3.

COUNTY		Crown	Religious	Magnates	Gentry	Totals	Assessed wealth 1334
Somerset	Number	2	34	3	326	365	£19,672
	Vills	10	103	4	389	506	
	Percentage	2%	20%	1%	77%	100%	
Devon	Number	1	24	2	107	135	£13,101
	Vills	4	97	8	417	526	
	Percentage	0.5%	18%	1.5%	80%	100%	
Dorset	Number	2	20	2	148	172	£12,239
	Vills	1	55	2	141	199	
	Percentage	0.5%	28%	1%	71%	100%	
Wiltshire	Number	3	34	7	173	216	£23,063
	Vills	14	120	22	163	319	
	Percentage	4%	38%	7%	51%	100%	
Hampshire	Number	4	41	6	234	285	£16,627
	Vills	44	194	14	225	416	
	Percentage	9%	41%	3%	47%	100%	

Table 4: Percentage of *vills* held by the church in Somerset, Devon and Dorset.¹¹⁰

Monastic life in Dorset in the period 1290-1540 was dominated by the seven pre-Conquest Benedictine establishments, even though two of these had been reduced to being merely cells of larger establishments. Shaftesbury Abbey, with an income assessed in the *Valor* at £1166, was by far the richest of these houses. The other four had incomes ranging from £401 to £680, comparable in size and wealth to the larger houses in other counties. Larger than any of them except Shaftesbury was the college or free chapel of secular canons at Wimborne, valued in 1535 at £763, which is explicitly excluded from this study.¹¹¹

Following the Conquest, five cells of French Benedictine abbeys were founded. One of these, Frampton, with an income of £294 in 1337,¹¹² was, at that time, wealthier than any other house in Dorset other than Shaftesbury Abbey. The income of the other four varied from £11 in 1291 (Povington) to £80 in 1399 (Loders). Apart from the accounts in the *VCH* for Dorset, little has been written about these alien priories. None of their buildings seem to have survived and apart from Wareham Priory, the sites of the priories are not known with any certainty.

In 1172 and in c. 1228, the two Cistercian monasteries of Bindon and Tarrant were founded, valued at £147 and £214. The Cluniac priory of East Holme was founded in the mid 12th century as cell of the Cluniac priory of Montacute in Somerset. It was originally founded as a priory for a prior and 12 monks, but the endowments were insufficient. At the time of the

¹¹⁰ Based on tables in T.S. Purser, *The County Communities of Hampshire, 1300-1530, with special reference to Knights and Esquires*, PhD thesis (University of Southampton), (2001).

¹¹¹ P.H. Coulstock, *The Collegiate Church of Wimborne Minster* (Woodbridge, 1993).

¹¹² Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses*.

Dissolution there was a prior and two monks. In the early 14th century, a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers was founded at Friar Mayne.

This dominance of early Benedictine foundations in Dorset is in contrast to the situation in the surrounding counties of Wiltshire, Somerset, Hampshire and Devon. Although Somerset included seven Benedictine abbeys (including two nunneries) and two cells, there were also six Augustinian priories, one Cistercian abbey, one Cluniac priory, two Carthusian priories, one Knights Hospitaller nunnery, and one house of Knights Templar.¹¹³

This Benedictine dominance could result from the early ecclesiastical importance of the county. The number of pre-Conquest Benedictine foundations perhaps left insufficient valuable estates and churches available within the county to support more than a few new foundations after the Conquest. Clearly, economic factors could have had some influence, but other factors may also have been involved. For example, it has been suggested that the transfer of the bishop's seat from Sherborne to Old Sarum, and the capital from Winchester to London, moved Dorset further away from the centre of activity.¹¹⁴ That said, the numerous gentry of Dorset did not found any Augustinian houses as happened elsewhere.

¹¹³ Dunning, *Monasteries*, Appendix IV, pp. 143-148.

¹¹⁴ *VCH Dorset*, vol. 2, p. 9 fn. 90

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

Chapter 2: Objectives of this Study

Introduction:

The previous chapter has described the monastic houses of Dorset and shown how they differ from those in the surrounding counties in that the majority are pre-Conquest Benedictine houses, with very few later foundations. Little is known about the Dorset monasteries in the late medieval period and few monastic documents from this period are known to have survived. Indeed, in the *Victoria County History*, first published in 1908, William Page (*VCH Dorset*) wrote that references to Abbotsbury in the fifteenth century are rare; references to Milton are rare in the century prior to the Dissolution; and for Bindon, that the history of the abbey during the fifteenth century is a blank. Traskey's book on Milton Abbey and Fowler's book on medieval Sherborne, which contains a detailed history of Sherborne Abbey, have added some information to that available for these two monasteries, but our knowledge of Dorset monasteries in the late medieval period still remains rather sketchy.

There are no chronicles, no references in national chronicles (apart from the 1437 Sherborne riot), no surviving registers, and, with three or four exceptions, no internal or obedientiary accounts from which a detailed narrative could be written.

The major aim of this thesis is to extend our knowledge of the Dorset monasteries during this period by looking at areas of monastic activity which can be documented and have not yet been extensively investigated in this county. This thesis, therefore, focuses on the demography of the monks, ecclesiastical patronage, and the management of the estates. It specifically excludes the narrative of the Dorset monasteries, the monastic buildings, the landscape and buildings in the landscape, relations of the monasteries with their tenants, the almost wholly obscure friaries, and the management of the estates of the alien priories.

The period 1290-1540 is a fascinating one for historians of monasticism in England. A very simplified picture is one of reform, in which monastic orders moved away from the exacting standards of the founders of the major orders, towards a regime more in line with the culture of society around them. There were also counter moves to restore the ideals of the founders of their orders. It was also a period during which the parish church became a centre for the piety of the community and for local pride. One consequence of this was a change in lay perceptions of the value of monastic life, both to the general community and for the salvation of an individual's soul. Lay patronage moved away from monastic houses and towards colleges, schools and parish churches. Economic factors affected the way in which monasteries farmed or rented their lands. The aristocracy and gentry became increasingly interested in local monastic lands, and started to become involved in their management on

behalf of the monastery. There was a perception that, as a consequence of this, there was very little resistance when the monasteries were dissolved.

Over the last fifteen years or so, however, aspects of this view have been challenged by historians, particularly on the basis of studies made of the extensive records which have survived from some of the larger and more important monasteries.¹¹⁵ They found that although the Rule was no longer being strictly observed, most of the monasteries, in fact, continued to meet their religious obligations. These monasteries still had sufficient wealth and influence to enable members of their community to continue to live comfortable lives, and there was no decline in the numbers of novices joining them. The level of scholarship in these monasteries was on a par with that of the universities,¹¹⁶ patrons continued to support monastic establishments,¹¹⁷ and there was little evidence of declining prestige.¹¹⁸ Cross and Vickers point-out that in York, out of 5,000 testators between 1520 and 1540, a quarter made bequests to friars and an eighth to monasteries.¹¹⁹ Similarly in Dorset, almost as many gentry left bequests to religious houses in the early sixteenth century as before.¹²⁰

Professor Burton has summarised the current view by saying that the end of the monastic order was not hastened by a lay perception that the religious life of monks and nuns fell short of expected standards.¹²¹ Many of the functions of monasteries, for example, education, manuscript production, pastoral responsibilities and commemoration of the dead could be provided outside a monastery by the 1530s. By the late middle ages, ascetic renunciation of the world was no longer considered to be the only, or even the best way to salvation. Thus monasteries became less relevant to society in general.

Structure of the thesis:

The results of this study are reported and discussed in the following three chapters:

Chapter 3: Monks and nuns in the Dorset monasteries.

Little has been published concerning trends in the population of monks and nuns in the Dorset monasteries over the period 1290-1540. Numbers of monks and nuns in the Dorset monasteries granted pensions at the Dissolution are known. Also, some of the election lists in

¹¹⁵ For example, Harvey, *Westminster*, which considers Westminster Abbey and Tillotson, *Monastery and Society*, which looks at Selby Abbey.

¹¹⁶ See for example, J.G. Clark, *A Monastic Renaissance at St. Albans: Thomas Walsingham and His Circle c.1350-1440* (Oxford, 2004).

¹¹⁷ K. Stöber, *Late Medieval English and Welsh Monasteries and their Patrons, 1300-1540* (Woodbridge, 2007).

¹¹⁸ See for example, J.G. Clark (ed.), *The Religious Orders in Pre-Reformation England* (Woodbridge 2002). This contains several papers relating to these aspects.

¹¹⁹ Cross, *Monks and Nuns*, p. 3.

¹²⁰ A.D. Brown, *Popular piety in Late Medieval England: The Diocese of Salisbury* (Oxford Scholarship Online, 2011), p 29, and table 1.

¹²¹ J. Burton, 'Renunciation' in R Horrox, and W.M. Ormrod (eds.), *A Social History of England, 1200-1500* (Cambridge, 2006), p.368

the bishops' registers have been used to provide names and numbers of members at specific times together with the names of obedientiaries. The ordination lists in the bishops' registers provide a continuous record of the ordinations of monks, and the date of ordination to any of the four orders (acolyte, subdeacon, deacon or priest) enabled a rough estimate of the ages of individual monks to be made at the date of ordination. Analysis of this data enabled a prosopographical review of monks and nuns in Dorset to be constructed, modelled on Cross' and Vickers' study for Yorkshire.¹²² In order to complete this work, the pension lists for Dorset monks and nuns in the Augmentation Office records in the National Archives have been used to obtain the dates when the former Dorset religious died. This provides evidence for the trends in the numbers in each Dorset monastery from 1290-1540. Additionally, it enabled studies of the age structure of the Dorset monasteries, and the life expectancy of the monks. This work enabled the construction of a database of the ordinations of Dorset monks made in the diocese of Salisbury. This is a much simplified version of the database constructed by Davis in her study of all clergy ordained in the London diocese.¹²³

Chapter 4: Ecclesiastical Patronage of the Dorset Monasteries

The ecclesiastical patronage of the Dorset monasteries has not previously been studied, and forms an important piece of research for this project. The term 'ecclesiastical patronage' has been used to describe the presentation of incumbents by the monastery to the benefices for which they held the advowson. Although lists of incumbents, of differing levels of completeness and accuracy, are available for many Dorset livings, there have been no systematic studies of monastic patronage. Neither does there appear to have been any systematic study of the ecclesiastical patronage of monasteries in other counties. Brown has produced a pioneering analysis of the ecclesiastical patronage of the bishops of Winchester.¹²⁴

The registers of the bishops of Salisbury are the most important source for the study of monastic livings, and the patronage of the monasteries, in Dorset during the years 1290-1540. The register of institutions, combined with some prosopographical research, enabled an understanding to be gained of the ways in which the monasteries used their patronage. There are a number of questions which have been addressed in this work, for example, did incumbents move between livings under the patronage of one monastery? Did the well-qualified and 'privileged' clergy appointed to a living actually serve the parish, or were they non resident? What did the monastery gain by employing them? How long did incumbents stay in a living? Did the monasteries continue to patronise those to whom they gave title for the purpose of ordination? To what extent did papal patronage, royal patronage, or the

¹²² Cross, *Monks and Nuns*.

¹²³ Davis, *London Clergy*.

¹²⁴ Brown, *Patronage*, pp. 27-44.

exchange of benefices constrain monastic patronage in Dorset? What was the role of unbeneficed clergy?

The information has been analysed in order to detect trends over the period 1290-1540. Certainly the numbers of educated and qualified clergy were increasing over this period. How did this affect the patronage of the monasteries?

Information extracted from the ordination lists has also been used to contribute to an examination of ordination titles given by the monasteries to clergy and also to add to the general prosopographical database of clergy presented by the monasteries to their benefices.

Chapter 5: The estates of the Dorset monasteries

The estates of Dorset abbeys have received little attention, mainly because few documents are easily available. Harvey and Harvey have used a 14th century roll in the Methuen archives in the Wiltshire Record Office¹²⁵ to review Shaftesbury Abbey's estate of Bradford of Avon.¹²⁶ They discuss the manor, the grange, the organisation of the farm and its relationships with other Shaftesbury manors. Three surveys of the estates of Shaftesbury Abbey, contained in the cartulary, have been transcribed and discussed by Stacey.¹²⁷ Further manuscripts relating to the estates of Shaftesbury Abbey, Milton Abbey and Abbotsbury Abbey have been identified¹²⁸ as well as individual compoti for their estates. These, combined with information from the *Valor* and from Augmentation Office records in the National Archives, have enabled a review to be made of the estates of the Dorset monasteries and some indication of how they were being farmed and any changes in estate policy, for example the dates when the monasteries ceased to farm their land directly and leased it instead. The work centred on the validity of the *Valor* assessments, sheep farming, leasing and comparing the Dorset monastic estates with the Wiltshire monastic estates, many being on the same chalk downlands.

Chapter 6: Conclusions and Discussion - The relationship between the Dorset monasteries and society in the late Middle Ages.

An underlying objective of the work in the last three chapters is to contribute towards an understanding of how the Dorset monasteries interacted with society, both religious and secular during this period. Within the confines of this investigation such matters can only be lightly touched upon.

¹²⁵ WSRO: 1742/6786, accounts for the abbey of Shaftesbury's manor of Bradford on-Avon (1362-1393)

¹²⁶ Harvey, *Bradford*.

¹²⁷ Stacey, *Shaftesbury Charters*.

¹²⁸ Numerous surveys and other documents relating to the estates of Abbotsbury Abbey are included in the Ilchester archives in the Dorset History Centre. Accounts relating to Milton Abbey's estates of Sydling and West Compton are in the Winchester College Muniments, and documents relating to some of Shaftesbury Abbey's estates are in the Wiltshire Record Office and the Dorset History Centre.

The only quantitative estimate of the actual wealth of each monastery comes from taxation records, the *Valor* of 1535 and the *Taxation* of 1291. The Dorset monasteries often claimed poverty. At Bindon Abbey it was due to the actions of a 'rogue' abbot, John de Montacute, who mismanaged the finances of the abbey and absconded with abbey goods to the value of £700.¹²⁹ At Milton Abbey it was the fire of 1309, which destroyed much of the abbey church and the abbey records.¹³⁰ Shaftesbury Abbey, when seeking to appropriate the church of Bradford (1343), pleaded poverty due to floods, as well as the expense of housing 120 nuns. When seeking to appropriate the church of Tisbury (1380), they pleaded poverty due to inundation of the sea and losses of sheep and cattle. They also pleaded poverty due to pestilence, failure of crops and want of labourers, when appropriating the church of Gillingham (1449).¹³¹ However, the almost universal plea of poverty by a monastery when applying to the papal office or to the bishop may mean that this is merely a form of words needed to gain the request. One of the objectives of the project is to analyse and assess the evidence for a decline in real wealth of the monasteries during the period 1290-1540.

There are indications of souring relations between the monasteries and the laity during this period. The most obvious is at Sherborne, where the townsfolk set fire to the abbey church.¹³² Soane outlines the escalating disputes between the abbots of Bindon and surrounding landowners.¹³³ A careful evaluation of published and other sources enables the hypothesis of deteriorating relationships to be substantiated or negated.

Study of applications for a licence of mortmain for gifts of land or other property to the monastic houses in Dorset, to see if they vary in quantity and value over the period 1290-1540, throws light on the attitudes of the richer land owners to the monasteries. The gifts of land or money towards the numerous chantries in the Dorset monasteries should be particularly interesting.

Evidence for the quality of the spiritual and intellectual life of the monasteries in Dorset is sparse. Luxford has reviewed the tantalising glimpses which are available, for example the Sherborne Missal, the Abbotsbury Breviary, wall and panel paintings from Milton Abbey, manuscripts from Shaftesbury Abbey and architecture and decoration from these monasteries.¹³⁴ Books known to have been produced in the Dorset Benedictine monasteries or to have been in their libraries have been reviewed by Stockdale.¹³⁵ There are a few documents

¹²⁹ *VCH Dorset*, vol. 2, p 84.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.* p 59.

¹³¹ *Ibid.* p. 77.

¹³² See p 13 for a summary of this event.

¹³³ J. Soane, "The Middle Ages: 1149-1346", in Keen, *Weld*, pp. 30-31.

¹³⁴ Luxford, *Patronage*.

¹³⁵ R. Stockdale, 'Benedictine books, writers and libraries: some surviving manuscripts from Sherborne and South West England', in K. Barker, D.A. Hinton, and A. Hunt (eds.), *St. Wulfsgie and Sherborne*,

which offer hints as to both the standard of the liturgy and social interactions, for example the petition of William Preston, requested by Robert (Weston), Abbot of Cerne, to be master of his singing children in the abbey of Cerne¹³⁶ and the foundation of a school at Sherborne Abbey.

Clark has suggested that there is evidence of Benedictine interest in the classical revival.¹³⁷ However, the review of sources indicates that detailed work in this area is not possible in this regional study. A study of surviving books or manuscripts, the authorship of which can be attributed to the monks in Dorset monasteries and the books known to have been in their libraries could provide some indications.

Bournemouth University School of Conservation Sciences Occasional Paper 8 (Oxford, 2005), pp. 164 – 176.

¹³⁶ TNA: C 1/557/60. Cerne: William Preston v. Robert Weston, abbot of Cerne. 1518-1529.

¹³⁷ J.G. Clarke, *A Monastic Renaissance at St. Albans: Thomas Walsingham and his Circle, ca. 1350-1400* (Oxford, 2004), pp. 274-5.

Chapter 3: Monks and Nuns in Late Medieval Dorset

1. Introduction

This chapter consists of a prosopographical study of monks and nuns living in the Dorset monasteries during the late medieval period. The objective of this study is to identify trends in the numbers of monks and nuns, in their recruitment, and in the catchment area for recruits. Additional objectives are to investigate the state of the monastic community in Dorset during the 250 years prior to the Dissolution, and the lives of the Dorset monks and nuns following the Dissolution.

Very few internal Dorset monastic documents are known which mention the names of monks and nuns. However, the registers of the bishops of Salisbury are a useful source of information relating to the monastic community.¹ These registers contain ordination lists which include the names of monks and the dates when they were ordained. There are also a few records of the profession of nuns. In addition, the registers contain a few records of the election of abbots and abbesses, and these provide lists of named monks and nuns who were living in particular monasteries at the time of the election. These records form the backbone of this study. Data from the registers has been supplemented by material extracted from other sources, which include published papal records as well as documents in the National Archives. The Dissolution has generated different sets of records, which give information about the monks and nuns in each monastery at the time of surrender (1539 for the Dorset houses), and their pension records following the Dissolution. The principal documents are the surrender deeds, which, in Dorset, with the exception of Shaftesbury Abbey, are signed by each member of the monastery, and lists of the pensions each will receive. These have been supplemented by payment and taxation lists, which survive in the Augmentation Office records. These lists enable an estimate to be made of the age at which the pensioned monks and nuns died. Tracing their subsequent careers is difficult, but institution records and other sources provide information about monks who subsequently obtained benefices, or employment within the church, as curates or chantry priests.

¹ Eileen Power, writing in 1924, describes bishops' registers as: 'the big books in which medieval bishops entered up the letters which they wrote and all the complicated business of running their diocese. when historians did think of looking there, they found a mine of priceless information about almost every side of social and ecclesiastical life. Historians found fine gold in the bishops' registers, when once they found it was not beneath their dignity to grub there.' E. Power, *Medieval People* (London, 1951), pp. 72-76.

Information relating to the Dorset monks and nuns gleaned from these sources has been tabulated and compared with information from other counties and monasteries for which better documentation has survived. The records in the on-line 'clerical database' enabled the clerical careers of some of the Dorset ex monks to be tracked.²



Figure 5: Ordination by a bishop. Fifteenth-century window, Melbury Bubb, Dorset.³

² <http://www.theclergydatabase.org.uk>

³ The Medieval Stained Glass Photographic Archive: <http://www.therosewindow.com/pilot/England-K-N/images/melburybubb2-sc.jpeg>. J. Cross, *Imagery in the Churches of Dorset, Hampshire and Wiltshire*, (Bournemouth, 1988), p. 44. I am grateful for permission from M. Painton Cowen for using this photograph from his website.

2. General Methodology

Episcopal Ordination Records:

For the Salisbury diocese, the ordination records are not as extensive, nor as complete as they are in some other dioceses. Although the registers of the bishops of Salisbury survive from 1297, ordination records start only in 1396 with the registers of Robert Mitford. From this point, until after the Dissolution, the registers contain ordination records for most years.⁴ There are small gaps, but the only sizable one is the block of years from 1521 to 1525. Comparison of the ordination records with the few election records in the registers confirms that the majority of the monks in the lists of those present at an election can be identified from the ordination lists. In addition to those monks appearing in election lists, but not in the ordination lists, there are also some monks identified in other records, for example, published papal records, whose names also cannot be found in the ordination lists.

Furthermore, searches through ordination lists in the published registers of the bishops of Bath and Wells, and Exeter, and the original and published registers of the Winchester diocese, have shown that some monks from the Dorset monasteries were ordained in neighbouring dioceses. The ordination records of the Lincoln diocese might be expected to list ordinations of Dorset monks and monks from other counties attending Oxford University. However none are listed in the published register of Richard Flemming, Bishop of Lincoln (1420-1431). All the original Lincoln registers have not been checked, as the task would be too large for this thesis.

The lists of monks given in the monastic election records in the bishops' registers were compared with the lists of monks derived from ordination lists in the same registers. About 90% of the names in the election records also occurred in the ordination records. Those monks whose names did not occur in the ordination records may never have been ordained, their ordinations may never have been recorded, or they may have been recorded in the registers of another diocese, as yet unsearched. This is also likely to have occurred during an episcopal vacancy. This data is summarised in Table 5.

Comparison of the names of monks derived from surrender deeds and pension lists with the ordination lists in the bishops' registers gives a more complicated picture, which is also illustrated in Table 5. A high proportion of the monks of Abbotsbury Abbey and Milton Abbey who signed the surrender deed, have been identified in these ordination lists. However, for Cerne Abbey and for Sherborne Abbey, only about 50% of the monks who signed the surrender deed have been identified in ordination lists in the bishops' registers.

⁴ See Smith, *Bishops' Registers*, pp. 197.

Monastery	Number of election lists	Number of monks appearing in election lists	Number of these monks not mentioned in ordination lists	Number of monks in pension lists	Number of these monks not mentioned in ordination lists
Abbotsbury	5	42	7	10	2
Cerne	5	33	3	17	9
Milton	2	20	0	13	0
Sherborne	2	29	5	17	9
Totals	14	124	15	57	20
Christchurch	3	41	11	19	10

Table 5: Comparison of the names of monks identified from ordination lists with the names of monks in the election records.

For Sherborne Abbey, there is only one ordination record (of 1533) after 1515, and for Cerne Abbey, there are only 6 ordination records after 1516. Ordination records for the Salisbury diocese for 1521 to 1525 do not appear to have survived. Corresponding figures for the Augustinian priory of Christchurch in the Winchester diocese (now in Dorset) are included for comparison. Note that four of the eleven monks in the election lists for Christchurch Priory would have been ordained in the period of 1414-1447 for which no ordination records appear to have survived in the Winchester diocese. The Winchester ordination records also have a number of gaps after 1515. Christchurch Priory does appear to be similar to the abbeys of Cerne and Sherborne in the proportion of ordinations recorded.

Ordination records in the register of Bishop William Edington of the Winchester diocese (1346-1366) show that, although letters dimissory give authorisation for 12 canons of Christchurch Priory to be ordained, there are only 6 of these for which any ordination records at all appear.⁵ In fact only 14 of a possible 48 ordinations (12 names, 4 grades) are recorded. Clearly only a small proportion of ordinations of Christchurch canons are recorded in the register of Bishop William Edington.

Harvey's study of the monks in Westminster Abbey shows that a sizable proportion of professed monks do not appear in the ordination lists for the London diocese.⁶ Study of Davis'

⁵ Hockey, *Edington*

⁶ Harvey, *Westminster*, pp.114, 119 fn. Harvey states that she had identified fewer than 90 ordinations of monks of Westminster (414 monks were professed during 1395-1505), and suggests that this may reflect a failure of suffragan bishops to record ordinations within the monastery. Certainly suffragan bishops were used for some Salisbury ordination ceremonies, especially during the bishopric of Lorenzo Campeggio (1524-34). During the time of his bishopric there are only a very few ordination records for Dorset monks, although it is evident from the pension lists that probably a number of monks were ordained in these 10 years.

database of London Ordinations endorses this observation.⁷ It may be that, as Davis suggests, Westminster Abbey was an exempt abbey, and ordinations of its monks in ceremonies held in the abbey were not always recorded in bishops' registers.⁸

Table 6 presents another way of considering the data. Most monks were ordained as priests, although the time between ordination as acolyte and ordination as priest varied between individuals and between monasteries. This means that for the majority of monks one might expect there should be records of four ordinations – acolyte, subdeacon, deacon and priest. However, records of all four ordinations were found for only 10% of Dorset monks. In practice few ordinations to acolytes are recorded. Even so, the number of monks with three or four ordinations recorded is only 20-30% for the Salisbury diocese. A surprisingly high number have only one of their four ordinations recorded. This is in line with Davis' study of the London diocese ordination records.

Christchurch Priory lies in the Winchester diocese, but very close to the boundary with the Salisbury diocese. Interestingly, about 20% of the recorded ordinations of the canons of Christchurch Priory were held at locations in the Salisbury diocese. In the dimissory letters for four canons of Christchurch Priory in 1347, Bishop Edington states that the ordination could be done by any bishop.⁹

Number of ordination records for individual monks	0	1	2	3	4	Number of monks	Total records	Winchester ordinations	Bath and Wells ordinations	London ordinations	Salisbury ordinations
Abbotsbury	9	35	18	16	8	86	160	2	17	0	
Cerne	10	27	26	23	9	95	194	0	7	0	
Milton	0	17	21	15	18	71	176	2	5	0	
Sherborne	17	30	25	28	4	104	197	0	5	2	
Christchurch	32	45	38	16	12	143	249		1	1	53

Table 6: Comparison of ordination records for the Dorset monks.

One possibility for the lack of ordination data for Sherborne Abbey and Cerne Abbey in the registers of Campeggio, Shaxton, and in the latter part of the registers of Audley is that Cerne and Sherborne were exempt abbeys, although the detailed recording of election results in the fifteenth century, including the confirmation of the election by the bishop of Salisbury, would suggest otherwise. However, Tolley argues that the Sherborne cartulary contains papal and other documents confirming the monks in their possession and ordering the bishop to

⁷ Davis, *London Clergy*. A quick count using the data disc in Davis lists 139 monks from Westminster abbey ordained in London.

⁸ *Ibid*, footnote, p. 37.

⁹ Hockey, *Edington*, p. 119.

cease his action against the abbey.¹⁰ These may have been used by the abbey as evidence of its exemption from episcopal jurisdiction.

The collection of ordination data was used to compile spreadsheets of monks and nuns from each of the Dorset monasteries. These spreadsheets include prosopographical data derived from other parts of the bishops' registers and other sources. Clearly, in view of the comments above, the fact that the available data is likely to be incomplete needs to be borne in mind when analysing the spreadsheets.

Age at ordination:

The earliest age at which a man could be ordained as an acolyte was in his 14th year. For the orders of acolyte, subdeacon, deacon and priest, the corresponding ages were the 14th, 18th, 20th, and 25th years. There should be a period of one year between ordination to acolyte and ordination to subdeacon,¹¹ and three months between subdeacon to deacon and deacon to priest. Also, the rule of the Black Monk Order, as described in the records of the English General Chapter, although not stated in the Rule of St. Benedict, was that a novice should be at least 19 at profession, unless there were reasons for making an exception.¹² Bearing this in mind, it should, theoretically, be possible to estimate the age of a monk at any particular ordination, and hence, an approximate age distribution of monks at the time of an election.

However, these ages and periods need to be treated with caution. The data from the Salisbury registers show that frequently a candidate was ordained as acolyte and subdeacon in the same ceremony. Davis has also made a similar observation on London ordinations.¹³ Frequently dispensations were given for the ordination of candidates younger than the stipulated ages.¹⁴

Monasteries needed monks, who were also priests, to say masses at the altars and chapels in the abbey church and, as a priest could only celebrate mass once a day, there was strong pressure for all members of monastic communities to be ordained as priests. For example, Abbotsbury had bequests to provide for a chaplain to celebrate Mass daily in the abbey church for the soul of Robert le Bret and others (1323). They also had bequests for a monk chaplain to celebrate Mass daily at the altar of St. Andrew for Sir John Matravers and his wife (1392), and others to serve in the Clapton and the Strangways Chantries (1505).¹⁵ At Cerne, William de Whitefield gave the manor of Milborne Michelstone to the abbey for

¹⁰ T.S. Tolley, *Sherborne*.

¹¹ Davis, *London Clergy*, pp. 11-12.

¹² Harvey, *Westminster*, p. 118. Although Harvey points out that "25th year" means at least 24. She also argues that evidence shows that they were often ordained well before this age. See fns. 10 and 11. Also fn. 20 for the reference to the age of profession.

¹³ Davis, *London Clergy*, pp. 12-13.

¹⁴ For example, in 1412, the abbot of Sherborne was given a dispensation for 4 monks to be promoted to all holy orders after completion of their 21st year. *CPL*, vol. 6, p. 282.

¹⁵ *VCH, Dorset*, vol. 2, p. 51.

provision of two chaplains to celebrate mass daily in the abbey church for his soul and the souls of others (1335). Roger Manyngford and John, his son, granted Cerne Abbey the advowson of the church and manor of Stoke by Bindon for daily celebration in memory of Roger and others (1382). In 1482, Edward IV permitted the appropriation of one-third of the manor of Maiden Newton to the monastery for a chaplain to celebrate daily at the altar of St. John the Baptist, for himself and his consort, and in 1403, Humphrey Stafford established the Stafford chantry at the altar of the Holy Cross in the nave of the monastery church.¹⁶

In order to obtain an estimate of age, it has been assumed that, unless other evidence is available, monks were 24 years old when ordained as priests. Where the date of ordination to priest is not known, an estimate is made by assuming a gap of two years between ordination from deacon to priest, three years between subdeacon and priest and four years between acolyte and priest. These figures have been derived from the actual time between ordinations for the four monasteries where the appropriate ordination dates are known. These are tabulated in Table 7. There are indications that this period decreases after about 1450, and varies between monasteries. In practice, the period elapsing between ordination to acolyte and ordination to priest varies from about ten years to less than a year. Note that Sherborne appears to have a shorter period between ordinations than the other three abbeys.

Monastery	Average time, acolyte to priest.	Number of instances	Average time, subdeacon to priest	Number of instances	Average time deacon to priest	Number of instances
Abbotsbury	4	13	3	23	2	30
Cerne	4	11	3	36	2	35
Milton	5	17	5	31	3	35
Sherborne	3	15	2	23	1	26
Average	4		3		2	

Table 7: Average times in years between ordinations to higher ranks for the four Dorset Benedictine abbeys.

Community rank:

Chapter 63 of the Rule of St. Benedict deals with community rank. The Rule states that a monk's (and a nun's) rank is determined entirely by date and time of entry to the monastery. It also states that monks should always maintain rank order in any procession or activity, for example when they come for communion, when they lead psalms, or stand in the choir, and the abbot is the only one who can adjust the community rank (for example as a punishment) and he should not do this lightly.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* p. 56.

Analysis of lists of Benedictine monks in the bishops' registers shows that when monks are listed, as, for example, when recording those present at an election, they are almost invariably listed in community rank order. This is useful when linking these lists with lists of monks derived from ordination records. It is particularly useful for linking the 'religious' and 'secular' names of monks in post Dissolution pension lists. It is found in practice that the abbot and prior usually head the community rank lists even though they may have entered the community after others listed below them. Age and clerical status have no determining influence on rank order, so a list of monks' names, ordered by the date of ordination as priest, may not be in the same order as a list based upon community rank order. The spreadsheets of monks have been ordered initially using priest ordination dates. In the final spreadsheets, this order has been adjusted to incorporate community rank order, where ranked lists of monks exist, for example in election lists.

Election Lists:

Bishops' registers frequently contain detailed accounts of monastic elections. Usually they contain lists, in rank order, of the names of members of the community who were present at different stages of the election and the office they held in the monastery. These lists are particularly valuable, since they give a list, at a known date, of all the monks in that community who were present at the election, in community rank order, together with any office they held. They can be related to age data derived from ordination records which enables some idea to be gained of the careers of individual monks within the monastery. A summary of these lists is given in the Appendix, Tables 1 to 5. Unfortunately, in the Salisbury diocese, these detailed election records are generally restricted to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Cistercian houses did not come under the jurisdiction of bishops; hence there are no election records for abbeys of Bindon and Tarrant.

The Names of Monks:

During this period, it was the normal custom was for a monk to add his Christian name to a surname based on his place of origin, to give his 'community name'. This was the name by which he was generally known, both within the monastery and in civil and religious records. This custom also seems to have been generally followed by the Dorset monks. Hence it is possible to study the catchment area for monks for any particular monastery by study of their names. In the sixteenth century, there was a new fashion for taking as their 'community name' the name of a saint of ancient times, instead of adding the name of their place of origin to their Christian name.¹⁷

The use of 'community names' to study the origins of the monks of particular monasteries needs to be used with caution. Comparison of monks' names on the surrender

¹⁷ Knowles, *Tudor Age*, p. 64.

deeds and ordination lists of Abbotsbury and Sherborne, with corresponding names on the pension lists for these monasteries shows, that at this period some of the monks in these monasteries used their own secular names, rather than following the expected 'Christian name/place of origin' pattern.

Judith Frost adopted a similar approach in her study of the canons of Thornton Abbey.¹⁸ She has used election and ordination lists, including making estimates of ages at election and death by assuming a standard age of 24 for candidates for ordination to priesthood.

¹⁸ Frost, *Thornton Abbey*, pp. 251-255.

3. The Monks and Nuns of Dorset

Introduction:



Figure 6: Decorated capital “R” at the start of the record of the election of Edith Bonham as abbess of Shaftesbury Abbey in 1441. (Author’s photograph)

Figure 6 shows the decorated capital ‘R’ at the start of the record of the election of Edith Bonham as abbess of Shaftesbury in 1441.¹⁹ The flower depicted is the Aquilegia or Columbine. It is a British native plant which is still occasionally found in old woodland in Dorset and elsewhere in England. It was frequently used in ecclesiastical carving.²⁰

Whilst extensive internal monastic records have survived, for a small number of monasteries, as for example Westminster Abbey and Durham Priory, for most counties such detailed information is not available and consequently far less is known about the population of the monks and nuns in them. Dorset is no exception, as very few internal documents have survived. The population in terms of names and numbers is, however, known with some accuracy at the time of the Dissolution, thanks to the signatures of monks and nuns on the suppression deeds and the detailed pension lists which have survived amongst the Augmentation Office documents in the National Archives.

The objective in this work is to use the

ordination records and election records in the registers of the bishops of Salisbury and other dioceses to construct lists of monks and nuns in the Dorset monasteries from 1290 to 1539. Ordination dates enable an estimate to be made of the age of monks at elections. Any information from other sources concerning individual monks has been incorporated into these lists. These prosopographical lists were then analysed to provide information about the age profiles of the monasteries at specific dates, life expectancy, the area of recruitment, monastic careers and life expectancy after the Dissolution.

¹⁹ Reg. Aiscough, vol. 2, fol. 10v.-12v. Decoration in a similar style occurs, in this register, at the head of three other monastic elections at around the same time. One of these also introduces the Columbine. These are the only decorations of this type appearing in the registers of the bishops of Salisbury.

²⁰ R. Mabey, *Flora Britannica* (London, 1996), p. 59.

Tables listing prosopographical data for the Dorset monks and nuns between 1296 and 1539 have been prepared for the abbeys of Abbotsbury, Cerne, Milton, Sherborne, Shaftesbury, and Bindon. For comparison, similar data for Christchurch Priory has also been tabulated. These are presented in the appendix to this thesis, Tables 6 -11, which summarise prosopographical data for the monks of Abbotsbury Abbey, Cerne Abbey, Milton Abbey and Sherborne Abbey, Bindon Abbey and the nuns of Shaftesbury Abbey. Table 12, in the Appendix, summarises prosopographical data for Christchurch Priory.

Area of recruitment:

Study of the surnames of Dorset monks listed in the tables 6 to 9 in the Appendix shows that more than half of them are derived from place names. Table 8 summarises information about these locative surnames and shows that the majority of them are probably derived from places in Dorset. A few are derived from places in Somerset, Devon, Wiltshire and Hampshire. A small number of names are probably derived from counties further from Dorset. It seems that Dorset monks commonly followed the custom of changing their name on admission to the monastery by adding their places of origin to their Christian names. There is one example from the pension lists in which Simon Berwick, already having a locative surname, changed his name to Simon Norton on becoming a monk of Cerne.

	Number of monks	Number (%) of locative names	Number (%) of from Dorset	Number (%) from Abbey manors	Number (%) from Somerset	Number (%) from Wiltshire	Number (%) from Hampshire	Number (%) from Devon	Number (%) from further away
Abbotsbury Abbey	103	78 (76%)	62 (80%)	12 (15%)	5 (6%)	5 (6%)	1(1%)	4 (5%)	1 (1%)
Cerne Abbey	116	63 (54%)	42 (67%)	10 (16%)	11 (17%)	1 (1%)	2 (4%)	0	5 (8%)
Milton Abbey	89	57 (64%)	39 (68%)	16 (41%)	3 (5%)	4 (7%)	0	0	10 (18%)
Sherborne Abbey	129	69 (53%)	34 (50%)	8 (24%)	14 (20%)	3 (4%)	1 (1%)	4 (6%)	12 (17%)
Bindon Abbey	68	43 (63%)	29(67%)	6 (14%)	5 (12%)	2 (5%)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	5 (12%)
Christchurch Priory	141	51 (36%)	20 (40%)	4 (8%)	3 (6%)	5 (10%)	6 (12%)	2 (4%)	12 (24%)

Table 8: Analysis of surnames of the Dorset monks.

Abbotsbury Abbey was located about 9 miles from the Somerset border. It had the highest proportion of locative names (73%) and a very high proportion (78%) of these locative names are of Dorset origin. Only one name was derived from a county outside Dorset and the surrounding counties of Devon, Somerset and Wiltshire and Hampshire. Thus Abbotsbury Abbey was recruiting the majority of its monks from areas close to the monastery, mainly from Dorset (80%) , with a few from Somerset (5%). 15% came from Abbotsbury Abbey's estates.

Abbotsbury Abbey was the least rich of the five Benedictine Dorset abbeys in the assessments of 1291 and 1535.

Cerne Abbey was the richest of all four male abbeys in 1291, but, by 1535, it was the second richest. Like Abbotsbury Abbey, it was only about 5 miles from the Somerset border. About half of the monks' names were of the locative form and 68% of these locative names were of Dorset origin and a further 17% of Somerset origin. In total, 92% came from Dorset and the four surrounding counties. About 10% of monks came from Cerne Abbey estates. It seems that the majority of Cerne monks were also recruited locally.

Milton Abbey was situated at about 7 miles from the Somerset border. About 57 (64%) of the 89 monks recorded had locative surnames. A Dorset origin could be ascribed to 68% of these. Forty percent of these Dorset monks came from Milton Abbey's Dorset estates. The other monks came from Somerset and Wiltshire (12%) and 18% from counties outside Dorset and the four surrounding counties. Thus, although Milton Abbey recruited locally, it did seem to attract a significant number of recruits from further afield.

In 1535, Sherborne was the richest of the four male Dorset Benedictine abbeys and was situated in a flourishing market town, close to the Somerset border. It also had an illustrious past, when it had housed the bishop of Sherborne. It is therefore not surprising that, using the locative name evidence, as many as 20 % of monks came from Somerset, and about 17% were attracted to the abbey from counties outside Dorset and its four surrounding counties. About half of the monks came from Dorset, and about a quarter of these Dorset monks came from the Sherborne estates.

Thus it looks as if all four male Benedictine monasteries, and especially Abbotsbury Abbey, relied heavily on local recruitment. As Sherborne had a national reputation, it was better placed to attract recruits from a wider area.

Since elections of Cistercian abbots fell outside the jurisdiction of the bishops of Salisbury, the only information regarding the monks of Bindon Abbey comes from the ordination records. Thus there is only information about 68 Bindon Abbey monks. About two-thirds of these monks came from Dorset and only 12 % coming from outside Dorset and its surrounding four counties. Again, Bindon Abbey seems to have recruited locally.

In contrast, Christchurch Priory, which lies in Hampshire, very close to the border with Dorset, shows less evidence of the canons changing their surname on recruitment, with only 36% having identifiable locative surnames. Of those with locative surnames, about 40% come from Dorset. About a quarter came from counties outside Dorset and its four surrounding counties; from as far away as Yorkshire, Oxfordshire, Inverness, Kent, Berkshire and Normandy. Clearly the Augustinian house was recruiting from a much wider base. Generally,

most Benedictine houses recruited from their own localities.²¹ Benedictine monasteries in Somerset also show a similar pattern of local recruitment.²² Jenkins has found more than 25 monks with names derived from places in Dorset in the abbeys of Forde, Newenham and Dunkeswell which are in Devon, but close to the border with Dorset.²³

The nuns of Shaftesbury Abbey:

Whilst the names of the Shaftesbury Abbey nuns do not provide evidence for the area of recruitment for the monastery, they do indicate that a large proportion of the nuns come from well-established families of West Country landowners. For example, Margaret Stourton was abbess from 1423-1441. Her sister Anastasia, was still alive in 1460. Her aunt, Mary, was also a nun.²⁴

Elizabeth Shelford, was elected as abbess in 1504, on the death of Margaret Twynyho, both from local gentry/landowner families. There is a brass of Gwen Shelford, in the church of Bramley in Hampshire, which states: 'Gwen More sume tyne ye wyf of John Shelford of ye city of Harford (Hereford?) esquire and modyr of dame Elizabeth Shelforde Abbes of the monastery of Shaftysbriry.' Gwen died on the 8th August 1504, a few months after her daughter was elected.²⁵ Nuns from other West Country families at the time of the election include: Thomasina Kemer, Maria Payne, Thomasina Hussey, Margaret St. John, Catherine Thornhill, Elizabeth Zouche, Elizabeth Goodwyn, and Philippa Bonham.

Trends in the numbers of monks and nuns in the Dorset Benedictine monasteries:

Comparison between the list of monks derived from ordination lists and election lists has shown that the ordination lists are by no means complete. In addition, only a small number of monastic elections have been recorded in detail in the Salisbury bishops' registers. However, these election lists and the pension lists provide 'snapshots' of the populations of monks and nuns at different times in the five monasteries. They are summarised in Tables 1- 5 in the Appendix. The numbers are summarised in Figure 7.

²¹ C.H. Lawrence, *Medieval Monasticism* (Harlow, 1984), p. 110.

²² Dunning, *Somerset Monasteries*, pp. 51-52. Dunning has listed 11 monks in Glastonbury Abbey with names derived from places in Dorset. (personal communication).

²³ J. Jenkins (Personal communication).

²⁴ F.Were 'The Pedigree of the Stourton Family', *SDNQ*, vol. X, pp. 31-33.

²⁵ C.H. Mayo, 'The Mother of Elizabeth Shelford, Abbess of Shaftesbury', *SDNQ*, vol. X, pp. 31-33 (1907).

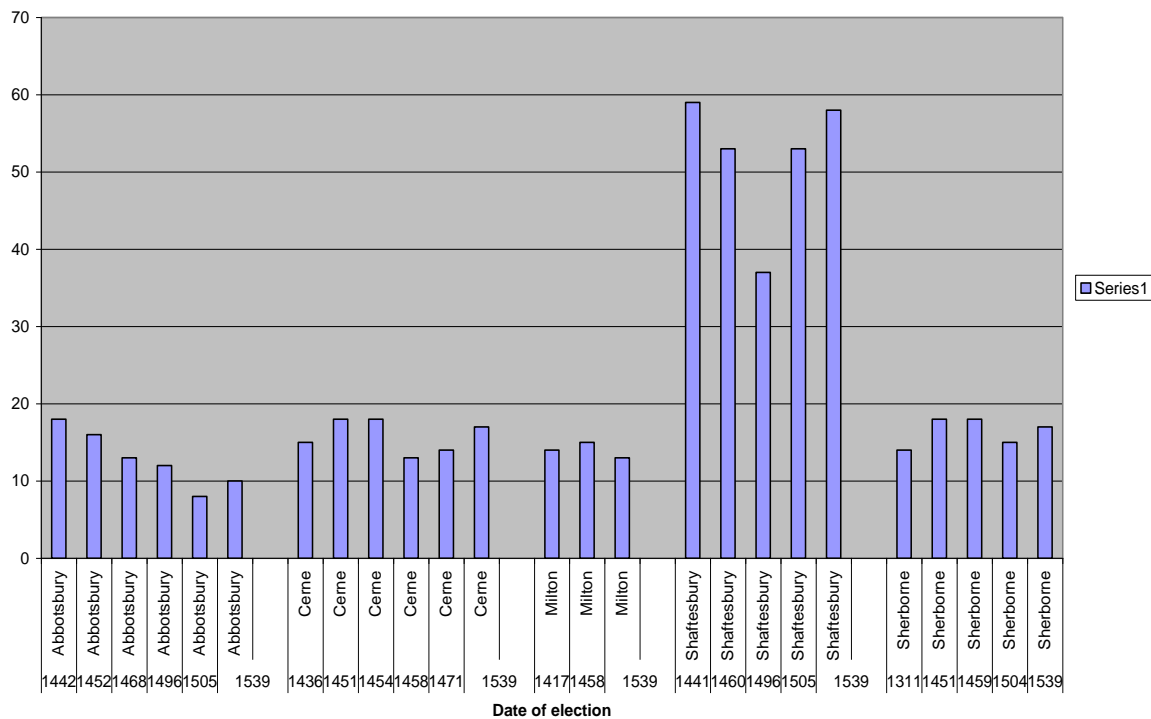


Figure 7: The variation of monastic population with date, based on election records in the registers of the bishops of Salisbury.

At Abbotsbury Abbey, the numbers of monks continued to drop from 18 in 1442 to 8 in 1505. This decline was halted, and the numbers of monks had increased to 10 in 1539. Cerne showed a slight decrease in numbers from 1454 to until 1471, but by 1539, numbers had increased back to the 1454 level. From the limited data available, the numbers at Milton Abbey and Sherborne Abbey do not show such a pronounced dip. The larger number of nuns in Shaftesbury Abbey is a reflection of the greater wealth of the monastery; the income per head is the same as for Abbotsbury Abbey. Shaftesbury Abbey shows a large decrease in the number of nuns between 1441 and 1496, but by 1539, numbers have reached the level of 1441. Thus the data provide evidence that there was no drop in numbers in these monasteries during the fifty years before the Dissolution. Indeed it looks as if monastic populations in these abbeys may have been rising. The number of monks is quite small, bearing in mind the relative wealth of these houses.

A high mortality rate in the period of c.1440-1490 has been observed in detailed studies of life expectancy in the abbeys of Durham, Westminster and Canterbury.²⁶ Although the data for Cerne is sparse, it does conform to this model. Hatcher et al. suggest two reasons for the increase in death rates over this period. The first is that monasteries were inherently unhealthy places. Recent work by Kerr²⁷ paints a picture of the hazards facing monks and nuns

²⁶ J. Hatcher, A. J. Piper, and D. Stone, 'Monastic mortality: Durham Priory 1395-1529', *Economic History Review* LIV, 4 (2006), pp. 667-687.

²⁷ J. Kerr, 'Health and Safety in the Medieval Monasteries of Britain' *History*, vol. 93 (2008), pp.3 -19.

ranging from sleep deprivation from offices during the night, slips and sprains, building hazards and general infection hazards arising from living in a close community. Secondly, there is evidence that the population as a whole declined over that period.

Comparison of names between election lists for the abbeys of Cerne, Abbotsbury and Shaftesbury gives an indication of death rates at different times in these monasteries. (The number of election lists in the bishops' registers for Milton and Sherborne is too small for analysis).

Year	Number of years between elections	Number of monks at election	Number of these not in next election list	Deaths per year between elections	Average age of monks at election	Number aged 40 and above	Number aged 39 and below	Oldest
1442		18	7		43	10	7	74
1452	10	16	12	0.7	44	8	7	60
1468	16	13	10	0.75	42	4	9	73
1496	28	12	5	0.36	40	5	7	61
1505	9	8	7	0.56	41	4	4	60
1539	34	10		0.21	42	6	4	58

Table 9: Mortality in Abbotsbury Abbey in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

For Abbotsbury, 7 out of 18 monks vanish from the lists in the ten years between 1442 and 1452. 12 out of 16 monks vanish in the 16 years between 1452 and 1468. 10 out of 13 monks vanish in the 28 years between 1468 and 1496. 5 out of 12 monks vanish between 1496 and 1505. Since there is a possibility that a monk may be absent at the time of an election,²⁸ for example at university (but there were few Dorset monks who were graduates), one can never be certain that those 'vanishing' from the next election list have died, but it is a reasonable deduction. The data for Abbotsbury Abbey is summarised in Table 9. Both the number of the monks vanishing between election lists, and the proportion of young monks (40 and under) indicate a high death rate during the middle of the fifteenth century. Falling numbers may indicate that Abbotsbury was not able to recruit sufficient novices to maintain the number of monks in the middle of the fifteenth century. More likely they were restricting recruitment to match the size of their community to match falling revenues in the middle of the century.

²⁸ For example John Vann, who is recorded in the Cerne election lists for 1436, does not appear in the election lists for 1451, or 1454. He was elected abbot in 1458. John Vann studied at Oxford, obtaining his B.Cn.L. in 1443 and D.Cn.L in 1450. Thus he was probably studying at Oxford from c. 1440-1450.

Year of election (<i>or Dissolution</i>)	Number of years since last election	Number of monks at election	Number of these not in next election list	Deaths per year between elections	Average age of monks at election	Number of these aged 40 and above	Number of these aged 39 and below	Oldest monk at election
1436		15	5 (33%)		39	5 (33%)	8	54
1451	15	18	5 (28%)	0.33	43	9 (50%)	8	69
1454	3	18	4 (22%)	1.67	40	7 (39%)	11	68
1458	4	14	7 (50%)	1	42	9 (64%)	5	56
1471	13	14	14 (100%)	0.54	42	7 (50%)	7	69
1539	68	17		0.21				

Table 10: Mortality in Cerne Abbey in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The data for Cerne (Table 10), although even more restricted, shows a different picture. Although the death rate was very high in the middle of the fifteenth century, Cerne was able to maintain a similar size of community, indicating that they were controlling recruitment.

Year of election	Number of years to next election	Number of nuns at election	Number of these not in next election list	Percentage of nuns not in next election list	Deaths per year between elections
1441	19	58	30	52	
1460	36	53	46	87	1.58
1496	9	37	5	14	1.28
1505	34	52	33	63	0.56
1539		58			0.57

Table 11: Mortality in Shaftesbury Abbey in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The data from Shaftesbury Abbey (Table 11) shows a rising mortality rate in the middle of the fifteenth century, with insufficient recruitment to maintain numbers. However, during the early sixteenth century, the death rate fell, and there was sufficient recruitment such that the number of nuns in 1539 was the same as that a hundred years earlier.

Whilst there are only a few election lists in the registers of the bishops of Salisbury, and their completeness is open to question, the mortality rates for Abbotsbury, Cerne and Shaftesbury do show the same trends as those observed for Durham, Westminster and Canterbury. They also appear to show an improvement in life expectancy in the 40 years before the Dissolution. The figures also show an improvement in recruitment in the sixteenth

century.²⁹ Clarke notes examples of similar increases in numbers in some Benedictine monasteries, including Shaftesbury Abbey, during the fifteenth century.

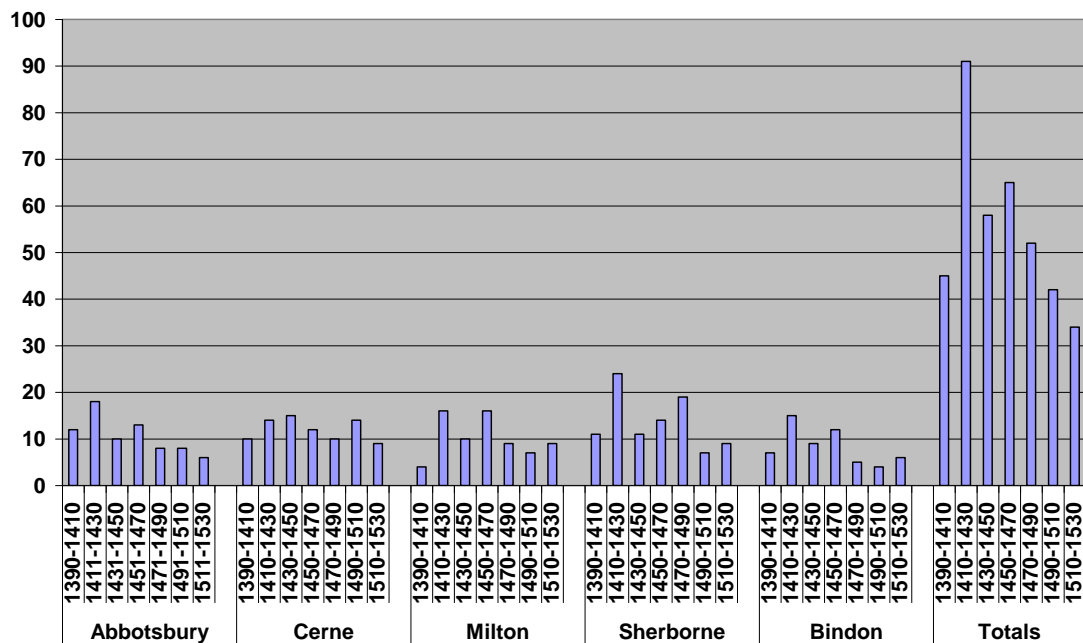


Figure 8: The number of monks ordained as acolytes over ten year periods.

Another approach is to plot the number of monks ordained as acolytes in twenty year periods as is illustrated in Figure 8. Whilst we know there are gaps in this data, as not all the ordinations of known monks have been traced, the data does show a similar trend to that obtained from the election lists. This table gives a measure of recruitment rather than looking at the age structure and deaths rates of populations of monks. Although the numbers are small, they are consistent with a recruitment policy aimed at maintaining a community of a constant size. Higher number were recruited at the period of higher mortality with recruitment dropping as life expectancy rose. The number of monks ordained as acolytes in each 20 year period rises during the fifteenth century, reaching a peak in the third quarter and then falling until the Dissolution. The rising recruitment rate between about 1410 and 1470 may reflect an increase in the death rate during these years. The abnormal number of acolyte ordinations in the years 1410-1430 is difficult to explain. However the data between 1390 and 1400 may be artificially lowered by the lack of comprehensive ordination records during this period and there may have been a general decrease in recruitment over the whole period.

²⁹ J.G. Clarke, 'The Religious orders in Pre-reformation England', in J.G. Clarke (ed), *The Religious Orders in Pre-reformation England* (Woodbridge, 2002), p. 15.

University careers:

The papal bull *Summi magistri* (1336) required one twentieth of the monks of a house to attend university.³⁰ If this figure was achieved in practice in the four Benedictine abbeys and the one Cistercian abbey in Dorset, then there should have been about five graduate monks in each monastery, during the period from 1290 to 1439. The ordination lists, the registers of the bishops of Salisbury, Emden, and the general literature were searched with the objective of identifying graduates from these monasteries. The results are summarised in Table 12.

Although this data is undoubtedly incomplete, it is apparent that few Dorset monks were recorded as graduates over the 250 years from 1290 to the Dissolution. The over-riding impression is that the monasteries were intellectually restricted, which reinforces the general impression, with the exception of Sherborne, that they were provincial in outlook, locally focussed, rather than participating in the intellectual life of the country.

Monastery	Monk	Dates	Offices	College	Degree	Date	Notes	Source
Abbotsbury	Roger Rodden (Hardy)		Abbot	Oxford	MA			Emden gives no further details.
Cerne	John Vanne	1410-1471	Abbot 1458-1471	Oxford	BCnL DCnL	1443 1450	Licence to preach in Salisbury Diocese, 1445.	Emden (1941):
Cerne	Roger Greenway						Student, probably Oxford	Listed in Surrender document
Cerne	John Derlen (Mere)						Student, probably Oxford	Listed in Surrender document
Milton	John Peter	1479 -		Oxford, Canterbury College			Resident in Canterbury College, Oxford 1480-81.	Emden No: 1472
Milton	Thomas Lee	1472 -		Oxford, Canterbury College			Resident in Canterbury College, Oxford 1477-79. .	Emden No: 1124
Sherborne	John Henstridge	1475 -		Oxford, Canterbury College			Resident in Canterbury College 1480-1482	
Sherborne	John Saundres	1421	Prior 1459, Abbot 1459-	Oxford.			Licence for temporary absence to study theology, 1440. SchTh by 1440. DTh 1452. Licence to preach in Sarum and Bath and Wells.	
Sherborne	John Barstaple		Abbot	Oxford				Emden, 1500- p.29
Sherborne	William Vowell (Fowell)							
Bindon	John Norman		Abbot elected 1534	Cambridge	BA	1514		(Cooper and Cooper, p.70)
Forde	Thomas Chard (Tybbes)		Abbot 1506 until 1539.	Oxford	BTh, DTh, 1507.	1507	Built entrance tower, refectory and cloister.	Emden, No.389
Forde	Cabull, aka Ilminster, aka Forde			Oxford	BTh by 1526	1526		
Christchurch	Bonner John (aka Camere)	1404 -1446		Oxford	BCnL		Papal provision to hold two incompatible benefices. Vicar of Cerne Abbas 1422, exchange 1422. died 1446. Many appointmants as suffragan and rector around England.	
Christchurch	Borard John		Prior 1397	Oxford	DTh	by 1381	Licensed to preach in Winchester diocese, 1381. Conspiracy to eject him as prior 1402. In 1399, summoned by Richard II to council to advise on Schism.	

Table 12: Dorset monks who were graduates.

³⁰ A. Dobie, 'The Development of financial management and control in monastic houses and estates in England, 1250-1540', *Accountancy, Business and Financial History*, vol. 18, p. 154. See also Knowles, *Tudor Age*, p. 4.

Dorset monks given dispensations to hold livings:

In the chapter of this thesis concerned with patronage, the use of monks to serve in churches and chapels for which their monastery held the advowson will be discussed in the next chapter. This section reviews the Dorset monks granted papal dispensation to hold a benefice. Table 13 summarises those which have been identified. Logan considers that those religious who were given papal dispensations to hold benefices had the intention to depart from the monastic way of life.³¹ The evidence from Dorset is not so clear. For example John Trebell, dispensed in 1499, was allowed to retain his position in chapter and his stall. Thomas Milton, in 1536 was allowed to wear his monk's habit under robes of a secular priest, as was William Mayne in 1505. John Bryan, dispensed in 1482, continued in his post as abbot of Bindon Abbey whilst holding the livings of Chaldon Herring and Tarrant Keynson. It seems likely that some dispensations allowed monks to serve in chapels or vicarages coming under their patronage. The only institutions of monks recorded in the database of livings in the patronage of the Dorset monasteries are those of John Bryan, the abbot of Bindon. The possibility that some of these monks were instituted to livings not in the patronage of these monasteries cannot be excluded.

Monastery	Monk	Date of ordination to priest	Date of Dispensation	Notes
Abbotsbury	None			
Cerne	Trebell, John	1475	1499	Benefice with or without cure, normally held by secular priest. Retain position in chapter and his stall
	Christchurch William	1516	1535	Dispensation to hold any living. Faculty Register
Milton	Stockland Thomas		1413	Appointed as papal chaplain.
	de Sherborne, Walter		1344	Left to join Dominicans. Bishop's mandate to return to Milton
	Helton, Richard	1447	1478	Living normally held by secular clergy
	Milton, John	1458	1468	Living normally held by secular clergy
	Herford, William	1464	1478	Living normally held by secular clergy
	Haselbere, John	1466	1478	Living normally held by secular clergy
	Milton (Garland), Thomas	1516	1536	Dispensation to wear habit of order under that of secular priest.
Sherborne	Cosyn, John		1401	Prior of Horton. Dispensation to hold another benefice, even with cure, or vicarage, or requiring residence.
	Mudeford, John	1436	1475	Living normally held by secular clergy
Bindon	Wylton, Walter		1470	Living normally held by secular clergy
	Symms Thomas			Instituted as rector of East Stoke 1479.
	Dawson (Bigwell), Robert		1481	Living normally held by secular clergy
	Bryan John	1472	1482	Dispensation to hold and retain any other monastery of the order, priory or benefice. Rector of Chaldon Herring (1499). Tarrant Keynson and Tyneham. Also 1486 as recorded in <i>Rea Lanaton</i> .
	Norris, Walter		1491	Living normally held by secular clergy
	Mayne, William		1505	Living normally held by secular clergy. May wear habit under priest's vestments.

Table 13: Dorset monks granted dispensation to hold secular livings.

³¹ F.D. Logan, *Runaway Religious in Medieval England* (Cambridge, 2002). See, for example, p. 62.

Abbots of the Dorset Benedictine monasteries:

The registers of the bishops of Salisbury record details of the elections of abbots for the Dorset monasteries only in the fifteenth century. Combining the data from these with data from the ordination lists gives a picture of ages of the monks selected to serve as abbots. This data is summarised in Table 14. The abbots were aged between 40 and 55 when elected, unless there were exceptional circumstances. The only abbot older than this was John Saunders, at Sherborne Abbey, elected at the age of 63. Not only was he the prior, but he had a doctorate in canon law. John Helyer of Cerne was elected at the age of 68, as he was prior and the previous abbot had only lived for three years after his election. Most abbots had previously held office, usually as prior. Note that the data regarding office held is incomplete, since this information comes only from election records. The average age of the abbots on their election was 49, and the median age was 51 years (34 to 68).

Monastery	Abbot	Year of election	Age at election	Age at death	Number of years in post	Previous roles
Abbotsbury	Edward Watton	1442	52	62	10	Prior
Abbotsbury	William Woller	1452	not known	not known	16	Steward
Abbotsbury	Hugh Dorchester	1468	34	62	28	
Abbotsbury	John Abbotsbury	1496	51	60	9	Deacon, Prior
Abbotsbury	John Portesham	1505	39	68	29	Guesthouse keeper, Prior
Cerne	John Godmanston	1436	54	69	15	Prior
Cerne	William Cattestoke	1451	45	48	3	
Cerne	John Helyer	1454	68	72	4	Prior
Cerne	John Vann	1458	48	61	13	DCnL (1450)
Cerne	Roger Bemyster	1471	42	68	26	Prior
Milton	Richard Clay	1417	not known	not known	14	
Milton	John Haselbere	1431	41	68	27	Cellarer 1426
Milton	John Bruton	1458	52	76	24	
Sherborne	William Bradford	1436	56	79	23	Prior
Sherborne	John Saunders	1459	63	79	16	Prior, DTh (1452)
Sherborne	Peter Rampisham	1475	45	74	29	
Sherborne	John Mere	1504	51	72	21 (resigned)	Almoner

Table 14: Abbots of the Dorset Benedictine Monasteries in the fifteenth century.

The average number of years served as abbot before death, or retirement in the case of John Mere, was 18 years. Frost has carried out a similar analysis for the abbots of the Augustinian abbey of Thornton in Yorkshire. She finds that the average age of election as abbot was 44 years, and the average number of years served in this role was 19 years.³² Thus the age of election as abbot and the time for which they serve were similar for both the Augustinians in Yorkshire and the Benedictines in Dorset. The heads of houses listed in this table represents only those whose elections are recorded in the registers of the bishops of Salisbury and whose age can be ascertained from ordination records. Prosopographical Information regarding the heads of all religious houses in England and Wales between 940 and 1540 has been tabulated in the three volumes of the series *Heads of Religious Houses: England*

³² Frost, *Thornton Abbey*, pp. 251-255.

and Wales.³³ This is an invaluable reference source, but does not include the age of the abbot at election.

4. Dorset Monks and Nuns at and after Dissolution

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535 gives an invaluable account of the financial resources, both spiritual and temporal, of the Dorset monasteries just before the Dissolution. It is documents generated by the Dissolution in 1539, and subsequent pension records which provide information about the monks and nuns who were living in these monasteries at the moment of Dissolution. Both these sources yield a picture of the monastic communities in Dorset on the eve of Dissolution. Other records have enabled the subsequent careers of some of the monks and nuns to be traced, giving an indication of the kind of men and women who inhabited the Dorset monasteries in the sixteenth century.

The Dissolution of the Monasteries has been much studied, especially at regional level. Dorset is no exception, and accounts of the Dissolution of most of the Dorset monasteries have been published, although many of these focus on the subsequent fate of the monastic estates, rather than the monks and nuns.³⁴

Sources: surrender documents and lists of pension grants:

The monasteries in Dorset surrendered in March 1539 – Milton on the 11th, Abbotsbury on the 12th, Tarrant on the 13th, Bindon on the 14th, Cerne on 15th, Sherborne on the 18th, and Shaftesbury on 23rd. Forde surrendered on 8th March, but Christchurch, along with Tewkesbury and Glastonbury held out until the winter of 1539-40.³⁵ Tables 15 to 22 list the monks and nuns in each Dorset monastery at the time of the Dissolution. The names were extracted from signatures on the surrender deeds.³⁶ These were compared with names in the pension grants.³⁷ The community or religious names of pensioned monks were linked to their civil names by matching the order of the two lists, and using Christian names as a further check.

³³ *Heads of Religious Houses*.

³⁴ The most useful publications relating to the Dissolution in Dorset which have been used in this study are: Betty, *Suppression*; L.S. Snell, *The Suppression of the Religious Foundations of Devon and Cornwall* (Cornwall, 1967); J.H. Betty, 'The Dissolution and after at Cerne Abbas' in K. Barker (ed.), *The Cerne Abbey Millenium Lectures*, Cerne Abbas Millenium Committee (Cerne Abbas, 1988); J.H. Betty, 'The Dissolution of the Abbey and after at Sherborne' in K. Barker, D. Hinton, A.H. Hunt, *St. Wulfsige and Sherborne* (Oxford, 2005); J.H. Betty, 'The Suppression of the Benedictine Monastery of Shaftesbury in 1539' *Hatcher Review*, vol. 112, (1991), pp. 1-4; Traskey, *Milton*, pp. 160-179; and Fowler, *Sherborne*, pp. 309-320.

³⁵ Betty, *Suppression*, pp. 182-183.

³⁶ TNA: E 322 series.

³⁷ TNA: E 315/245 series.

Pension records:

Sources for the payment of pensions to the religious in Yorkshire have been reviewed by Cross.³⁸ Similar records for Dorset were used to provide information relating to the life spans of the pensioned monks and nuns. The most important sources were the annual accounts of the lands of the dissolved monasteries, where the payment of the monks' and nuns' pensions was recorded as a charge against the appropriate monastery's estates.³⁹ A few tax assessments have survived in the National Archives, which supplement these.⁴⁰

Figure 9 shows the decorated 'C' at the head of the accounts for 1601,⁴¹ the only one to have any such decoration. It depicts a Rose and a Gillyflower (*dianthus*, possibly *dianthus caryophyllus*). Both flowers are associated with the Tudors, especially Elizabeth I. The Gillyflower is painted here in a distinctive 'stencil' style.



Figure 9: The decorated 'C' at the start of the accounts for 1601. (Author's photograph)

Recipients of pensions were allowed, and expected, to supplement their pension by obtaining employment, often in benefices or as curates or chantry priests. Pensions were not means tested, and were only extinguished when the 'king' appointed a monk to an office of equal or greater value.⁴² For example, Thomas Pope, abbot of Hartland was awarded a pension of £60 a year. In 1541, he accepted the rectories of South Poole and Portlemouth in South

³⁸ Cross, *Monks and Nuns*, p. 2.

³⁹ Pensions paid to the ex religious in Dorset are to be found in the accounts of the Dorset monastic estates in the National Archives: SC6/HENVIII/662, 663, 664. LR 6/104/1-4 (1Ed VI – 1 Mary), LR 6/12/1-14 (2,3 Phil & Mary – 10 Eliz I), LR 6/13/1-22 (11-32 Eliz I), LR 6/14/1-23 (33 Eliz I – 11 James I). E 164/31 is a list of all fees, annuities, corrodies and pensions payable to religious persons, arranged by counties. It was prepared by Reginald Pole for Philip and Mary in 1553.

⁴⁰ TNA: E 179/6/15. Schedule of 3rd instalment of 1555, arrears for 1st instalment of 1558 and arrears for second instalment of 1555. 1559. E 179/6/14. Schedule of former religious, now pensioners, liable to be taxed under subsidy granted to Philip and Mary in 1555. 1st instalment 1556, second in 1557.

⁴¹ TNA: LR 6/14/11. This is the only example of such a decoration on all of the accounts examined.

⁴² Knowles, *Tudor Age*, pp. 408-9.

Devon, of total value £53 a year. As they were in the gift of a private patron, his monastic pension was unaffected. He subsequently married, and was therefore forced to give-up these livings under Mary Tudor, but he continued to receive his pension in 1556.⁴³ Some Dorset examples where the ex-religious continued to receive pensions, even though they were in possession of a benefice, include: Thomas Corton (Cerne), rector of Donhead St. Mary, 1545-1555, recorded as receiving his pension in 1553; John Vynsant (Abbotsbury), rector of Blandford St. Mary 1554-62, was taxed on his pension in 1557-1558, and received his pension until 1567; Henry Rudell (Milton), rector of Winterborne Strickland from 1541, probably until his death, is recorded as receiving his pension each year until 1558. The pension records in the LR series (Office of the auditors of Land Revenue- receivers accounts), also substantiate that the holding of a benefice did not affect their pension.

One pension warrant relating to Wiltshire⁴⁴ spells out the requirements for paying a monastic pension:

‘John Hungerford Esquier and William Baylysse Esquier Justices of the peace of the countie of wiltes do to hys ma^{ties} Receaver of the same county that John Plasterer one of the Religious men of the monastery of Bradenstocke in the sayd county havinge a graunte of the pencon of Fortie shillings by the yeare by letters Patente to be payde by the Receaver of the same countie (and) now dwellinge at Clacke (known today as Bradenstoke) in the sayd countie of wiltes ***ys lyvinge and to our knowledge wthout any other promotion by hys ma^{tie} or of any other of hys highnessby reason whereof we knowe no cause but that he ought to have continuace of hys pencon*** In witness wherof we have syned thys Styfycat and putte our seales the 16th day of October Anno Reg in dm. Jacobi Anglie tercio et Scotie Tricesimo nono’. (1605)

From which it can be deduced that the only requirement for payment of pension was to be living and without any other grant from the Crown.

However, the pension records contained in the accounts of the lands of the dissolved monasteries do need to be used with caution. Firstly, the names are not always accurate. For example, ‘Roger Hardy’, the ex abbot of Abbotsbury changed to ‘George Hardy’ in 1548 (the last entry for him), and William ‘Grey’, ex monk of Abbotsbury changed to William ‘Gregory’ in 1553 and subsequent years. The spelling of the surname varies markedly from year to year. However, when considering the sequence of records, these changes are not misleading.

Secondly, it cannot be assumed that when a pension is no longer recorded as being paid, that the recipient had died. Sometimes this is stated as a fact. More frequently the records say that it has not been paid in that year. However, pensions were recorded as being paid as much as two or three years in arrears.⁴⁵ Hence the sequence of records needs to be

⁴³ Snell, *Suppression*, pp. 110-111.

⁴⁴ TNA: LR5/23, (amongst a box of pension warrants)

⁴⁵ Knowles, *Tudor Age*, pp. 408. Knowles noted that arrears were reasonably frequent, which must have led to hardship, but they rarely extended to more than a year. For Dorset arrears of more than a year were frequently noted.

checked to be absolutely certain of the last year in which a particular monk's or nun's pension was paid. Only then can it be deduced that they had died.

Sources for the subsequent careers of Dorset ex monks:

In 1542, the Dorset deaneries of Bridport, Dorchester, Pimperne, Shaftesbury and Whitchurch were taken out of the Salisbury diocese and incorporated into the newly formed diocese of Bristol.⁴⁶ Unfortunately the early registers for this diocese are incomplete, which means that they are of limited use for tracing the ecclesiastical careers of the Dorset ex-religious. Barnes compiled a list of Dorset clergy who made composition for first fruits in the period from 1536-1547. The list of 90 entries contained the names of only 4 pensioned monks – Simon Berwick (Cerne), William Styby (Abbotsbury), and Robert Peters (Milton), Roger Greenway (Cerne) indicating that few former Dorset monks obtained an ecclesiastical appointment during the first eight years following Dissolution.⁴⁷ This list is incomplete, since it is known from other sources that Roger Rodden (Abbotsbury) was instituted as vicar of Hilton in 1540. But the likelihood is that the Dorset monks had to wait for suitable benefices to become available. Further information regarding the subsequent career of the ex monks comes from the chantry certificates for Dorset, the patent rolls and the state papers of Henry VIII. A number of additional sources were consulted for information about the subsequent careers of Dorset monks.⁴⁸

The monks of Abbotsbury Abbey at the Dissolution:

At the time of the Dissolution, 10 monks signed the Abbotsbury surrender deed. The same ten names appear in the pension list in almost the same order. Information about these monks is summarised in Table 15. The 10 comprised Roger Rodden, the abbot, elected in 1534, Thomas Bradford, the prior and 8 other monks. The abbot and prior were aged c. 50 and c. 53 respectively. Five monks varied in age between 58 and 43. The next youngest were Henry Lyme, 29, and William Styby, 26. The ages of William Bonor and Thomas Holnest are not known, as they have not been located in any ordination list. Although the ages at death of eight of the ten monks are known, the number is too small to draw any conclusions about life expectancy after the Dissolution. Nevertheless, the fact that three died in their seventies is indicative of a reasonable life expectancy. Better conclusions can be drawn by combining data on all four Benedictine monasteries, an exercise which is undertaken later in this chapter.

⁴⁶ Boswell, *Diocese of Bristol*, pp. 32-61.

⁴⁷ W.M. Barnes "Dorset Clergy", *SDNQ*, vol. iv, pp. 183-4.

⁴⁸ Bettey, *Suppression*; English clergy database; Fowler, *Sherborne*; C.H. Mayo, *The Official Guide to the Abbey Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Sherborne* (Sherborne, 1925); Nightingale, *Church Plate*; Squibb, *Dorset Incumbents*; Valor; *VCH Dorset*, vol. 2.

Surrender Number	Name (Surrender deed)	Office	Pension number	Pension	Pension name	Religious name	Estimated priest date (age at dissolution)	Year of last pension record	Approx age at last record	Notes
1	Roger Roddan	Abbot (elected 1534)	1	£80	Roger Rodden, also Hardy	Roger Rodden	1514 (50)	1548 (+ 3?)	59	Vicar of Hilton 1540-1545. Possibly Vicar of Abbotsbury, probably 1545 until death (Squibb). Writes to Sir Giles Strangway ca. 1545. 1546, instituted rector of Godmanston 1546. Next rector instituted 1547.(Hutchins)
2	Thomas Bradford		2	£9	Thomas Bradforde	Thomas Bradford	1511 (53)	1547	61	
3	Thomas Tolpudell	Subprior (valor)	3	£7	Thomas Tolpudle	Thomas Tolpuddle	1506 (58)	1552	71	
4	William Grey		4	£6	William Grey (Gregory)		1511 (53)	1561	75	Wrote to Cromwell in 1535 claiming the abbot wasted the goods of the monastery, sold plate etc and kept women. (Bettey p.55). Rector of Swyre 1559 (Clergy Database, Squibb). Died or resigned by 1562 (Squibb), when new incumbent instituted, by which time he would have been ca. 75.
5	John Blanford	Sacrist (Valor)	5	£6	John Blandforde	John Blanford	1511 (53)	1545	59	
6	John Vinsent	Prior (Valor)	6	£6	John Vynsant	John Vinsent	1519 (45)	1567	73	Thomas Leigh appointed Vincent as prior (VCH). Rector of Blandford St. Mary 1554-1562 (Hutchins, Squibb)
9	Henry Lyme		7	£5:6:8	Henry Lyme	Henry Lyme	1535 (29)	1555	45	
8	William Boner		8	£5	William Boner	William Boner	No Ordination records	1555		
7	William Styby		9	£5	William Styby	William Styby	1538 (26)	1567	54	vicar of Hilton 1545, first fruits (W.M.Barnes, SDNQ, Squibb). Rector of Hilton in 1552 (Nightingale, SDNQ). Rector of Hilton 1545, names occurs 1556, 1567, when new incumbent instituted..
10	Thomas Holnest		10	£2	Thomas Holnest	Thomas Holnest	No Ordination records	1566		

Table 15: The monks of Abbotsbury Abbey at the time of the Dissolution

The names recorded on the surrender deeds are identical to the names in the ordination lists and to the names in the pension lists and hence must be their 'religious' names by which they were known in the community. (The abbot was the exception in reverting to his original name of Hardy). Six surnames are derived from place - names in Dorset. These are: Rodden (in Abbotsbury), Bradford, Tolpuddle, Blandford, Lyme, and Holnest. Three are possibly saints' names (see under Milton, below) Grey (Gregory), Boner (Boniface), and Vincent. It is not possible to link the name 'Styby' with either a place, or a saint.

The names of Thomas Holnest and William Boner do not occur in any Salisbury diocese ordination lists, but judging by the position of the names in both the pension list and the surrender deed, it is unlikely that either of them was ordained before 1531. Comparing this list with the list of ordained Abbotsbury monks, there seems to have been little recruitment between 1514 and 1531, with only two monks ordained during this period. Six monks were ordained or recruited between 1531 and 1538, but two of these, Richard Winterborne and William Axminster, do not appear in either the surrender deed or the pension list and the deduction is that they were probably dead before the Dissolution.

Little is known about Abbotsbury monks following the Dissolution. Roger Rodden reverted to his original name of Roger Hardy and was collated as vicar of Hilton in 1540 on the death of Roger Banister. Figure 10 shows the signatures of the former abbot of Abbotsbury on

the Surrender deed of 1539 under the name of Roger Rodden and a letter of about 1545 as Roger Hardy. The manor of Hilton was one of Abbotsbury Abbey's estates, lying adjacent to Milton Abbas, and the patron of its Church was the bishop of Salisbury. In 1545, he was succeeded by William Stybe, another ex monk of Abbotsbury Abbey. It has been assumed by Squibb, that Roger Hardy then became vicar of Abbotsbury.⁴⁹ John Thompson was instituted as vicar of Abbotsbury in 1550, whilst Roger Hardy vanishes from the pension list after 1548. Pension lists for 1549 to 1551 have not been traced, and he does not occur in the lists from 1552 onwards. So Roger Hardy died between 1548 and 1551. Hutchins lists a Mg Roger Hardy as being instituted rector of Godmanstone (near Sydling, south of Cerne Abbas) in 1546, vacating the benefice the same year.

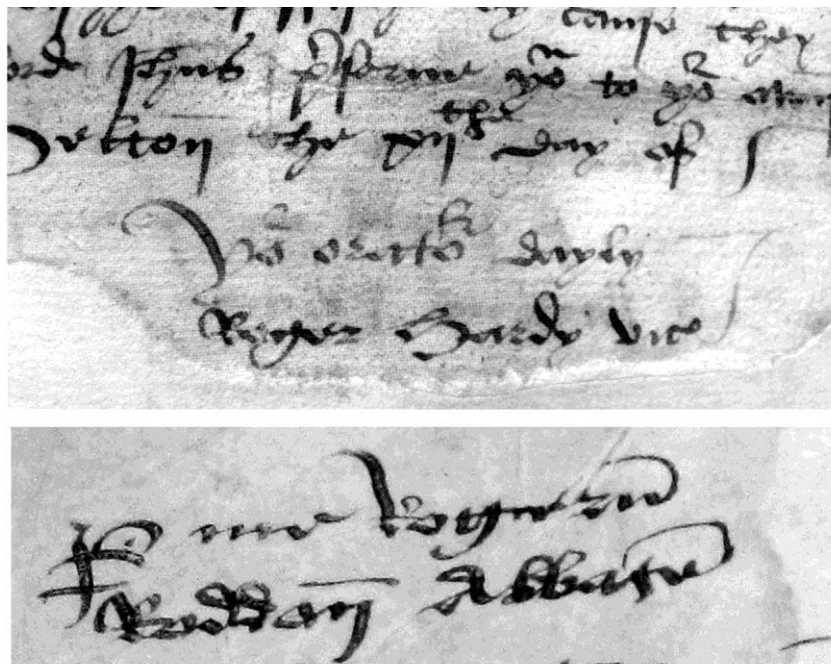


Figure 10: Signatures of Roger Hardy from a letter of c. 1545, and Roger Rodden from the Surrender deed of 1539. (Author's photograph)

Roger Hardy illustrates the problems of tracing the careers of ex monks. Emden lists two Roger Hardys, both described as magister and both coming from Dorset and both educated at Oxford. One is Roger Hardy, probably from Rodden (near Abbotsbury), whilst the second is Mg. Roger Hardy from Sydling (near Cerne). The latter became a rector in Norfolk, dying in 1555. Emden points out the problem of confusing the two. In general, without further information one cannot assume that an incumbent with the same name as an ex monk actually is that ex monk. Probably it was the Roger Hardy from Sydling who became rector of Godmanstone!

⁴⁹ Squibb, *Dorset Incumbents*, p.117.



Figure 11: Two bosses from the roof of the porch at Hilton Church. The arms of Abbotsbury Abbey are on the right of the figure, and those of Milton Abbey are on the left.⁵⁰ (Author's photograph)

In c. 1545, Roger (Rodden) Hardy wrote from Hilton to Sir Giles Strangways, who now owned the estate at Abbotsbury, telling him that when he went to Abbotsbury in the preceding week, it was pointed out to him that Sir Giles was not receiving his dues from the fishermen on the estate. Neither was the vicar of Abbotsbury. He pointed out that when *he* had first become abbot, he had asked Sir Hugh Poulett, sheriff and high admiral, to convene an Admiral's court, where the fishermen agreed to the customary rules and he experienced no more trouble from them. He advised Sir Giles to do the same.

Interestingly, in the letter, he says that he was his predecessor's lad at 14 years of age. He does not appear in the records of the election of John Portesham in 1505, confirming that he was, at this period, too young to become a novice. Calculating from the fact that he was ordained deacon in 1512, he would have been about 16 years old at the time.

At some time during his time as vicar of Hilton, he was again involved in a dispute with several parishioners regarding the profits of his benefice.⁵¹ William Styby seems to have been influenced by Roger Hardy, for at a date between 1545 and 1547, he sued Gilbert Caynell, a parishioner of Hilton, for non-payment of 'Scotcorne' which was payable by all the inhabitants of Hilton.⁵² Gilbert claimed that the payment was purely voluntary, saying that some give '...some a pecke of corne some half a bushel and some more and some less after there abylytes and after the mesure of the frendshyp and affectyon that they bare . ..'. William replied that the custom Gilbert described as pertaining at Hilton could have no lawful

⁵⁰ The porch of the church does not fit with rest of the remainder of the building and it has been suggested that it was a chantry chapel removed from Milton Abbey. The two bosses are thought to represent the close interests of the two abbeys in Hilton Church.

⁵¹ TNA: C 1/1006/10. The catalogue lists it as "mutilated". Inserted in the book which should contain the document is a note, dated 1929, saying it was missing.

⁵² TNA: C 1/1159/68-70.

precedent and Gilbert should pay the scotcorn according to the law. The outcome is not known.

The close relationship between the abbot and Sir Giles Strangways, who ultimately acquired the manor of Abbotsbury and the monastery buildings, as will be shown, was typical of the relationship in Dorset between the heads of monasteries and the gentry who acquired their lands after the Dissolution. This relationship was crystallised by the foundation of the Strangways chantry in the Abbotsbury abbey church in 1505. On 3rd of February 1539, the abbot leased the demesne of the manor of Abbotsbury to Giles Strangways.⁵³ The abbey was surrendered on 12th March 1539. Moreover, in his will of 1546, Giles Strangway left Robert Hardy, late abbot of Abbotsbury Abbey, six-score pounds, a large sum in comparison to most other non-family legatees.⁵⁴

William Grey was rector of Swyre in 1559, when he must have been aged about 73. In 1535, William Grey wrote to Cromwell. He reported that the abbot, only elected in 1534, had broken the King's injunctions, did not observe the conditions under which the monastery had received land from benefactors, selling and wasting wood, selling plate and jewellery from the treasury and keeping several women.⁵⁵ Somewhat surprisingly, he was still at the abbey as he signed the surrender deed and received a pension. John Vincent was rector of Blandford St. Mary from 1554-1562 and William Styby was rector of Hilton from 1545 to 1556. Four monks, the abbot, the prior, Thomas Tolpudle and John Blandford had probably died before 1553, as their names do not appear on the 1553 pension list and no appointments for them can be traced on or after this date. The reeve of Witherstone in 1540 was listed as William Styby.⁵⁶ If this was the Abbotsbury abbey ex-monk, then he proceeded from monk to reeve to the vicar of Hilton in 1545.

The reason for the lack of success in tracing the Abbotsbury monks after the Dissolution may be that their names in the pension lists are their religious names, since these are the names by which they were ordained. It is possible that they were appointed under their original names, but the fact that John Grey, John Vynsant and William Styby acquire benefices under these names argues against this hypothesis.

The monks of Cerne Abbey at the Dissolution:

Information about the monks of Cerne Abbey at the Dissolution is presented in Table 16. Cerne had a larger and more thriving community than Abbotsbury, with Thomas Norman, the abbot, aged c. 55, Richard Forte, the prior, also aged c. 55, Henry Smyth, the subprior, aged c. 50, and 14 other monks. Roger Greenway and John Derlen (Mere) were designated as

⁵³ DRO: D/FLO Box 2.

⁵⁴ TNA: Prob/11/13.

⁵⁵ *LP HEN VIII*, vol. 9 (1535), 1087.

⁵⁶ TNA: SC/HENVIII/665.

'students' on the surrender deed, which reveals that they were attending a university.⁵⁷

Sixteen of the seventeen monks are recorded with different names on the surrender deed to those on the pension list. Eight of the seventeen names on the surrender deed correlate with names in the ordination records and hence the monks signed the surrender deed using their religious names. Sixteen of the seventeen names on the pension list differ from the names on the surrender deed; therefore the names on the pension list are the monks' secular names.

Using the Christian names and the order of the two lists, the 'religious' and the 'secular' names can be matched. The names of 8 of the 17 monks on the surrender deed are the same as eight of the names in the ordination records. The names of nine of the monks do not occur in the ordination records, but the last recorded ordination of a Cerne monk was in 1521.

Eleven monks had surnames derived from places, the majority in Dorset (Corton, Newland, Cerne, Holnest, Buckland, Tolpuddle, Affpuddle and Sherborne in Dorset; also Wells, Norton and Montecute). Two (Anthony and Benet) were derived from saints' names. The derivation of the other four names (Fortune, Greenway, Derlen and Meryell) is uncertain. Little seems to be known about the careers of these monks. Thomas Norman was presented to the rectory of Donhead St. Mary in 1545, by Thomas Arundell. He remained rector until his death in 1556. He also held the prebend of Chumleigh and Brokeland in Bath and Wells diocese from 1547 to 1556, and prebend of Bedminster and Radclyffe in Salisbury cathedral from 1554 to 1556. He died in 1556, aged about 72.

Best known of all the pensioned Dorset monks is Simon Berwyke (formerly Norton) who had a somewhat troubled career. He became rector of St. Michael's Wareham in 1541. He then married, and was subsequently deprived of his living in 1554, when John Drayton was instituted.⁵⁸ From 1557 until his resignation in 1559, he was perpetual curate of Poole; presumably his wife had died by then.⁵⁹ His name appeared on the pension list in 1553, but he is not recorded as being assessed for his pension in 1557-8 taxation lists. He became rector of Wimborne St. Giles (near Cranborne) from 1559-1567, the last record of his pension payment being in 1567.⁶⁰ A local historian, H.P. Smith, has commented on Simon Berwyke's neat handwriting in the parish registers.⁶¹ Figure 12 shows his signature on the surrender deed compared with his printed name in the Poole parish registers.

⁵⁷ Emden identifies John Mere as an Oxford student.

⁵⁸ TNA: C 1/1423/39 (1556-1558).

⁵⁹ T. Davis, *Wareham – Gateway to Purbeck*, (Wincanton, nd.) p. 28 and references therein.

⁶⁰ Hutchins 1774. vol. ii, p. 221.

⁶¹ H.P. Smith, *The History of the Borough and County of the Town of Poole, vol. 2, (1453 to 1667)* (Poole, 1951), p. 70.

Surrender Number	Name (Surrender deed)	Office	Pension number	Pension	Pension Name	Religious name	Estimated priest date (age at dissolution)	Year of last pension record	Approx age at last record	Notes
17	Thomas Corton	Abbot	1	£100	Thomas Norman	Thomas Corton	1508 (56)	1555	71	Rector of Donhead St. Mary 1545-1555. Presented by Thomas Arundel. Died 1556. Chumlegh/Prebend of Brokeland 1547-1556 Bath and Wells); Rector of Bedminster 1554-1556. Prebend of Bedminster and Ratclyffe, Salisbury Cathedral, 1554-1556 (Clergy database)
1	Richard Fortune	Prior	2	£10	Richard Forte	Richard Fortune	1515 (49)	1575	85	Rector of Toller Porchorum 1564. Died or resigned same year. (Hutchins)
2	William Newlande		4	£6	William Geffreyes	William Newlande	1493 (71)	1555	87	
3	Henry Muntegew	Sub prior	5	£6:13:4	Henry Smyth	Henry Muntegew	1515 (49)	1563	73	Rector of Beer Hackett 1550-1561 (died)
4	Thomas Cerne		6	£6:13:4	Thomas Salter	Thomas Cerne	1519 (45)	1558	64	
5	Stephen Wylls		8	£6	Steven Royke	Stephen Wylls	1520 (44)	1540	45	
6	Roger Benet		7	£8	Roger Boolde	Roger Benet	1524 (40)	1569	70	
7	Richard Anthony		9	£6	Richard Ide	Richard Anthony	1524 (40)	1555	56	
8	Roger Greenway	Student	3	£7	Roger Greenway	Roger Greenway	No ordination records	1558		Stipendary at Maiden Newton 1545. Curate of Chelborough 1545. (Clergy database)
9	John Holnest		10	£6	John Furbur	John Holnest	No ordination records	1555		Rector of UpCerne 1545 (Clergy database). Curate of Sturminster Marshall, 1552 (Nightingale, SDNQ).
10	John Derlen	Student	11	£6	John Mere	John Derlen	No ordination records	1555		
11	Simon Norton		12	£5:6:8	Simon Berwyke	Simon Norton	No ordination records	1567		C 1/423/39: Late parson, formerly monk, deprived for marriage 1554. Perpetual curate of Poole 1557-1559. Rector of Wimborne St.Giles 1559-1567 Hutchins. Instituted rector of Wareham St.Michael 1541-1554 (Clergy database, Hutchins) .
12	John Bockland		13	£5:6:8	John Croker	John Bockland	No ordination records	1587		Curate of Alton, 1552 (Nightingale, SDNQ).
13	William Meryell		14	£5:6:8	William Dyer	William Meryell	No ordination records. Age at Dissolution ca. 34. Hence ordained priest in ca. 1530	1594	ca 89	Stipendary, Cerne, 1545 (Clergy database). William Dyer, of Hermitage, gave satament at Cerne in a law suit in 1575, aged about 70 (Betty, SDNQ). Stipenary at Bratten 1578 (Clergy Database)
14	Thomas Tolpydell		15	£2	Thomas Smyth	Thomas Tolpydell	No ordination records	1556		Incumbent of Chapel of St.Luke at Burton.
15	John Affpydell		16	£2	John Harrys	John Affpydell	No ordination records	1548		
16	John Sherborne		17	£2	John Johnson	John Sherborne	No ordination records	1568		

Table 16: The monks of Cerne Abbey at the time of the Dissolution.

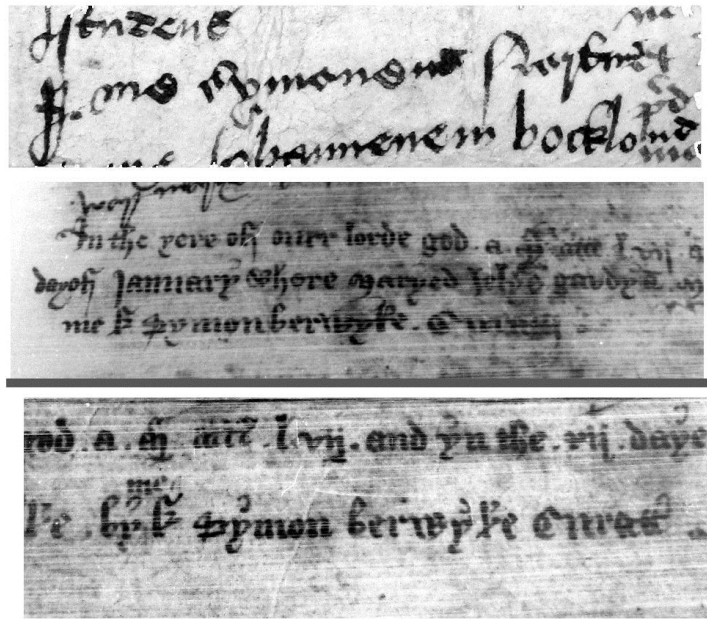


Figure 12: Comparison of the handwriting of Simon Berwycke (Norton) from a signature on the Surrender deed (top) and entries in the Poole parish registers.
(Author's photograph)

There is a tradition, included in several books about Dorset and its history, that Thomas Lyllington, monk of Cerne Abbey, was granted the living of the church at Affpuddle, an appropriated church of Cerne Abbey.⁶² He was instituted as vicar of Affpuddle in 1532,⁶³ before the Dissolution, not in 1534 as Hutchins recorded in his first edition.⁶⁴ The earliest reference found to the fact that he was a monk of Cerne is in the second edition of Hutchins which described Thomas Lillington, vicar of Affpuddle, as a monk of Cerne. It also describes the carved benches and pulpit, which have an inscription showing that they were made in the time of Thomas Lillington, and considers that the derision with which two monks were depicted on the pulpit reflect the views of the vicar on his former profession!⁶⁵ Following authors go so far as to attribute the carved bench ends and pulpits in the church to Lillington's expertise as a wood-carver. Although it cannot be ruled-out that he was a monk, no evidence has yet been found to substantiate the claim. Brocklebank, who has provided a synopsis of records relating to Thomas Lillington in his documentary history of Affpuddle, also failed to find evidence that he was a monk.⁶⁶

⁶² See, for example, M.D. Jones, *Cerne Abbas, the Story of a Dorset Village* (London, 1952), pp. 96-7; C.N. Cullingford, *A History of Dorset* (Chichester, 1984), p. 55; Anon. *St. Laurence's Church, Affpuddle-Guide* (nd). Kelly's *Directory of Dorsetshire* 1848.

⁶³ Reg. Campeggio, Fol. 33 v.

⁶⁴ Hutchins 1774. vol. I, p. 72.

⁶⁵ Hutchins 1861.

⁶⁶ J. Brocklebank, *Affpuddle in the County of Dorset A.D. 987-1953 – A Study Compiled from Written Sources* (Bournemouth, 1968), pp. 19, 65, 66.

Ages at death are available for 9 out of the 16 monks. The fact that 3 die in their 80's and 3 in their 70's is indicative of a long life expectancy for the Cerne Abbey ex monks. William Dyer was probably the longest lived of the Dorset ex religious. He gave evidence at a complex legal dispute, in 1575, concerning the parishioners' rights relating to the monks' burial grounds, as the abbot had allowed some of the parishioners to be buried there and allowed parishioners to pass through the abbey grounds. William was one of a group of elderly men who had worked in or known the monastery before the Dissolution. At that time he would have been aged about 70.⁶⁷ He continued to receive his pension until 1594, when he would have been about 89 years old.

The monks of Milton Abbey at the Dissolution:

Information about the monks of Milton Abbey at Dissolution is summarised in Table 17. Thirteen monks signed the surrender deed of Milton Abbey, including the abbot, John Bradley aged c. 60, the prior, Henry Milton, aged c. 44 and the subprior, Pascall Salisbury, aged c. 70. The ages of the other monks ranged from c. 31. to c. 55 The surnames on the surrender deed are mainly place names, and as they are the names used in the ordination records, they are clearly their religious or community names.

Surrender Number	Name (Surrender deed)	Office	Pension number	Pension	Pension Name	Religious name	Estimated priest date (age at dissolution)	Year of last pension record	Approx age at last record	Notes
1	John Bradley	Abbot, Bishop of Shaftesbury	1	£133 6s8d	John Stephins	John Bradley	1504 (55)	1545	61	Consecrated suffragan bishop of Shaftesbury in 1539. Died 1547 (Traskey, p.176)
2	Henry Milton	Prior	2	£13 6s 8d	Henry Rudell	Henry Milton	1520 (45)	1558	64	Rector of Winterborne Strickland 1541-1548+ (1558) (Squibb).
3	Pascal Salisbury		5	£6 13s 4d	Pascal Trygell	Pascal Salisbury	1494 (71)	1539	71	
4	John Shapton	Subprior	3	£8	John White	John Shapton	1509 (63)	1566	74	
5	Richard Furston		6	£6 13s 4d	Richard Nette	Richard Furston	1513 (51)	1539	51	
6	John Amesbury		7	£6 13s 4d	John ap Thomas	John Amesbury	1512 (48)	1555	64	Langton Matravers 1552 (Traskey p.176, Squibb))
7	Thomas Mylton	Almoner	4	£6 13s 4d	Thomas Garlond	Thomas Mylton	1516 (48)	1576	85	1536, dispensation to wear habit of order below that of a secular priest.
8	Nicholas Mylton		8	£6 13s 4d	Nicholas Goodford	Nicholas Mylton	1525 (38)	1555	55	Curate of Melbury Abbas 1545 (?) (Clerical Database).
9	William Brystow		12	£6 13s 4d	William Fosse	William Brystow	1520 (45)	1540	46	
10	Robert Peter		13	£6 13s 4d	Robert Peter	Robert Peter	1525 (38)	1551	60	Stip. St. Peter, Shaftesbury 1545 (Clergy database). Priest at Gillingham 1545- (W.M.Barnes)
11	John Sampson		9	£6 13s 4d	John Hibberd	John Sampson	1533 (29)	1540	30	
13	John Athelstan		10	£6 13s 4d	John Temmes	John Athelstan	1533 (29)	1548	38	Vicar of Gussage All Saints, Inst 1547, next incumbent 1549. Patron, archdeacon of Dorset.
12	Nicholas Bennet		11	£6 13s 4d	Nicholas Edmonds	Nicholas Bennet	1533 (29)	1551	41	

Table 17: The monks of Milton Abbey at the time of the Dissolution.

Three of the nine older monks came from Milton (Henry, Thomas and Nicholas); others came from Salisbury and Amesbury (Wiltshire), Bristol (Somerset), Forston in Charminster, Shipton Gorge, and possibly Bradley, near Church Knole (Dorset). Three of the youngest monks,

⁶⁷ J.H. Bettey, 'The Dissolution and after at Cerne Abbas', in K. Barker (ed.), *The Cerne Abbey Millennium Lectures* (Dorchester, 1988), pp. 50-51.

Robert Peter, John Sampson, and Nicholas Bennet, have the names of saints, whilst a fourth, John Athelstan was named after King Athelstan, the founder of Milton Abbey. Thus Milton Abbey was aware of this new fashion in forming a community name.

The pension lists contain their secular names. Again, using Christian names and the orders of the two lists, the 'religious' and the secular names can be matched. All of the monks on the surrender deed can be identified from the ordination records. Clearly, for whatever reason, the ordinations records for Milton are more complete than for the other three monasteries. Six of the pensioned monks are known to have held benefices in Dorset, or were employed as curates in the county.

The abbot, John Bradley (Stephins) was made bishop of Shaftesbury by the king, about a month before the surrender of the abbey. He was also nominated as a suffragan bishop in the see of St. Asaph's, for which he had been nominated by the bishop of St. Asaph.

The monks of Sherborne Abbey at the Dissolution:

Information about the Sherborne monks at Dissolution is summarised in Table 18. There are no recorded ordinations of Sherborne monks between 1514 and 1533 in the registers of the bishops of Salisbury. From the endorsements on the surrender deed and the pension records, it can be deduced that at least 8 monks joined the community during these years. It is very unlikely that none of these were ordained during this period and it is possible that they were ordained in a neighbouring diocese.

The names on the surrender deed and the pension list are the same. It is difficult to say whether these are lists of 'religious' or secular names, since few of these names relate to places. The fact that one name on the surrender deed is Thomas Hellyet alias London, and one on the pension list is John Herte alias Reynolds, suggests that the monks may have had a choice as to which name they used.

The surrender deed and pension list contain the names of the abbot and 16 monks, the same number as Cerne. More information is known about the subsequent careers of the Sherborne monks than those of the Cerne, Milton, Abbotsbury or Bindon, possibly because Sherborne Abbey has been more studied than the other four. Ten monks are recorded as having obtained benefices in Dorset or Somerset.

Surrender Number	Name (Surrender deed)	Office	Pension number	Pension	Pension Name	Religious name	Estimated priest date (age at dissolution)	Year of last pension record	Approximate age at last record	Notes
1	John (Barstable)	Abbot	1	£100	John Barstable	John (Barstable)	1519 (45)	1560	66	Died 1560. (Mayo p.10). Rector of Stalbridge 1544 - 1560. One of the overseers of the will of Sir John Horsey of Clifton, 1546 (Hutchins).
2	John Dunster	Prior, sacrist in 1533	2	£12	John Dunster	John Dunster	1519 (45)	1574	80	Held vicarage of Osborne 1546 and 1552, Curate of North Wootton. Paid for work on Osborne Church. Shortly after Dissolution showed Leyland remaining books of Sherborne. Stipendary at Stalbridge 1545 (Clergy Database) (Itinerary vol 2 p.27) Died 1570. (Fowler p. 316) Legatee of Barstable (Mayo p.10)
3	Roger Paroys		7	£6 13s 4d	Roger Paroys	Roger Paroys	1495 (69)	1543	73	
4	John Hartt	Prior of Horton	3	£8	Johne Hert al. Reynolds	John Hartt	1506 (58)	1558	77	Priest of chantry of St.James, manor of Kingston Lacy.
5	John Peynter	Prior of Kidwelly	4	£8	John Paynter	John Peynter	No ordination records	1552		
6	Thomas Cabell	Sub prior of Kidwelly	5	£7	Thomas Cavell (Capell)	Thomas Cabell	1511 (53)	1567	81	Died 1563.1554-5 chaplain to Almshouse. (Fowler, p.316) Legatee of Barstable. Together with Dunster, paid 8/- rent for tenement in Sherborne in 1545. (Mayo p.10)
7	John Style		6	£7	John Style	John Style	1511 (53)	1543	57	
8	John Byshopp		8	£6 13s 4d	John Buysskoppe	John Byshopp	1514 (50)	1575	86	
9	William Vowell		9	£6 13s 4d	William Vowell	William Vowell	No ordination records	1557 (tax record).		Curate of Stalbridge in 1552 (Mayo p.11). Relatives in the area. Monk in restored Westminster Abbey. Died Sept 1558 (C.S.Knighton). Rector of Chelborough East 1554- Does not appear in pension records for 1558.
10	Thomas Hellyet alias London		10	£6 13s 4d	Thomas Ellyott	Thomas Hellyet alias London	No ordination records	1574		Curate of Bishop's Caundle in 1552, rector of Lillington 1567-1572. Died 1572 (Mayo p.10)
11	Gilbert Sander		11	£6 13s 4d	Gilbert Saunders	Gilbert Sander	No ordination records	1558		
12	John Kyng		12	£6 13s 4d	John Kyng	John Kyng	No ordination records	1544 (died)		Died 1541 (Mayo p.10)
13	William Crode		13	£6 13s 4d	William Crede	William Crode	No ordination records	1548		
14	John Clerk		14	£6	John Clerk	John Clerk	No ordination records	1557		
15	Robert Pytman		15	£6	Robert Pitman	Robert Pytman	No ordination records	1576		Vicar of Woolavington, (Somerset) married Joan, deprived 1554. (Dunning p. 141). Vicar of St.James, Shaftesbury, resigned 1574 (Hutchins). Rector of St. Rowals, Shaftesbury 1574-1579. Died 1579 (Hutchins)
16	Augustus Greene		16	£6	Augustus Grene	Augustus Greene	No ordination records	1576		Curate of Chetnole, 1552. (Mayo, p. 11) Rector of Pokeswell 1571-1579 (Clergy Database).Rector of Tarrent Antioch, Dorset, until 1571, (Clergy database). Rector of Bloxworth 1558-1564. Next incumbent 1579 (Hutchins, Squibb).
17	Bartholomew Start		17	£6	Bartholomew Sterte	Bartholomew Start	1538 (26)	1578	66	Rector of Thorn Coffin,Somerset, aged 40, married to Christian Lane for 2 years, deprived 1554. (Dunning p.141). Old Sherborne family.

Table 18: The monks of Sherborne Abbey at the time of the Dissolution.

One monk from Sherborne was amongst the 16 Benedictine monks who approached Mary I in 1556, declaring that, although they held preferments of greater or less value, they had renounced them in order to lead a monastic life. These monks formed the nucleus of the short-lived re-establishment of Westminster Abbey.⁶⁸ Hughes identifies this Sherborne monk as William Vowell, the infirmerer at the Dissolution.⁶⁹ Knighton⁷⁰ states that William Vowell is recorded as dying in September 1558 and quotes Aveling's suggestion that William Vowell is

⁶⁸ Knowles, *Tudor Age*, p. 426.

⁶⁹ P. Hughes, 'Missionary Monasticism in Marian England – John Fareham and the Restoration of Westminster Abbey, 1556-59', *English Benedictine History*, vol. 31, (2005), pp. 3-4.

⁷⁰ C.A.S. Knighton, 'Westminster Abbey Restored', in *The Church of Mary Tudor*, E. Duffy and D. Loades (eds.), (Aldershot, 2006), pp. 77-123, pp. 122-3 and references therein.

the same person as William Fowell, who gained a BA in Oxford in 1519 and died in November 1557.⁷¹ There are no ordination records for William Vowell of Sherborne, but from his position in both the surrender and pension lists, he must have been ordained after 1514 and hence he must have been at least 62 by 1556. In 1552, he was curate of Stalbridge, where John Barstable, the abbot, was rector. In 1553 he was recorded as still receiving a pension. In 1557 he was taxed on his pension, but his name does not occur on the taxation list of pensioned monks in 1558 and neither does his name appear in the pension records for 1558. This is consistent with him either being part of the Westminster community before the end of 1558, or dying before then. Emden notes no monastic affiliation for William Fowell. If, indeed William Vowell and William Fowell are one and the same person, it would explain the links to the nucleus of monks involved with the refoundation.

The fact that a monk from Sherborne was linked with monks from the abbeys of Glastonbury, Evesham, Westminster, St. Albans, Ramsey and with Christ Church, Canterbury, in initiating the restoration of Westminster Abbey indicates the reputation and status of Sherborne Abbey prior to the Dissolution. The evidence for the involvement of Christchurch Priory in this same venture will be considered later. Ex Abbot John Barstable's will is dated 20th November 1560.⁷² His role in the surrender of Sherborne will be discussed later in the chapter. Two points emerge from his will. The first shows that he continued to enjoy a high standard of living, leaving bequests to at least 10 servants and bequests of valuables including gold rings and silver and gilt cups. The second point is that he continued to maintain contact with and work closely with three other Sherborne monks – the prior, John Dunster, and Thomas Cabell who were recorded in 1545 sharing a tenement in Sherborne and William Vowell, who was curate of Stalbridge in 1552. In 1554, Thomas Cabell was chaplain to the almshouse, and John Dunster was a curate at Stalbridge and became vicar of Osborne in the following year. The surviving chancel of the church of Osborne is illustrated in Figure 13. In John Barstable's will, he left his long gown to John Dunster, his furred gown to Thomas Cabell. He also left 3s 4d each to the vicar of Henstridge, the vicar of Osborne and the rector of Purse Caundle, these three churches being close to Sherborne and Stalbridge. His executor and recipient of the residue of his estate was Pancras Growte, B.Gram. B.A. M.A. B.D., who was rector of Nether Compton (1535-1579) and rector of Over Compton (1544-1571), both parishes being about 3 miles west of Sherborne. He was also rector of Corscombe, a living formerly in the gift of Sherborne Abbey, at the time of his death in 1579. Thus a picture emerges of the former abbot, living much as he would have done as an abbot, leading a group of former monks and local clergy.

⁷¹ Emden, *Oxford to 1540*, pp. 211-212.

⁷² TNA: Prob/11/44. C.H. Mayo, *The Official Guide to The Abbey Church of St. Mary The Virgin, Sherborne* (Sherborne, 1925), pp. 8-9 gives a condensed abstract of the will and information about Pancras Growte.

There is a reference to a John Dunster acting as bailiff of the Sherborne Barton in 1540.⁷³ If this is the prior, it is another example of a monk in employment whilst awaiting a living, in a similar way to that of William Styby, the ex monk of Abbotsbury.



Figure 13: The chancel of the church at Osborne.⁷⁴ (Author's photograph)

The nuns of Shaftesbury Abbey at the Dissolution:

Janet Burton has described the difficulty of studying the history of nuns, especially in the smaller nunneries. She points out the need to combine information gleaned for a number of sources in order to achieve this objective.⁷⁵

Information about the nuns of Shaftesbury Abbey at Dissolution is given in Table 19. The surrender deed was signed only by the abbess, presumably because there were too many nuns to list in the space at the left of the surrender deed, where the names of the monks and nuns appear in the documents for the other Dorset abbeys. The names have all been extracted from the pension grant. Since, in most instances, the date of entry into the monastery has not

⁷³ TNA: SC/HENVIII/655.

⁷⁴ K. Smith, *St. Cuthbert's Old Church*, leaflet, The Churches Conservation Trust (2006). Luxford, *Patronage*, p.103, (fn). The inscription on the East window, now too weathered to read, was: *orate pro bono statu.....John Mere 1533*. The inscription on the north window was: *orate pro bono statu dompni Joh(anis) Dunster sacriste de Schirborn qui hoc opus fieri fecit ano....* It was, therefore, very appropriate that John Dunster should have served as vicar there.

⁷⁵ J. Burton, 'Looking for Medieval Nuns', in J.Burton, K. Stöber (eds.), *Monastery and Society in the British Isles in the later Middle Ages* (Woodbridge, 2008), pp. 113-123.

been recorded in the registers of the bishops of Salisbury, it is not possible to estimate the ages of the nuns at Dissolution, nor their ages at death. The only information available in the bishops' registers comes from election lists. However, the pension lists enable the year of death of the nuns to be estimated.

We are fortunate that the will of Edith Keymer, dated 12th September 1540, just 18 months after the Dissolution of Shaftesbury Abbey, survives in the Hampshire Record Office.⁷⁶ Her position in the list of nuns in the pension grant shows that she was one of the older nuns in the abbey. She came from a well-established family. She asked to be buried in Chilworth Church in Hampshire. Bearing in mind her commitment to austerity in the abbey, she had rapidly gained a reasonable amount of property which she disposed of in her will. One of her beneficiaries was Thomasina Hussey, her kinswoman, to whom she left a feather bed and accessories. Thomasina Hussey was a nun in Shaftesbury Abbey who died in about 1566. Edith Kymer also bequeathed her profession ring and gown of fine black cloth to her 'sister in religion', Dame Margaret Mayo, who would not die until about 1578 and who with Edith Magdelene, another ex Shaftesbury nun, rented a tenement next to the Abbey in 1566.⁷⁷ One of the witnesses to Edith Kymer's will was her brother Henry Kymer, a priest (who was vicar of Stinsford in 1545).

Chandler found that there is some evidence that the ex nuns maintained contact with one another and some did continue to live together following the surrender of their nunneries.⁷⁸ Elizabeth, the abbess of Shaftesbury proposed to Arundell that she herself and her nuns should be allowed to continue to live in the abbey, but with some other name and apparel and offered the sum of £400 for the privilege.

Sydenham has stated that in 1553, Elizabeth Zouche, the former abbess, gave 48 surviving nuns a small pension, 'as value, or in lieu, of a goose'.⁷⁹ In 1548, two of the former nuns, Margaret Mayo and Edith Magdelene, were sharing a tenement close to the former abbey. These observations provide some evidence for the nuns remaining in contact and possibly maintaining a small community in Shaftesbury. There is stronger evidence from Hampshire for communities of nuns continuing to live together, attached to the reasonably pensioned abbesses. Examples of such communities are the nuns of Wherwell and St. Marys, Winchester. In the latter case, the abbess, Elizabeth Shelley and eight of her nuns continued to live in the same parish.⁸⁰

⁷⁶ HRO: 1540B/49

⁷⁷ Bettey, *Suppression*, p. 111.

⁷⁸ Chandler, *Shaftesbury*, p. 98.

⁷⁹ L. Sydenham, *Shaftesbury and its Abbey* (Usk, 1959), p. 67.

⁸⁰ J. Hare, *The Dissolution of the monasteries in Hampshire*, Hampshire Paper no. 16 (1999), p. 12.

Pension number	Pension Name	Office	Pension	Last year of pension record	Notes
1	Elizabeth Zouche	Abbess	£133 6s 8d	1555	
2	Katherine Hall	Prioress	£20	1540	
3	Elizabeth Monmouth	Subprioress	£7	1548	
4	Elizabeth Brewer		£6 13s 8d	1544	<i>mynchyne</i> of Richard III. 1483
5	Margaret Hymudford		£6 13s 8d	1556	
6	Joan Amys		£6 13s 8d	1556	
7	Alice Jakes	Sick and lame	£6 13s 8d	1546	
8	Phillipa Cattisby		£6	1546	
9	Margaret Cooks		£6	1546	
10	Elizabeth Godwyn		£6	1558	
11	Ursula Payne		£6	1557	
12	Amys Ball		£6	1555	
13	Jane Farrendon	Sick and lame	£6	1562	
14	Alice Brent		£6	1540	
15	Alice Champeney		£6	1577	Bought book of hours for 10s from Richard Marshall, rector of St. Rumbold (1505-1535+).
16	Joan Kelly		£6	1557	
17	Alice Payne	Sick and lame	£6	1546	
18	Joan Longford		£6	1563	
19	Edith Kemer		£6	1540	
20	Brigett Fauntelroy		£5 6s 8d	1548	
21	Katherine Gelife (Giles)		£5 6s 8d	1557	
22	Alice Baker		£5 6s 8d	1548	
23	Elizabeth Carey		£5 6s 8d	1557	
24	Joan Benbury		£5 6s 8d	1555	
25	Jane Percevall		£5 6s 8d	1548	
26	Margaret Mayo (Matthew)		£5 6s 8d	1578	Rented tenement next to former abbey cemetery in 1566. (Betley)
27	Anne Awdeley		£5 6s 8d	1567	Niece of Edmund Audley, Bishop of Salisbury. (Luxford p.48) Inscription in surviving book.
28	Alice Pecocke		£5 6s 8d	1548	
29	Mary Cressett		£5 6s 8d	1585	Mary Cressett rented a small house and garden belonging to the chantry of St.Katherine which was in the former Abbey church.
30	Julyan Burdeanys		£5 6s 8d	1544	
31	Joan Towse		£5 6s 8d	1579	Nun of Cannington, Somerset, in Shaftesbury Abbey 1536-39 (Dunning p.132)
32	Anne Philpot		£5	1555	
33	Margaret Butset		£5	1576	
34	Elizabeth Ayssheley		£5	1573	
35	Christine Weston		£4 13s 4d	1584	
36	Edith Magdalen		£4 13s 4d	1555	Rented tenement next to former abbey cemetery in 1566. (Betley)
37	Elizabeth Horsey		£4 13s 4d	1574	
38	Margaret Nuton		£4 13s 4d	1582	
39	Alice Gerard		£4 13s 4d	1563	
40	Ursula Johnson		£4 13s 4d	1573	
41	Elizabeth Larder		£4 13s 4d	1557	
42	Alice Rogers		£4 13s 4d	1576	
43	Dorothy Clausey		£4 13s 4d	1557	Natural daughter of Thomas Wolsey
44	Anne Bodenham		£4 13s 4d	1555	
45	Elizabeth Denham		£4 13s 4d	1555	
46	Thomesyn Hussey		£4	1566	
47	Alice Bonde		£4	1574	
48	Elizabeth Wortheton		£4	1582	
49	Margaret Keylway		£4	1555	
50	Margaret Aysshe		£4	1545	
51	Jane Weste		£4	1576	
52	Katherine Haywarde		£4	1586	
53	Margaret Lovell		£4	1602	
54	Elizabeth Babington		£3 6s 8d	1564	
55	Margaret Frye		£3 6s 8d	1579	
56	Alice Bisse		£3 6s 8d	1545	Nun of Cannington, Somerset, in Shaftesbury Abbey 1536-39 (Dunning p.132)

Table 19: The Nuns of Shaftesbury Abbey at Dissolution.

The will of Edith Kymer showed that she had personal property to bequeath, despite only 18 months having elapsed since the surrender of the abbey. The subject of the private

ownership of property, particularly by the Shaftesbury nuns has been reviewed by Luxford.⁸¹ He quotes the case of Anne Audley, the niece of Bishop Edmund Audley, who gave her a small prayer book, in which she wrote an inscription of ownership, and included her relationship to the donor. He also quotes a small book of hours belonging to Alice Champneys in which she inscribed her name as owner describing how she bought it for ten shillings from Richard Marshall, the rector of St. Rumwolds. Alice also wrote her own prayer in the book, which illustrates very well her personal piety at the period shortly before Dissolution.⁸² Luxford also mentions Elizabeth de Pavenham, a Shaftesbury Abbey nun, who, in 1319, was left by Margaret de Crioll, a paternoster of coral and white pearls, which had been given to her by the Countess of Pembroke.⁸³

The most notorious example of the acquisition of personal property was that of Abbess Joan Formage, who, in her will of 1394, left property which belonged to the monastery, to people inside and outside the monastery to whom she had ties. Bishop Waltham of Salisbury annulled the will and sequestered the abbey's property before it could be distributed to beneficiaries.⁸⁴

The monks of Bindon Abbey at the Dissolution:

Information about the monks of Bindon Abbey at Dissolution is given in Table 20. At the Dissolution, the abbey had an abbot, a prior, and only six other monks. The names on the surrender deed and in the pension lists appear to be the secular rather than religious names. It has been possible to link only three of the names to the religious names from the ordinations of Bindon monks. Information relating to the subsequent careers of the Bindon monks is scanty. Richard Harte was still receiving his pension in 1587.

According to the pension list, Stephen Farsey 'ys apoynted to serve the Cure of Byndon and he to have yerly £6 13s 4d. And the Kyng to have alman(er) of Tythes and oblations. And if the said Stephyn shall happen to be Impotent then he to have his yerly pencon'. Stephen was dead by 1540, so he was not able to take up his appointment. The area covered by the cure of Bindon is not clear. Although part of the monastery church may have been used as a chapel for local people, a chapel, known as Bindon Chapel, survives at West Lulworth. This is where the monastery was originally founded, known today as 'Little Bindon' and this may have been part of the buildings of the original foundation. This area may have constituted the cure of Bindon.

⁸¹ Luxford, *Patronage*, see p. 48.

⁸² Chandler, *Shaftesbury*, p. 65.

⁸³ Luxford, *Patronage*, see p. 198.

⁸⁴ *Reg. Waltham*, 113, 120, 121, 122.

In an inventory of church goods, taken in 1552, the chapel of Bindon was served by William Beake, curate.⁸⁵

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
	Name (Surrender deed)	Office	Pension number	Pension	Pension Name	Religious Name	Estimated priest date (age at dissolution)	Year of last pension record	Approx age at last record	Notes
1	John Norman	Abbot, elected 1534	1	£50	John Norman	John Norman	No ordination records	1555		
2	John Andrews	Prior	2	£8	John Andrews	John Andrews	No ordination records	1544 (dead)		Rector of Chaldon Herring 1539-1541(death) presented by William Uvedale and Roger Clavell. Held a corrody of £10 a year when pension list was prepared.
3	Stephen Farsey (Shaftesbury)		3	£5 6s 8d	Stephen Farsey	Stephen Shaftesbury	1506 (58)	1540 (dead)	59	Appointed to Cure of Bindon
4	John Laurence (Woodstrete)	Sub prior	4	£7	John Laurence	John Woodstrete	1520 (44)	1561	66	
5	Stephen Haywood (Sherborne)		5	£5	Stephen Haywood	Stephen Sherborne	1525 (39)	1544 (dead)	44	
6	Richard Upgrypyth		6	£3	Richard Gryffonne	Richard Upgrypyth	No ordination records	1553		Vicar of Cerne 1577-1580, resignation (Clergy database)?
7	Richard Harte		7	£2	Richard Herte	Richard Harte	No ordination records	1587		1552, Rector of Buckhorn Weston (Squibb)
8	William Shepherd		8	£2	William Shephard	William Shepherd	No ordination records	1555		

Table 20: The monks of Bindon Abbey at Dissolution.

The monks of Forde Abbey at the Dissolution:

Although Forde Abbey has not been studied in depth, it has been included here for comparison with Bindon. Information about the monks of Forde at Dissolution is given in Table 21.

Forde Abbey was the daughter house of Waverley Abbey in Surrey. In turn, Bindon Abbey was the daughter house of Forde Abbey. At the time of the Dissolution, the surrender deed was signed by the abbot and twelve monks, whilst the abbot and 13 monks were recorded in the pension list for Forde. In contrast Bindon had only an abbot and seven monks. Clearly, at this period Forde may have been faring better than Bindon at attracting new recruits to the monastery. However, the income of Forde Abbey was assessed at £373 10s 6d in the Valor, whilst that of Bindon was assessed at only £147. This means that the number of monks at Bindon was limited by this low income and this undoubtedly accounts for most of the difference in numbers. In 1521, Thomas Chard was elected as abbot of Forde Abbey. He was a doctor of Divinity from Oxford University and had already made a name for himself in the county. In 1529, the abbot was made vicar of Thornecombe, the parish in which the abbey was situated. Thomas Chard was responsible for rebuilding parts of the abbey on a grand scale.

⁸⁵ TNA: E 117/2/17. Interestingly, the whole inventory is signed by Gyles Strangways, John Horsey and Thomas Trenchard.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Surrender Number	Name (Surrender deed)	Office	Pension number	Pension	Pension Name	Notes
1							
2	1	Thomas Chard	abbot	1	£80	Thomas Chard, aka Tybbes	Abbot 1506 until dissolution. Vicar of Thornecombe 1529-1544 (death). Rector of North Hill until death in 1545 (Clerical Database). BTh, DTh 1507. Built entrance tower, refectory and cloister. Emden, 389.
3	2	William Rede aka Sherborne	prior	2	£8	William Rede	Rector of Beauford 1561-. Rector of Romanslegh 1563-. (Clerical database)
4				3	£8	Richard Mere aka Exmester	
5	3	John Cosen		5	John Cosyns	£6 13s 4d	
6	4	Robert Yetminster		7	£7	Robert Roose	
7	5	John Newman		4	£6	John Newman	
8	6	John Brydgewater		6	£8	Brydgewater aka Stomer	
9	7	Thomas Stafford		9	£5 6s 8d	Thomas Stafford aka Bate	
10	8	John Farwell		8	£5 6s 8d	John Fawell	
11	9	William Winsor		11	£5	William Hyde	Benefice at Milton (Snell)
12	10	Elizius Olescomb		10	£7	Elizius Potter	
13	11	William Keynston		12	£5 6s 8d	William Orem	
14	12	William Dynyngton		13	£5	William Wylshire	
15	13	Richard Kingsbury		14	£5	Richard Sherman	

Table 21: The monks of Forde Abbey at Dissolution

The religious names for ten of the monks can be deduced from the surrender deed and the pension list. Many of these are local. For example Chard, Bridgewater, Dinnington, Kingstone are in Somerset; Sherborne, Yetminster, Windsor (Broadwindsor) and Kingsbury are in Dorset, and Awliscombe is in Devon.

The monks of Forde Abbey have not been studied, as the monastery was situated in Devon, rather than Dorset. It has been included for comparison with Bindon. There is a suggestion that one of the ex Forde monks became a successful brewer in London.⁸⁶

The nuns of Tarrant Abbey at the Dissolution:

Information about the nuns of Tarrant Abbey at Dissolution is given in Table 22. The surrender deed was endorsed with the names of the abbess, Margaret Russell and 19 nuns. At the top of the list is the name of the abbess, and this is probably her signature. The second name, that of the subprior, is probably in a different hand and if so, is likely to be her signature. The remaining names are all written by one hand, which is different from the top two, and is a list which has been subsequently added to the document.⁸⁷ This is illustrated in Figure 12. Interestingly, the surrender document for Shaftesbury Abbey has been signed only by the abbess, Elizabeth Zouche: no other nun's names appear on it.⁸⁸ The reason for the lack

⁸⁶ A. Miller, *The Monasteries of Dorset* (Bournemouth 1999), p.117.

⁸⁷ TNA: E 332/233

⁸⁸ TNA: E 322/211

of signatures on both of these documents is not clear. It is very unlikely that only a few of the nuns were able to write.⁸⁹

Surrender number	Name (surrender deed)	Pension number	Pension Name	Office	Pension	Year of last pension record	Notes
1	Margaret Russell	1	Margaret Russell	Abbess	£40	1568	Kingston Russell family. Lived at Bere. Died 1567 and buried in Bere church. (Miller, p. 195)
2	Margaret Delayne	2	Margaret Lyne	Prioress	£6 13s 4d	1548	
20	Anne Chendal	3	Anne Chendall	Subprioress	£5	1555	
3	Elizabeth Worsley	4	Elizabeth Worsley		£4	1540	
4	Edith Rawlyns	5	Edith Rawlyns		£4	1548	
5	Elizabeth Strowed	6	Elizabeth Strowed		£4	1545	
6	Joan Molens	7	Joan Molens		£4	1548	
7	Mary Newborowe	8	Mary Newborowe		£4	1555	
8	Alice Parker	9	Alice Parker		£4	1565	
9	Alice Harte	10	Alice Harte	Sacrist	£4	1540	
10	Dorothy Sydenham	11	Dorothy Sydenham		£4	1540	
11	Joane More	12	Joan Mere	Cellarer	£4	1548	
12	Elen Michell	13	Elyn Michell		£4	1555	
13	Elizabeth Morton	14	Elizabeth Morton		£4	1555	
14	Joan Balner	15	Joan Balner		£3 6s 8d	1545	
15	Anne Bawen	16	Anne Bawen		£3 6s 8d	1540	
16	Elizabeth Howall	17	Elizabeth Holwall		£3 6s 8d	1595	
17	Elizabeth Dydmyll	18	Elizabeth Dydmyll		£3 6s 8d	1577	
18	Mary Bragge	19	Mary Bragge		£3 6s 8d	1548	
19	Elizabeth Smyth	20	Elizabeth Smyth		£3 6s 8d	1548	

Table 22: The nuns of Tarrant Abbey at Dissolution.

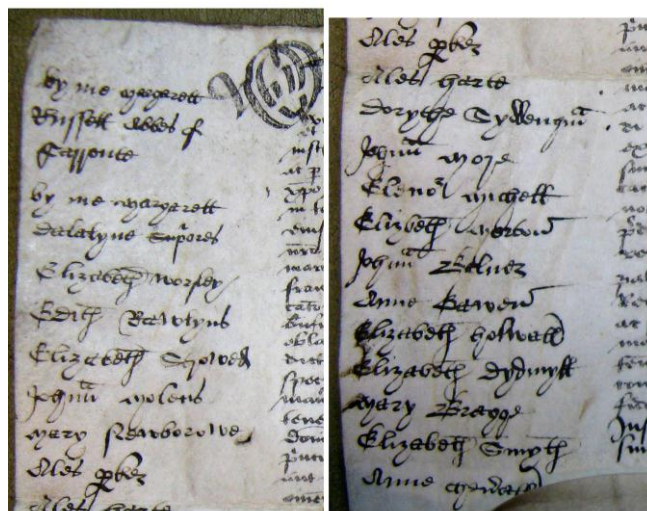


Figure 14: The names of the nuns of Tarrant Abbey as recorded on the surrender Deed. (Author's photograph)

The only nun for whom information on their subsequent life is available is Margaret Russell, who was a member of the Kingston Russell family. She went to live in Bere, died in

⁸⁹ It would be interesting to examine the surrender deeds of the Hampshire nunneries to see whether they have been individually signed.

1567, and was buried in the church there. In her will, she describes herself as the 'sometime abbess of the late dissolved monastery of Tarrant in the diocese of Bristol'.⁹⁰ She had outlived all of her flock apart from Elizabeth Dydmyll who died c. 1577 and Elizabeth Holwall, who died c. 1595, so it not surprising that she makes no mention of former nuns in her will.

Cranborne Priory, Holme Priory, and Wareham Priory:

Cranborne Priory was a cell of the Benedictine abbey of Tewkesbury, and the pension list of Tewkesbury Abbey identifies William Dydcotte as the prior of Cranborne, with a pension of £10 a year.⁹¹ In the Valor of 1535, the cell was valued at £37 19s 5d, and the prior was Henry Bromall. It was dissolved in 1540.

Holme Priory, which was a cell of the Cluniac Priory of Montacute in Somerset, housed two monks in 1539.⁹² The prior was John Walles, who, at the Dissolution, was "appointed to serve the Cure of Holme and to have yearly for his labours £8, and if he happen to be impotent or lame then he shall have yearly for his pension, £6 13s 4d a year".⁹³ A John Wallys is recorded as a chantry priest at Lychett Matravers in 1545.⁹⁴ At the suppression, the value of the cell of Holme Priory was £16 9s 4d. There is a chapel at East Holme today, probably on the site of the priory, and it is likely that there was a chapel in the original priory for local parishioners.

Under the suppression of alien houses in 1414, Henry V gave the lands in England belonging to the abbey of Lire, including the estates belonging to Wareham Priory, to his recently founded Carthusian priory at Sheen.⁹⁵ In the Valor of 1535 the priory was valued at £43 16s 8d. It was suppressed in 1539, and its church was acquired for the town.⁹⁶

Christchurch Priory:

Information about the canons of the dissolved priory of Christchurch is given in Table 23. Study of the registers of Richard Fox shows the ordination entries to be incomplete.⁹⁷ Ordinations for 1501-1506 are not given and some of the later years show a suspiciously small number of ordinations. The registers of Wolsey and Gardiner have not yet been checked. The surrender deed for Christchurch has not yet been traced.

Francis Bucknall, described as reader of theology in the late monastery of Christchurch, is listed under Christchurch Twynham, sometimes with three other people, as receiving an

⁹⁰ TNA: prob/11/50.

⁹¹ TNA: 315/244/159.

⁹² Dunning, *Monasteries*, p. 146.

⁹³ The wording is almost identical to that of Stephen Farsey, a monk of Bindon, who was appointed, in the pension list, to serve the cure of Bindon.

⁹⁴ Clergy Database, <http://theclergydatabase.org.uk>.

⁹⁵ *VCH Dorset*, vol. 2, p. 122.

⁹⁶ T. David, *Wareham – Gateway to Purbeck* (Dorset, nd), p. 26.

⁹⁷ HRO: A1/17-21

annuity (not a pension) between 1540 and 1545.⁹⁸ His name does not appear in the pension list of canons of Christchurch priory. A Francis Bucknall is listed in Emden, where he is described as a Franciscan friar, exempted from observance in 1534, who was a magister by 1540 and was vicar of Sopley from 1540-1557.⁹⁹ Francis Bucknall could be the person mentioned as delivering a daily lecture on divinity, in the letter of John Draper to Henry VIII, giving reasons as to why Christchurch Priory should not be dissolved.¹⁰⁰

Knighton argues that this Francis Bucknall is the same Francis Bucknall listed as a monk in the refounded Westminster Abbey (1556-1559), as he resigned the Sopley living *propter ingressum religionis*. Thomas Cooke, a pensioned canon of Christchurch, also resigned his living of St. Maurice, Winchester for the same reason, in 1556. He is probably the same Cooke who is listed as a monk of Westminster. One of the main instigators of this refoundation was Cardinal Reginald Pole, who had an association with Christchurch Priory. He had been appointed vicar of Puddletown, one of Christchurch priory's livings, in 1532, resigning in 1536, when John Draper became vicar. His mother, the countess of Salisbury, built her chantry in the priory. It is not surprising that two monks associated with Christchurch Priory should be part of this refounded community.

A Thomas Hancock was the perpetual curate of Poole from 1546, nominated by the Crown. He was born in Christchurch and obtained his BA in 1533. He has been described as a diligent preacher and a declaimer against papal abuses. On the advice of William Thomas, clerk of the Council, he fled first to France and then to Geneva.¹⁰¹ There is, however, no evidence to identify him with Thomas Hancock, a canon from Christchurch, whose name appears in the pension list.

⁹⁸ Knighton C.S. 'Westminster Abbey restored', in *The Church of Mary Tudor*, Duffy, E and Loades (eds.), (Aldershot, 2006), p. 109 and references therein.

⁹⁹ Emden, *Oxford to 1540*, no. 666.

¹⁰⁰ *LP HEN VIII*, Volume XIII, pt 1, (1538), entry 1117.

¹⁰¹ J. Sydenham, *The History of the Town and County of Poole*, 1839 (Poole, 1986), p.302; J. G. Nichols, (ed.), 'Autobiographical Narrative of Thomas Hancock, Minister of Poole', in *Narratives of the Days of the Reformation*, Camden Society, Old Series, vol. LIX (1854), pp. 71-84.

Pension number	Pension	Pension Name	Office	Estimated priest date (age at dissolution)	Notes
1	£133 6s 8d	Draper John	Prior	1507 (57)	Vicar of Puddletown, 1536-1551, first fruits (Barnes SDNQ). Rector of Iwene, 1536, first fruits(Barnes SDNQ).Master of the Hospital of St.Mary Magdelene 1547, Winchester (?). (Clergy Database). Died 1552 (Squibb)
2	£6 13s 4d	Beverley Robert	Subprior	No ordination records	
3	£6 13s 4d	Bennet Reginald		No ordination records	Curate of Milton (Winton), 1541. (Clergy database).
4	£6 13s 4d	South Richard		No ordination records	Dispensation to hold any benefice, 1539 (Faculty Register). Rector of Fulston, Salis. Dioc. 1546-1560 (Clergy database).
5	£6 13s 4d	Clerk William		1496 (68)	
6	£6 13s 4d	Meryfield Robert		No ordination records	
7	£6 13s 4d	Hancock Thomas		No ordination records	
8	£6	Pope John		1522 (42)	
9	£6	Church Walter		1526 (38)	Curate of Holdenhurst, 1551-1572. (Clergy database).
10	£6	Pepitt John		1522 (42)	
11	£6	Martyn William		1526 (38)	
12	£6	Matthewe Walter		1533 (31)	
13	£6	Skeyte William		No ordination records	BD Cambridge. Vicar of Ringwood 1543-1549. (Clergy Database).
14	£6	Stone John		No ordination records	Chantry priest at Wimborne Magna, 1543. (W.M.Barnes)
15	£6	Andrews Thomas		1533 (31)	
16	£6	Tuler John		1526 (38)	
17	£6	Drove John		No ordination records	
18	£6	Cooke Thomas		No ordination records	
19	£3 6s 8d	Pytman Anthony		No ordination records	

Table 23: The canons of Christchurch Priory at the Dissolution

Death rates after Dissolution:

Claire Cross and Noreen Vickers, point out that ‘the most notable characteristic of the former Yorkshire religious as a group is their ability simply to survive’.¹⁰² Although the numbers of the former religious in Dorset (65 monks and 77 nuns) is far smaller than those in Yorkshire (442 monks, plus 168 canons and 226 nuns), their longevity is striking. Out of the 42 former monks whose age can be estimated, at least 17 reached the age of 70, and 7 of these reached the age of 80.

In Dorset, 46% of the former monks were surviving in 1556, compared with 37% in Yorkshire; in 1564, 29% were still surviving, compared with 18% in Yorkshire and in 1582, 5%

¹⁰² Cross, *Monks and Nuns*, p. 13.

were still surviving compared with 3% in Yorkshire. Of course the small number of former monks in Dorset compared with Yorkshire precludes any detailed comparison, but the data does suggest a similar, possibly slightly greater life expectancy. Age data is not available for nuns, but a similar analysis suggests that survival rates for nuns in Dorset may not be as good as for Yorkshire. Thus in Dorset, in 1556, 47% of former nuns survived compared with 58% in Yorkshire; in 1564, 30% of nuns survived compared with 36% in Yorkshire; and in 1582, 9% survived compared with 13% in Yorkshire.

Combining ordination records with the few detailed election records surviving in the registers of the bishops of Salisbury enables preparation of age profiles of Dorset monasteries at the time of each of the elections. Very few of these profiles reveal monks aged 70 or over, and none aged over 80. The high proportion of deaths of the former monks in their 70s and 80s, suggests that life within a monastery was more hazardous than life outside. In her discussion of health and safety in medieval monasteries, Julie Kerr suggests several of the factors within a monastery which could reduce life expectancy.¹⁰³ These include sleep deprivation from the night offices, poor diet, the spread of infection in a relatively closed community, where monks meet together for food and offices, repetitive strain injuries from kneeling and general accidents from slipping and falling.

It is interesting to compare the number of former monks and nuns dying in a five year period. The former religious are a group of monks and nuns of different ages, selected at the same time, and containing the age profile of the population of the Dorset monasteries in 1539. Obviously, there can be no subsequent recruitment into this group. Figures 15 and 16 show the number of monks and nuns dying in each five year period. (It has been assumed, for the purposes of this paper, that the date of the last payment of a pension is the last year in which they were alive). The data for former monks comes from the four Benedictine monasteries and Bindon Abbey, whilst the data for former nuns comes from Shaftesbury Abbey and Tarrant Abbey.

Figures 15 and 16 show little significant difference between the monks and nuns. As might be expected, considering the age range in 1539, a high proportion of the older monks and nuns died before 1560. The fact that data from the receivers' accounts is not available for 1550, 1551 and 1554 explains the low number of deaths in the period 1550-1554, artificially increasing the deaths attributed to the preceding and following five year periods.

¹⁰³ J. Kerr, 'Health and Safety in the Medieval Monasteries of Britain', *History*, vol. 93 (2008), pp. 3-19.

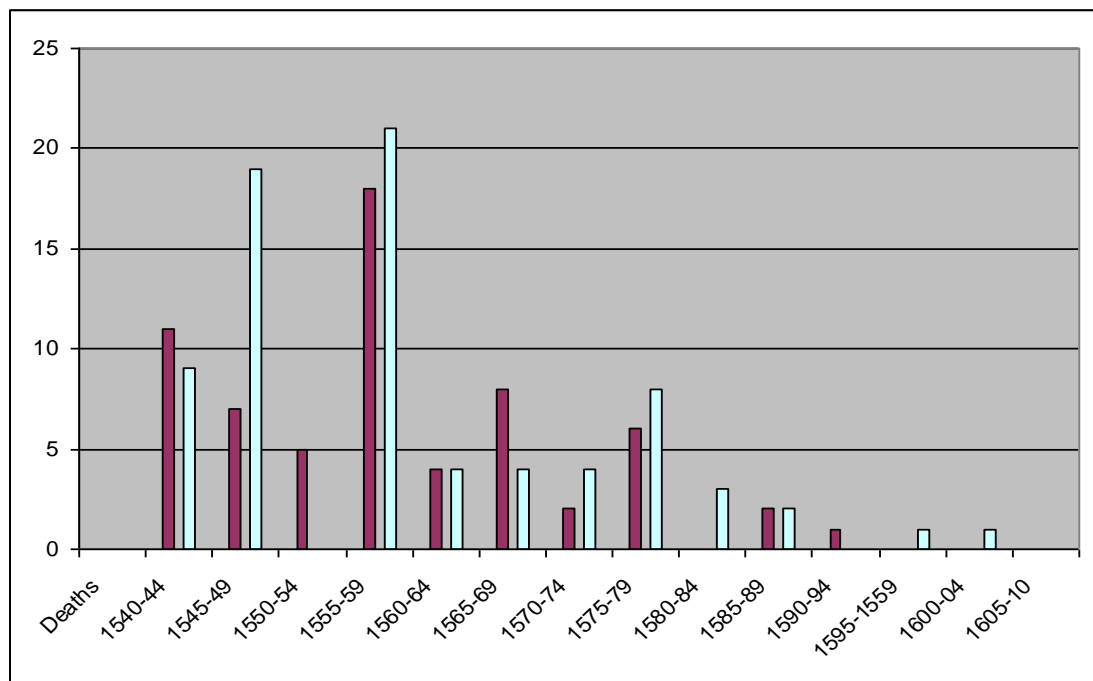


Figure 15: Comparison of deaths in successive five year periods between former monks and nuns. Purple bars represent deaths of former monks within a five year period; light green bars represent deaths of former nuns in the same period.

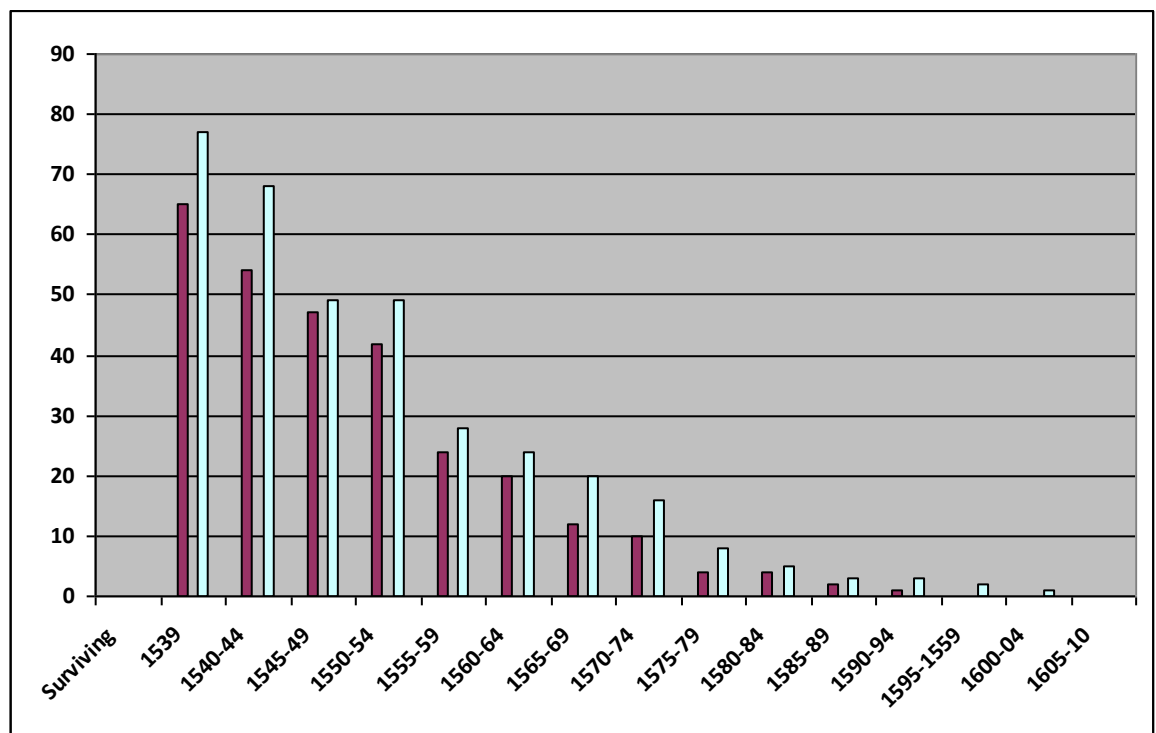


Figure 16: Comparison of the number of monks and nuns still surviving in successive five year periods. The purple bars represent surviving monks; the light green bars represent surviving nuns.

Figure 16 shows plots of the number of surviving former monks and nuns at the end of each five year period. The plots show that although survival rates for former monks and

nuns are similar, the shapes of the curves, especially between 1560 and 1590 shows that there is a slight tendency to a longer life expectancy for nuns. This assumes a similar distribution of ages of nuns and monks at the Dissolution.

However, the small number of the ex religious in Dorset means that it is not possible to undertake any detailed statistical comparisons. The comparisons made in this section will only reveal major differences and can only give an indication of life expectancy rather than statistically meaningful conclusions. Nevertheless, they are in line with the data from Yorkshire.

Pension grants as a percentage of net monastic income:

It seems reasonable and generally agreed that the pensions granted to the heads of houses and the monks and nuns were at the discretion of the commissioners taking the surrender.¹⁰⁴ Since, as we have seen, the pensions were charged against income from the estates of the former monasteries in each county, the commissioners had to consider the total pension bill, even when awarding a favourable pension to the head of house, who was in a position to negotiate terms of surrender.

Monastery	Annual gross income ex Valor	Pension of head of monastery	Percentage of gross income of monastic estate	Total value of pensions	Percentage of gross income of monastic estate	Annual net income ex Valor	Number of monks or nuns	Income per monk or nun
Abbotsbury Abbey	£384	£80	21%	£131	34%	£384	10	£38
Cerne Abbey	£576	£100	17%	£221	38%	£516	17	£30
Milton Abbey	£665	£133	20%	£221	33%	£576	12	£48
Sherborne Abbey	£700	£100	14%	£212	30%	£682	17	£40
Shaftesbury Abbey	£1,222	£133	11%	£431	35%	£1,166	56	£21
Bindon Abbey	£165	£50	30%	£83	50%	£147	8	£18
Tarrant Abbey	£227	£40	18%	£115	51%	£214	19	£11
Forde Abbey	£382	£80	21%	£162	42%	£373	14	£27
Christchurch Priory	£528	£133	25%	£243	42%	£312	19	£16

Table 24: Monastic pensions as a percentage of net income for each Dorset monastery and the income per monk or nun for each of these monasteries.

Table 24 shows that, for five Benedictine monasteries with gross incomes of c. £400 and over, it was possible, at least in Dorset, to give a favourable grant to the head of house and still keep the total pension bill between 30% and 38% of gross income. For the Cistercian abbeys of Bindon and Tarrant, only small pensions could be given to the heads of the houses and even so, the total pension bill amounted to half of their gross income. The Cistercian abbey of Forde, in Devonshire, is included for comparison. This was a richer monastery and hence it was possible to give the abbot a larger pension. However, as the older monks died, the total pension bill for each monastery quickly decreased. The figures for Christchurch priory are anomalous. In fact the gross income quoted in the *Valor* was £528, and £312 net on which tax was assessed. In a certificate of Christchurch Twynham in the Augmentation Office, the

¹⁰⁴ See, for example, Bettley, *Suppression*, p. 108.

clear yearly value of £519 was given. The total pension bill assessed against this was £246.¹⁰⁵ Thus the commissioners appear to have been assessing pensions against the gross income.

The figures for the net income per monk or nun at the Dissolution, did not affect the numbers of religious in Dorset Benedictine monasteries, where the figures varied from £30 per monk in Cerne to £48 a monk in Milton. The two Cistercian houses had significantly lower incomes, and the average net income for each monk or nun was only £18 for Bindon and £11 for Tarrant. Forde Abbey was significantly richer and had a figure of £27 per monk. It seems significant that both Tarrant Abbey and Shaftesbury Abbey had average net incomes for their nuns at about half the level as of monks of the corresponding orders.

Relationship of the heads of the Dorset monasteries with local gentry and landowners:

The heads of the Dorset monasteries received substantial pensions. Despite this, they were quickly appointed to other valuable offices and benefices, often in the immediate vicinity of their former monastery, and often benefices under the patronage or influence of local landowners. In some instances, there is evidence of a mutually beneficial relationship between the heads of houses and local landowners in the years preceding the Dissolution.

This close relationship started in the fifteenth century with the monasteries appointing local gentry or landowners as lay supervising officials, for example receiver generals of stewards. In the case of Shaftesbury Abbey by the middle of the fifteenth century clerics started to be replaced by laymen. Gradually the more important landowners were appointed to these offices and they took a strong interest in the monastic estates, often leasing manors or land from the monastery. After 1536, it is clear that both they and the heads of many monastic houses realised that the end was probably inevitable and they leased estates to these local landowners, although whether this was in the hope of some future benefit cannot be proved.

There had been a close relationship between Abbotsbury and the Strangways family since the foundation of the Strangways chantry in the monastic church in 1505. In 1535, Henry Strangways, of Melbury Sampford, was one of the commissioners assessing Abbotsbury Abbey for the *Valor*. In 1538, Abbot Roger Hardy (Rodden) assigned a reversion of a lease on the demesne lands of Holwall to Henry Strangways. In 1539, barely a month before Abbotsbury Abbey was dissolved, Roger Hardy sealed a supplementary to a lease in which Sir Giles Strangways, the son of Henry agreed to pay for the grain and stock of the grange of Abbotsbury, which was already leased to him. In 1541, Sir Giles Strangways, was granted a 21 year lease of the demesne lands of Abbotsbury by the court of Augmentation and in 1543 he was granted the site of the abbey. Although he rapidly demolished what remained of the

¹⁰⁵ *Monasticon 1846*, vol. 6, p.306.

abbey church and other buildings, he continued to support Roger Hardy (Rodden), the late abbot.

In 1540, Roger Hardy was collated as vicar of Hilton,¹⁰⁶ whose patron was the bishop of Salisbury. In 1545, William Styby, an ex monk of Abbotsbury, was instituted as vicar of Hilton and held the benefice until his death in 1567. There is evidence that the move took place, when Roger Rodden became vicar of Abbotsbury. The letter from Roger Hardy to Giles Strangways, previously discussed, shows that at that time, there was a comfortable relationship between Sir Giles and Roger Rodden.

In December 1538, Sir Thomas Arundell of Wardour, one of Cromwell's commissioners, wrote to Cromwell, saying that Thomas Corton, abbot of Cerne, was prepared to offer 500 marks to the king and £100 to himself if the house was allowed to continue. Despite this, Cerne was dissolved in the following March. In 1545, Thomas Corton was instituted as rector of Donhead St. Mary, presented by Thomas Arundell, who had purchased the manor and advowson from the Shaftesbury Abbey estate. Thomas Corton also held prebends in Bath and Wells and Salisbury. It may be that the large pension was offered to the abbot as an inducement to accept the inevitable and persuade his monks to do the same.

In 1535, a monk of Cerne, William Christchurch, who would have been c. 44 years old, wrote to Cromwell with an alarming catalogue of complaints against Thomas Corton, both financial and moral, including imprisonment and expulsion to the priory of Monmouth for writing and speaking against him. The last record we have of William Christchurch is an entry in the faculty register for 1535, in which he is given dispensation to hold any benefice on payment of £4. His name is not on the surrender deed for Cerne Abbey.

John Bradley, abbot of Milton, was consecrated bishop of Shaftesbury in the church of St. John, Southampton on 23 March 1539, scarcely a week after signing the Dissolution deed. Dr. John Tregonwell, who took the abbey's surrender, purchased the abbey and a large portion of the Milton estate in 1540. John Bradley also became a suffragan bishop of the see of St. Asaph's.¹⁰⁷

On 9th May 1535, however, Sir John Horsey wrote to Thomas Cromwell, thanking him for offering to ensure that his nominee, John Barstaple, would become abbot of Sherborne on resignation of John Mere, and saying he would shortly make payment, secretly, to Cromwell of 500 marks, according to his promise.¹⁰⁸ On 15th May 1535, John Barstaple was elected as abbot of Sherborne, on the resignation of John Mere. On 10th June, John Barstaple wrote to Cromwell, thanking him for his preferment to the abbacy of Sherborne, and saying that he was

¹⁰⁶ The manor of Hilton, close to Milton Abbey, was part of the estate of Abbotsbury Abbey.

¹⁰⁷ Trasky, *Milton*, p. 172.

¹⁰⁸ *L P HEN VIII* vol. 8, 693,

content that the prior should continue to occupy that office and also two other offices, which amounted to the sum of £40. He also mentioned the sum of £40 to be paid to his predecessor (John Mere) during his life.¹⁰⁹ This represents an inducement to the former abbot to resign; at that time he was in his early 70s. From this we can deduce that there was very probably an agreement between John Horsey, and John Barstaple to smooth the path to surrender of Sherborne Abbey, and John Horsey's acquisition of the abbey and some of its estates.

John Horsey subsequently acquired the site, buildings and many of the estates of Sherborne Abbey. In 1539, two months before the deed of surrender, John Horsey obtained a lease of the demesne land of Sherborne and three days after the deed of surrender was signed, he acquired the Sherborne Abbey site and demesne land outright. He then immediately sold the abbey church to the parishioners for 100 marks. John Barstaple was installed as rector of Stalbridge in 1541, under the influence of John Horsey and Giles Strangways. He retained the living until he died in 1560. John Dunster, the former prior was recorded as a stipendiary of Stalbridge in 1545, and William Vowell, another ex Sherborne monk, was recorded as curate there in 1552. The fact that in his will John Barstaple bequeathed to Sir John Horsey a standing cup of silver and gilt and to lady Horsey and her son John, each a gold ring indicates that there was a friendly relationship between them.

Both Thomas Arundell and John Horsey held offices in Shaftesbury Abbey. John Horsey is recorded as receiver general in 1527-8, whilst Thomas Arundell (of Wardour) is recorded as holding the same office in 1535. John Horsey was also one of the commissioners assessing Shaftesbury Abbey for the *Valor*. In 1538, Elizabeth Zouche leased to Thomas Arundell the manor of Tisbury, one of the most valuable of the Shaftesbury Abbey estates, together with the land belonging to the advowson of Tisbury, the Shaftesbury Barton, and pasture in Berwick, Donhead, Hanley, Tarrant and Encombe, at a very low rent.¹¹⁰ Thomas Arundell purchased the monastery and a large portion of their estates after Dissolution. The abbess, came from a family of local gentry who had, in 1536, negotiated with Thomas Cromwell to acquire the failed priory of Stoverdale in Somerset.

The list of names of the nuns at Dissolution illustrates that many of them came from leading west country landowning families such as Zouche, Mayo, Horsey, Gerard, Lovell, Champneys, Ashley, Magdalen, Rogers, Ashe and Bisse.¹¹¹

In May 1538, the prior of Christchurch, John Draper, who was the suffragan bishop of Napolis, chaplain to Henry VIII, and vicar of Puddletown, unsuccessfully petitioned the king

¹⁰⁹ *L P HEN VIII*, vol. 8, 852.

¹¹⁰ TNA: E 328/356, enrolment, dated 21st October 1539, of indenture of 5th February 1538, leasing the manors and lands.

¹¹¹ J.H.Betty, 'The Suppression of the Benedictine Abbey of Shaftesbury in 1539', *Hatcher Review*, vol. 4 (1992), pp. 3-11.

against the suppression of Christchurch Priory.¹¹² In this petition, he claimed that the countryside around is very barren, there was no place of refuge for honest men in the vicinity; it serves as a parish church, the poor are daily fed by the priory; they keep a master to teach grammar to the children ; and they have a daily lecture on divinity. The commissioners described him as ‘a very honest conformable person’, implying that he was easy to deal with. He was rewarded with a large pension and the mansion house of Somerford Grange for life. Somerford Grange, which had been the lodging for the prior, was about two miles from the priory.

Thus there is substantial evidence of cooperation between the heads of these Dorset houses and local gentry and landowners, well before the Dissolution. Some of them were also Cromwell’s commissioners and took the surrender of the Dorset monasteries. It is evident that the abbots, abbesses and the prior of Christchurch recognized the inevitability of the Dissolution and strove to obtain the best settlement for themselves and their monks and nuns. It was also important for their careers that the commissioners obtained the surrenders without any serious opposition from the monasteries. It also gave a good opportunity for them to acquire monastic estates. In modern parlance, given the inevitability of the Dissolution, it was a win – win situation for the heads of houses and the commissioners, who were themselves local landowners.

One could question the motives of the commissioners – were they serving Cromwell (the government), or their own ends? How did they rationalise their actions with their own beliefs and their loyalty to parliament and crown? Jill Pellow, in an article about the Oxford philanthropists, discusses the roles of some of the commissioners, including Thomas Pope and William Petre, both of whom worked in the court of Augmentations set-up by Cromwell in 1536.¹¹³ She points out that in the middle years of the sixteenth century royal servants could be executed for politico-religious failures. The professional civil service needed for a more secular state appeared only after the Reformation. Pope and Petre were both very important benefactors of Oxford University.

Were John Tregonwell, John Horsey and Thomas Arundell assuaging their consciences and atoning for their part in the Dissolution, by behaving generously to the heads of houses in the following years?

¹¹² *L P HEN VIII*, vol. 13, part 1, 1117.

¹¹³ J. Pellow, ‘Philanthropists who left a lasting legacy’, *Oxford Today*, Trinity Issue (2008), pp. 20-23.

Chapter 4: The Ecclesiastical Patronage of the Dorset Monasteries: 1290 – 1540

1. Introduction

The monasteries relied on the patronage of their founders and other rich and influential people for gifts of lands, rents, advowsons or other benefits. The patron of the Dorset Benedictine monasteries was the king. In addition they received patronage from the gentry and rich landowners, usually in the form of lands or money, which were generally to be used for the creation of chantries, or the provision of masses for the benefit of their souls and the souls of their families, ancestors or other worthy people. Bishops and other senior clergy also patronised the monasteries.

However, the monasteries were themselves a source of patronage both for the clergy in the shape of livings for which they held the advowson, (termed ecclesiastical patronage by the author) and for architects, artists and craftsmen, who were commissioned for the building and repair of the fabric of the monastery, including the monastic church, and for ornaments, paintings, manuscripts and other forms of art. The latter type of patronage had been extensively surveyed for the English Benedictine houses in the West of England by Julian Luxford.¹

The other source of patronage dispensed by the monasteries, the gift of livings in their advowson, has received little attention. Richard Brown has surveyed the ecclesiastical patronage of the bishops of Winchester in terms of the livings for which the bishop held the advowson, and in terms of the clergy he appointed.² Whilst the primary objective of these appointments was to ensure the effective care of the souls of the parishioners, they were also a means of rewarding a deserving clerk at no cost to the bishopric. Bishops needed educated and qualified clerks in the administration of their diocese. Alison McHardy has also discussed ecclesiastical patronage in medieval England.³

The monasteries also had need of well-educated and well-connected clerics to help in their administration and in their relationships with higher clergy, local landowners and gentry. Nunneries, in addition, also needed clerks to perform divine service in the abbey churches. The monasteries generally had a variety of livings in their gift. Following Richard Brown, the author has also termed the gift of a living to a cleric as 'ecclesiastical patronage'. This chapter seeks to investigate the extent of the ecclesiastical patronage available to each of the monasteries in Dorset, and examine how this patronage was used.

¹ Luxford, *Patronage*.

² Brown, *Patronage*

³ McHardy, *Patronage*.

The number of Dorset livings included in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of 1291 is only 168.⁴ Data for Dorset benefices has been tabulated and summarised by Boswell, and he arrives at a figure of 172 for the number of benefices.⁵ An estimate of the number of Dorset livings in the *Nonarum Inquisitiones* of 1340, gives a figure of 232.⁶ The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* lists c. 273 benefices in Dorset. Part of the reason for the larger number of livings in *Valor* is the inclusion of a number of chapels and livings within the monasteries and attached to churches. In addition, a number of livings which were too small in value to be liable for tax were omitted from the *Taxatio*. The amalgamation of poorer livings in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries has also removed some livings from the *Valor*, which were listed in the *Taxatio*. Instances of these will be discussed when the livings of individual monasteries are considered in detail later in the chapter.

These livings or benefices were of several different types, including prebends, rectories, vicarages and chantries. The *Taxatio* lists 493 churches in the diocese of Salisbury, and 104 of these were perpetual vicarages.⁷ This figure is in line with Hartridge's estimate that, at this date, one-fifth of the parish churches in England were served by a perpetual vicar. Approximately 45% of these Salisbury diocese rectories and 79% of the vicarages were valued at 10 marks or under. The minimum allowance for parish clergy, set by the Council of Oxford in 1222 was 5 marks (£3 6s 8d).⁸ A small number of appropriations of Dorset churches were made after 1291.

The principal sources of information about the ecclesiastical patronage of the Dorset monasteries are the registers of the bishops of Salisbury which, amongst other information, contain details of institutions and presentations made to those livings in the diocese of Salisbury which were under the patronage of the Dorset monasteries. They also contain changes in status of these livings, for example, some monasteries were given advowsons during the period, some livings were combined, and some benefices were appropriated. The earliest register which has survived is that of Simon de Gandavo (Ghent), which starts in 1297, only six years after the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, and continues until 1315. The registers of the bishops of Salisbury continue up to and after the Dissolution. The published registers for the bishops of Bath and Wells, and Chichester were consulted for those livings under the patronage of Dorset monasteries which were outside the diocese of

⁴ *Taxatio*

⁵ Boswell, *Diocese of Bristol*, introduction to the Appendix, and pp. 1-12. He made an alphabetical list of benefices for easy reference, probably using the Record Commission publication (see 1 above). He also collated his tables with a Cottonian manuscript, at that time in the British Museum (Tiberius C.X.).

⁶ *Nonarum*. The copy in Weymouth Library has the workings of an estimate in manuscript on p. 62.

⁷ Hartridge, *Vicarages*, p. 79. Hartridge quotes E.L. Cutts, *The Parish Priests and their People in the Middle Ages* (London, 1914), p. 385.

⁸ *Ibid.* p.40. This council, under Stephen Langton, was concerned with providing an adequate maintenance for parish priests.

Salisbury. There is no mention in the bishops' registers of a number of the livings which are listed in the *Taxatio* and the *Nonarum*. From this it can be deduced that they were served either by monks, or by secular clergy appointed on a temporary basis. The calendars of patent rolls (*CPR*) and the calendars of entries in the papal registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland (*CPL*) were also a fruitful source of information, as were the *Taxatio* of 1291, the *Nonarum* of 1340, and the *Valor* of 1535.

Table 25 summarises the numbers of benefices in Dorset for which the advowson was held by a Dorset monastery in 1340.⁹ Hutchins' *History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset* was used to make an estimate of the total number of livings in Dorset in about 1340.¹⁰ This gave a figure of about 288 benefices. Of these benefices, 110 (38%) were in the patronage of the Dorset monasteries, another 61 (21%) were under other religious patronage, and 117 (41%) were in secular patronage. Thus, in terms of pure numbers, the Dorset monasteries held the advowson of nearly two-fifths of the Dorset livings. Only two-fifths remained in lay hands.

Abbotsbury Abbey	9
Cerne Abbey	13
Milton Abbey	12
Shaftesbury Abbey	31
Sherborne Abbey	10
Bindon Abbey	1
Tarrant Abbey	2
Alien monasteries	16
Forde and Christchurch	7
Wimborne	5
Hospitallers	4
TOTAL	110
Shaftesbury Abbey held 12 advowsons in Wiltshire, 3 in Somerset and 1 in Sussex.	

Table 25: The number of Dorset advowsons held, in 1340, by each of the Dorset monasteries.

⁹ See also the Annex to this thesis (Table 1).

¹⁰ Hutchins 1774 and Hutchins 1861. The basis of Hutchins' lists of benefices and their incumbents comes from the institution records in the registers of the bishops of Salisbury. Lacking the facilities and equipment available to the modern historian, the names of some of the incumbents, and their dates, as recorded in his lists, are not always accurate and may be missing. Nevertheless, his list of benefices is likely to be accurate. In his text, he makes extensive use of the *Nonarum* in his discussions of benefices, reproducing many of the assessments.

Where a church was appropriated after 1291, the living occurs twice in the table, but it is counted as one for the overall figure.¹¹ Where livings have been amalgamated after 1291, both of the livings have been included. The overall figure also includes the vicarages of Gillingham, Iwerne Minster, Fontmell and Liddington where the incumbents were presented by the appropriate prebends of Shaftesbury, and the vicarages of Dinton, Tisbury and Felpham, which were in the gift of their rectors and whose institutions were also recorded in the bishops' registers.

Several factors are likely to have affected the attractiveness of a living to a potential incumbent. These include the income from the living, whether or not the living included cure of souls, whether there was a requirement for residency, the proximity of the living to the patron, and whether the area in which it was situated was otherwise attractive to the potential incumbent. In general, the better qualified candidates, and the career clerics, were attracted to high value livings with no residency requirement.

Livings in the patronage of a monastery could be used to reward people who either served the monastery, or had the potential to be useful to the monastery, whether directly, for example as experts in canon law, or by their influence in ecclesiastical or royal circles. They could also be given in response to requests from influential people who could themselves patronise the monastery. Where livings included cure of souls, the monastery had some responsibility towards the parishioners. Livings could be appropriated in order to provide a source of income for the monastery. The bishops' registers show that the bishops were vigilant in protecting the parishioners of appropriated livings by ensuring that the vicar was properly rewarded for his work and that the church fabric was maintained. Clearly monasteries needed to balance such factors in utilising their patronage. By examining the qualifications and careers of the clergy chosen by the monasteries, it should be possible to gain a view of how each monastery viewed its patronage and how this might have varied in the period under study.

Although the monastery, as patron, had the ultimate decision who to present to any living, they were under some pressure from petitions from people seeking benefices, often supported by their own influential patrons. By 1250, successive popes were reserving benefices for their own nominees, and many papal provisions were at the behest of these influential patrons. By the fifteenth century these reservations had dropped to a very small number. During the period between the death of one abbot or abbess and the election of the next, the king, as patron, presented candidates for the monastery's livings. In addition, bishops' registers and the patent rolls contain many instances where the king and other influential people endeavoured to have their own candidates presented to livings in the patronage of monasteries. Indeed the monastery also needed to be responsive to requests

¹¹ They are listed as rectories up to the appropriation date and as vicarages thereafter.

from their own patrons. Thus, it may be difficult to arrive at an understanding of the patronage policies of a monastery solely from a list of people presented to livings for which they held the advowson, without any information on possible external pressures on the monastery.

Although each Dorset monastery owned a reasonable number of advowsons, their financial contribution towards the monastery's income was small, only about 10%. This is illustrated in Table 26. Almost all this income came from appropriated churches.

	Spiritual income (net)	Temporal income (net)	Proportion of spiritual to total (net)
Abbotsbury	£45 9s 3d	£401 15s 10d	11%
Cerne	£48 9s 6d	£575 17s 10d	8%
Milton	£86 11s 5d	£665 3s 3d	13%
Shaftesbury	£65 18s 2d	£1166 8s 9d	6%
Sherborne	£103 18s 0d	£682 14s 8d	15%
Bindon	£13 4s 6d	£147 7s 9d	9%
Tarrant	£22 17s 3d	£214 7s 8d	11%

Table 26: The spiritual and temporal incomes of the Benedictine and Cistercian monasteries in Dorset (1535).

Although the spiritual income was relatively small, ownership of an unappropriated advowson was jealously guarded, even though it brought in no income for the monastery. A church could be appropriated and the whole income from the church, less the cost of maintaining a perpetual vicar, passed to the monastery. This made a small, although useful, augmentation to the income of the monastery. It represented an extra guaranteed annual income over and above their committed income. As unappropriated livings did not generate any income, other reasons must be sought as to why they were regarded as so important. Thus this chapter is focussed on the following questions:

- What kind of men were selected for presentation?
- How many of them had university degrees?
- What careers did they follow whilst they were in the benefice, and after they had resigned?
- What benefits did the monastery derive from their appointees?
- Were the parishes served well by the parish priests appointed by the monasteries?
- Did the monasteries adopt a coherent policy towards selecting a candidate for presentation to a benefice and is there any evidence for trends over time?
- Are there any differences between the individual Dorset monasteries?

2. Methodology

The main original sources consulted in this study of monastic patronage were the *Taxatio of 1291*, the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535, the *Nonarum Inquisitiones* of 1340, the manuscript registers of the bishops of Salisbury, and published editions of the registers of

bishops Ghent, Martival, Waltham, Hallum and Langton.¹² Also consulted were the calendars of entries in the papal registers,¹³ and the published edition of the register of Archbishop Simon Langham¹⁴. The published calendars of the patent rolls were also consulted, as they contain many entries relating to benefices, presentations and institutions, as well as mentions of specific rectors and vicars.

A spreadsheet was prepared of all mentions of presentations or institutions to benefices in the patronage of the Dorset monasteries which were recorded in the registers of the bishops of Salisbury, or other dioceses. The information tabulated for each relevant entry was:

- the monastery holding the advowson,
- the type of event,
- the date of the event,
- the name of the previous incumbent
- whether he had died or resigned,
- the reason for the vacancy,
- the name of present incumbent (where there was an exchange),
- the name of new incumbent,
- the qualifications of past, present or new incumbents,
- notes, (which might include the previous benefice of the new incumbent, or the name of the person presenting),
- and the reference to the entry in the bishops' records.

Inspection of this spreadsheet showed obvious gaps in the lists of incumbents for the various livings. The reason for a vacancy (e.g. death, resignation, exchange) and the name of the previous incumbent were often not recorded.¹⁵ The quality and completeness of the entries varied between registers and between individual scribes. Exchanges of livings tend to cloud the overall picture, even though the persons exchanging were presented and instituted to their new livings in the normal way. There were also a number of years for which registers had not survived.

This spreadsheet was checked for completeness and, where necessary amended, by comparing it with a typescript database of institutions held in the Wiltshire Record Office.¹⁶

¹² WSRO: D1/2/3,4,6-11, 13-16, Bishops Simon of Ghent, Robert Wyvil, Ralph Erghum, Richard Mitford, Nicholas Bubwith, John Chaundler, Robert Nevill, William Aiscough, Richard Beauchamp, John Blythe, Thomas Audley, Lorenzo Campeggio, Nicholas Shaxton, and John Salcot; see Bibliography.

¹³ CPL

¹⁴ A.C Wood (ed.), *Registrum Simonis Langham, Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi.*, Canterbury and York Society, vol. 53 (Oxford, 1956).

¹⁵ McHardy notes this variation in quality of the institution records in bishops registers and emphasises the care needed when working with them. McHardy, *Patronage*.

¹⁶ WSRO: The Lawrence Index to Bishops Registers.

This database contained only benefice name and the folio in the appropriate register on which the entry occurred. Entries listed in this typescript database which did not occur in the author's spreadsheet were checked in the original registers and, where appropriate, the missing data inserted into the spreadsheet. Simplified versions of these spreadsheets are given in the Annex to this thesis.

From the author's checked spreadsheet, further spreadsheets were prepared for each benefice, containing the names of incumbents and information relating to their institution. Lists of incumbents are commonly displayed in many of the churches in Dorset (as in other counties). The sources of the information which has been used in the preparation of these displayed lists are rarely given. Generally all the information they contain is a name and date of institution. Comparison of one or two of these lists with entries in the bishops' registers showed significant discrepancies. Frequently incumbents are missed. As they stand, these lists contribute little to our understanding of the history of the churches in which they are displayed, nor to the relationships between the incumbents and their patrons. These records need to be enhanced, collated, and put into context before any narrative of monastic patronage during the late medieval period can be constructed. The education, age, experience and future careers of clergy being appointed into benefices under monastic patronage are examples of the type of the further information which is important.

These edited patronage spreadsheets are presented in the Annex to this thesis, together with a spreadsheet listing the livings in the patronage of the Dorset Monasteries.

The registers of the bishops of Salisbury often list the clerical rank of a presentee (e.g. priest, deacon, chaplain, or acolyte) and use the term *magister* to describe a graduate. Sometimes, as well as using the term *magister*, the actual degree is specified. For example: M. Gilbert Kymer *Doctor in medicinis*,¹⁷ M. John Symondesburgh *in Legibus Bacallarum*,¹⁸ M. John Sulden *Legibus Bacallarum*,¹⁹ M. John Hasard *in utroque Jure bacallarum*,²⁰ M. Simon Whatlok *in decretis baccallarum*,²¹ M. John Prees *in Artibus magistrum*,²² M. John Veysy *legium doctor*.²³ The term *dominus* was applied indiscriminately to priests, both with, and without bachelors degrees.

From the middle of the twelfth century, the term *magister* was applied to those who had been incepted as Masters of Arts, or Doctors of Theology, Law, or Medicine. It was also

¹⁷ Reg Aiscough, fol. 98 v.

¹⁸ Reg Chaundler, fol. 69 v.

¹⁹ Reg Aiscough, fol. 7 v.

²⁰ *Ibid*, fol. 85 v.

²¹ *Ibid*, fol. 84 r.

²² *Ibid*, fol. 71 r.

²³ Reg. Audley, fol. 65 v.

used as a courtesy title to those admitted to the degree of Bachelor in these faculties.²⁴ Examples of this, quoted in the list above, are John Symondesborough, John Sulden, and John Hasard. Although many names of presentees not designated as *magister* in the registers of the bishops of Salisbury were checked against Emden's *Registers*, very few had been included in his lists. Indeed, as Emden used the designation *magister* in his source documents in order to identify all university graduates, this is not surprising.

For graduates, details of their careers were compiled using Emden's *Biographical Register of the University of Oxford*,²⁵ from Venn's list of Cambridge alumni, and Emden's *Biographical Register of the University of Cambridge*.²⁶ This information was also entered into the benefice spreadsheets. Additional information about their careers in the organisation of the Salisbury diocese came from the *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae*.²⁷

By 1250, successive popes were reserving benefices for their own nominees, often Italian, or of other non- English nationality. These clerics usually resided outside the country and the fruits of their livings were going abroad. Many papal provisions were at the behest of other influential patrons. After the middle of the fourteenth century, however, following the statute of provisors of 1350, which prevented the pope from presenting to English benefices and the statute praemunire of 1353, which made it unlawful to appeal to the pope in patronage disputes, papal reservations had dropped to a very small number. Information relating both to monasteries and to benefices in Dorset was extracted from the published edited calendars of the papal records. Where appropriate, this information was entered into the benefice spreadsheets.

During the period between the death of one abbot or abbess and royal ratification of the election of the next, the king, as patron of the monastery, presented to the monastery's livings. In addition, bishops' registers and the patent rolls contain many instances of disputes regarding rights of presentation. Thus, the calendars of the patent rolls were searched and any information found regarding patronage disputes added to the benefice spreadsheets. A search was made of the indices of The National Archives, for example the inquisitions *ad quod damnum* and chancery proceedings, for documents relating to benefices, and their incumbents. These were digitally copied, and information from them incorporated into the benefice spreadsheets.

In addition to beneficed clergy, large numbers of unbeneficed clergy were employed in churches under the patronage of the monasteries. Some indication of their numbers can be

²⁴ Emden, *Oxford to 1500*, vol. 1, pp. xv-xvi.

²⁵ Emden, *Oxford to 1500*, Emden, *Oxford to 1540*.

²⁶ J. Venn, J.A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses – Part 1, from earliest times to 1751* (Cambridge, 1922), Emden, *Cambridge*.

²⁷ Horn, J.M. (ed.), John le Neve, *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1300-1541: vol. 3, Salisbury Diocese*, (London, 1962).

obtained from visitations.²⁸ Unbeneficed clergy for Dorset are listed in four tax assessments the National Archives.²⁹ Careful study of the names of the unbeneficed clergy could reveal whether this was a stepping stone towards a living in the diocese.

The career paths of the clergy appointed to benefices of the Dorset monasteries were studied as much as possible, but the lack of data on the incumbents of the other Dorset livings drastically limits the picture. However, extracting data for every presentation/institution for every Dorset living (or, better still, for every living in the Salisbury diocese), is a task beyond the scope of this study.

Shaftesbury Abbey was a nunnery holding a large number of advowsons, many more than any other Dorset monastery, and these covered a wide range of types of livings. Analysis of Shaftesbury Abbey's patronage provides the model against which the other Dorset monasteries can be compared. Thus the analysis of spreadsheets relating to Shaftesbury Abbey's livings was the first task undertaken. This analysis provided the base data for a patronage model and a similar analysis was then applied to the other groups of monastic houses.

3. The Ecclesiastical Patronage of Shaftesbury Abbey

Shaftesbury Abbey was a large, pre-Conquest, well-endowed nunnery under royal patronage. Study of the *Taxatio* of 1291 and the bishops' registers show that, during the first half of the fourteenth century, the abbey held patronage or presentation rights to 44 livings. Information concerning these livings is listed in Table 27. Of these livings, 30 were in Dorset, 10 were in Wiltshire, 3 were in Somerset and 1 in Sussex. In addition, 7 vicarages were in the gift of the four Shaftesbury prebendaries, and the rectors of Dinton, Tisbury and Felpham. By 1538, the 44 livings had reduced to 39 by amalgamation of four small parishes in the town of Shaftesbury into two, by the sale of the rectory of Keevil to Edington Priory, and by Shaftesbury Abbey's gift of the patronage of Iwerne Minster to Henry VI. These figures include the chantries in Shaftesbury Abbey, which were founded, and in several cases apparently dissolved, over the period.³⁰

Shaftesbury Abbey's large number of livings arises partly from the number of manors it held in its estates. Twenty-four manors are listed in the *Valor*, and most of these formed part of the pre-Conquest abbey's estates. The abbey also held the advowson to the churches in the

²⁸ For example, as recorded in Timmins, *Dean Chandler*. Also the 1394 visitation recorded in *Reg. Waltham*, pp. 113-168.

²⁹ TNA: E 179/52/13, 147 and 196. (1419 and 1436).

³⁰ This presumes that records of presentations of perpetual chaplains to the chantries in the bishop's records are reliable and complete. Those chantries surviving until the Dissolution are listed in the chantry certificates and other documents in TNA, Augmentation Office Records. See for example TNA: E 301/16 (Dorset Chantry certificates); Much of the available material for Dorset has been transcribed and edited by E.A. Fry, in PDNHAS, vol. 17, pp. 214-233; vol. 28, pp. 12-29; vol. 29, pp. 30-79; vol. 30, pp. 13-57; vol. 31, pp. 85-114.

borough of Shaftesbury, part of which was in the lordship of the king and part of which belonged to the abbess of Shaftesbury.³¹ There were also a number of offices and chantries within the abbey church. From entries, and lack of entries, in the bishops' registers, it can be deduced that some of them were permanent appointments instituted by the bishop, whilst others were filled either by clergy already in livings, or by unbeneficed clergy.³²

Shaftesbury Abbey lies in Dorset, very close to the border with Wiltshire. Since both counties are in the Salisbury diocese, it is unlikely that the monastery displayed any difference in patronage policy between its benefices in the two counties. The monastery also held three advowsons in Somerset (Bath and Wells diocese), the border of which is also close to Shaftesbury. Additionally, the monastery also held one advowson, Felpham in Sussex (Chichester diocese). Study of the printed editions of the bishops' registers of the latter two dioceses reveals a similar pattern of patronage, with some interchange of clerics between Shaftesbury Abbey livings in all of the four counties in which the abbey held advowsons. Hence this review of Shaftesbury Abbey's patronage covers all of the abbey's livings in Dorset, Wiltshire, Somerset and Sussex.

In common with the other Benedictine monasteries in Dorset, Shaftesbury Abbey needed well-educated clerics with specialist skills in canon and civil law for their dealings with ecclesiastical and lay authorities, as well as for disputes with local landowners. A nunnery also needed clerics to officiate at divine service in the abbey church, and also educated men who could interface with their manors and with local landowners, activities in which nuns were less able to engage.

An initial hypothesis is that Shaftesbury Abbey generally presented well-qualified and well-connected graduates to their more attractive livings. These graduates had skills which were utilised by the monastery in its contacts with the outside world. In addition, they presented well-educated, but less influential clergy, to livings local to the monastery and to those with no residency requirements. These clergy would be able to serve in the monastic church and also act as chantry priests. Less educated and less prominent clerics were appointed to less well-endowed livings. Shaftesbury Abbey held the advowsons of a number of these, and indeed may have had difficulty in attracting suitable candidates for them. The proportion of graduates amongst the clergy presented by Shaftesbury Abbey tended to increase during the fifteenth century, possibly as a consequence of the spread of education, rather than any change in patronage policy. This model of Shaftesbury's patronage will be tested against the data derived from the sources described in the introduction.

³¹ Thorn, *Domesday*.

³² See, for example, TNA: E179/53, 13, 147 and 196.

When studying the data, account needs to be taken of two sources of patronage which could cloud the overall picture of Shaftesbury Abbey's policy for patronage. These are papal provision and royal patronage. A significant proportion of presentations in the first half of the fourteenth century seem to be no more than formal presentations by Shaftesbury, of those chosen by influential ecclesiastical figures, royalty or the aristocracy and agreed by the pope. The numbers of candidates presented by the pope to Shaftesbury declined to very small numbers following the Statutes of Provisors of 1351 and Praemunire of 1353. Even so, Richard II continued to support papal candidates for Shaftesbury livings. For example, in May 1389, he issued a licence for 'the proctors of Nicholas, cardinal priest of St. Ciriac's to receive the fruits and revenues of his canonry of the church of Shaftesbury Abbey in the diocese of Salisbury and of the prebend of Gillingham therein, to which he had been provided by the pope; 'notwithstanding any ordinance to the contrary'.³³ There is no entry in the bishop's registers mentioning Nicholas. However, in September 1389, Richard granted the prebend of Gillingham to Richard de Clifford, his clerk, in his gift 'by reason of the late voidance of the abbey of Shaftesbury'.³⁴ Richard Clifford was instituted by the bishop in 1389 until 1392, when he became prebendary of Iwerne Minster which he held until 1396.³⁵

Grants of provision by the pope to Shaftesbury Abbey benefices between 1342 and 1353 numbered 21. From 1354 to 1366 they numbered 20, showing a similar rate of papal provision before and after the Statutes of Provisors.³⁶ During the first period, before the Statute of Provisors, the papacy was responding to requests from influential people for livings for clerics under their patronage, or to whom they were related. These included Thomas de Bradeston, the kings' knight, the bishop of Winchester, Queen Isabella (mother of Edward III), Queen Philippa (wife of Edward III), Lady Blanche de Wake (2nd cousin of Edward III), Laurence de Hastings, earl of Pembroke, and Henry earl of Lancaster. Of the 21 provisions, only 6 can be identified in the lists of Shaftesbury Abbey's presentations to their benefices. Only one foreign incumbent can be identified, Raymond Pelegrini, the English collector of the pope, who, amongst a large number of prebends and other livings, held the prebend of Iwerne from 1347, until his death in 1365.³⁷

³³ *CPL: 1389-1392*, p. 33.

³⁴ *CPL: 1389-1392*, p. 113. (The death of the last abbess was in 1362! The next voidance was in 1394 with the death of Joan Formage.)

³⁵ *Reg. Waltham*, p. 200, B9.

³⁶ *Petitions to Pope*. vol. 1 (1342-1419).

³⁷ A.D.M. Barrell, *The Papacy, Scotland and North of England, 1342-1378* (Cambridge, 1995). Raymond Pelegrini was the brother of Hugh Pelegrini, both were papal collectors. He was also a royal clerk and member of the king's council. In 1349, in the light of his good service and faithfulness reputes him as a denizen and not an alien. (*CPR. 1348-5*, p. 346). In 1367, Hugh Pelegrini is described as executor of the will of Master Raymond Pelegrini, (*CPR 1367-70*, p. 26).

In the case of the provision of a benefice for William de Saxeby, a priest of Lincoln, two documents survive in the National Archives. On 9th May 1343, the cardinals of Porto, Sabina, de Fargis and de Mota, wrote to the pope, on behalf of William de Saxeby, skilled in law, who conducted the defence of the rights of their archdeaconries in England, asking for provision of a canonry in Wells and reservation of a prebend for him. He already held, amongst other benefices, an expectation of a benefice in the gift of Shaftesbury Abbey.³⁸ The pope had previously written to William de Saxeby on 17th April 1343, confirming a reservation of a benefice of value 25-40 marks in the gift of Shaftesbury Abbey.³⁹ On the same day, he wrote to the deans of Lincoln, Canterbury and Norwich asking them to collate William de Saxeby to a Shaftesbury Abbey benefice of value 25-40 marks when and if one becomes vacant.⁴⁰ There is no record of William de Saxeby ever being instituted to any benefice of Shaftesbury Abbey.

In the second period, the papacy were still responding to request from influential people, including Edward III, the prince of Wales, Simon de Neuton (*scutifer viridis*), John (King of France) and Henry, Duke of Lancaster. Only 4 of the provisions were identified in the lists of presentations to Shaftesbury Abbey's benefices and two of these resulted from requests from the Prince of Wales, one from the king and one from Oxford University.

The king also presented candidates for Shaftesbury livings during the vacancies between the death of one abbeys, until the election, ratification and restoration of temporalities to the new one. For example, in 1315, Edward II presented Nicholas de Tarrant as rector of the church of Tarrant Hinton, following the resignation of Mg. John de Tarrant during the vacancy due to the death of Abbess Alice de Lavyngton. A week later, he presented John de Lavyngton as rector of Melbury Abbas. A month later, he presented Mg. Peter de Wymburne as rector of the church of Melbury Abbas on the resignation of John de Lusteshulle. Three months later the mandate for the election of Joan Aucher was issued. In that three months Edward II had presented to three of Shaftesbury's livings.⁴¹ However, the practice of the king seizing a monastery's lands and making presentations during vacancies ceased during the fourteenth century.

At other times the king attempted to persuade Shaftesbury Abbey to present his own candidate for one their livings. For example, in December 1389, Richard II granted the prebend of Liddington to John Boor, king's clerk, dean of the king's chapel in his household, mandating the bishop of Salisbury and the abbess of Shaftesbury to implement this.⁴² As there is no

³⁸ *Petitions to Pope: 1342-1419*, vol. II (1896), pp. 12-18. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=92352&strquery=Saxeby>. Date accessed: 09 July 2012'.

³⁹ TNA: SC 7/12/1.

⁴⁰ TNA: SC 7/12/7. The lead seal for this bull survives.

⁴¹ *CPR: Ed II*, vol. 2 pp., 349, 361, 371.

⁴² *CPL: 1389-1392*, p. 166.

mention of this institution in the bishops' registers, this mandate was evidently not implemented by the monastery.⁴³ In the same year, a similar initiative by the king to grant the same prebend to William Pirie, his clerk, also remained unimplemented.⁴⁴ However, as candidates presented by the king, or provided by the pope, were generally well-connected, it seems likely that Shaftesbury Abbey may not have always been averse to conforming with their wishes. On the other hand, if the clerks provided were foreign and or clearly non-residential they would not be available, when needed by the abbey, and hence would be less attractive to them. However it might not have been a wise move for the abbey to fail to acquiesce with requests from their own important patrons.

For the less desirable livings, with an income of about 10 marks or less, and having care of souls and residency requirements, it seems probable that most patronage decisions were made purely by the monastery without pressure from outside. The first step in understanding the patronage of Shaftesbury Abbey is to examine the livings and their potential value to appointees.

Livings in the patronage of Shaftesbury Abbey:

Information concerning the livings in the patronage of Shaftesbury Abbey is summarised in Table 27.

For the purposes of this discussion, the livings can be classified into four groups: prebends and similar livings, rectories and vicarages, livings in the town of Shaftesbury, and livings within the monastic church and other chapels. Despite the formidable list of livings for which Shaftesbury had the right of presentation, the gross spiritual income listed in the *Valor of 1535* was only £88 10s 2d. £72 of this spiritual income total came from the appropriated churches of Tisbury and Bradford-on-Avon. Thus the advowsons were not a valuable source of income to the abbey, but provided a rich source of patronage which the monastery could use for rewarding services, obtaining influence and receiving spiritual, legal and secular help and advice.

In 1292, Shaftesbury held the advowsons for four prebends, 37 rectories and one perpetual vicarage situated in four counties. Their location is shown in the maps in Figure 17. Only one church, Shaftesbury St. James had been appropriated. By 1535, a further two churches, Bradford-on-Avon and Tisbury had been appropriated. The abbesses justified these appropriations, in 1344⁴⁵ and 1380,⁴⁶ by claiming hardships resulting from reduced income caused by floods and poor crops.

⁴³ However, John Boor resigned as rector of Stalbridge in 1398 and was instituted as prebend of Fontmell in the same year.

⁴⁴ *CPL: 1389-1392*, p. 127.

⁴⁵ Reg. Wyvil. vol. II, fols. 14-15.

⁴⁶ Reg. Erghum, fols. 146-7; TNA: C143/395/1, Appropriation of Church at Tisbury (3 Richard II).

Benefice	BeneficeType	County	Deanary	Bishops Register Entries	Change to benefice	Taxatio 1292 (Vicar or Rector)	Shaftesbury Cartulary, Tax	Nonarum 1340, Total taxable value	Nonarum 1340, Taxable value for Ninth	Valor 1535 (Vicar or Rector) After deductions
Almer	Rectory	Dorset	Whitchurch	1299-1535		£4 6s 8d (6.5M)	6.5M	£3 6s 8d	£4 6s 8d	£13 5s 5d
Beechingstoke	Rectory	Wiltshire	Avebury	1304-1525		£5 0s 0d (7.5M)	£5 0s 0d			£7 2s 8d
Berwick St. Leonard	Rectory	Wiltshire	Chalke	1299-1524		£6 13s 4d (10M)	10M			£8 6s 8d
Bradford-on-Avon	Rectory	Wiltshire	Poterne	1320-1349	Appropriated 1344	£46 13s 4d (70M)				
Bradford-on-Avon	Vicarage	Wiltshire	Poterne	1349-1491	Appropriated 1344	£5 0s 0d (7.5M)	£5 0s 0d			£50 0s 6d
Broughton Gifford	Rectory	Wiltshire	Poterne	1308-1523		£10 0s 0d (15M)	15M			£19 14s 8d
Candle Purse	Rectory	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1323-1537		Not taxed	Not taxed	£5 0s 0d	£3 0s 0d	£7 8s 8d
Chantry in Handley Chapel	Chantry	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1321-1421						
Cheselborn	Rectory	Dorset	Whitchurch	1308-1564		£6 13s 4d (10M)	10M	£6 13s 4d	£4 6s 8d	£18 10s 4d
Compton Abbas	Rectory	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1299-1528		£4 13s 4d (7M)	7M	£4 6s 8d	£3 10s 0d	£9 10s 2d
Corfe Castle	Rectory	Dorset	Dorchester	1300-1535		£10 0s 0d (15M)	£10 0s 0d	£10 0s 0d	£6 13s 6d	£40 14s 7d
Dinton	Rectory	Wiltshire	Chalke	1320-1545		£16 13s 4d (25M)	25M			£15 2s 7d
Dinton	Vicarage	Wiltshire	Chalke	1306-1545						£5 19s 0d
Donhead St. Mary	Rectory	Wiltshire	Chalke	1298-1545		£13 6s 8d (20M)	20M			£30 14s 3d
Donhead St. Andrew	Rectory	Wiltshire	Chalke	1302-1524		£13 6s 8d (20M)	20M			£13 6s 8d
Felpham	Rectory	Sussex	Arundel	1309-1530	Appropriated 1345	£26 13s 4d (40M)	40M			
Felpham	Vicarage	Sussex	Arundel	1401-1451	Appropriated 1345					£9 10s 7d
Fontmell	Prebend	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1326-1534		£23 6s 8d (35M)	38M	£24 0s 0d	£14 6s 8d	£18 0s 0d
Fontell	Vicarage	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1318-1532						£7 10s 0d
Gillingham	Prebend	Dorset	Shaftesbury Abbey	1307-1522	Appropriation of Gillingham, 1449. (Did not happen)	£30 0s 0d (45M)	45M	£30 0s 0d	£30 0s 0d	£54 0s 0d
Gillingham	Vicarage	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1318-1476						£40 17s 3d
Iwerne Minster	Prebend	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1312-1525		£20 0s 0d (30M)	5M	£20 0s 0d	£13 6s 8d	
Iwerne Minster	Vicarage	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1320-1525						£20 11s 8d
Keevil	Rectory	Wiltshire	Poterne	1300-1394	Appropriation and purchase of Keevil by Eddington, 1394	£26 13s 4d (40M)	40M			
Kelveston (Calveston)	Rectory	So Merset		1341-1504		£9 6s 8d (14M)	Mention			
Kilmington	Rectory	So Merset		1343-1529		£68 6s 8d (102M)	Mention			
Liddington	Prebend	Wiltshire	Cricklade	1297-1537		£13 6s 8d (38M)	35M			£20 0s 8d
Liddington	Vicarage	Wiltshire	Cricklade	1297-1515						£12 5s 4d
Melbury Abbas	Rectory	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1299-1535		£6 0s 0d (9M)	9M	£6 0s 0d	£5 0s 0d	£9 18s 10d
Shaftesbury Abbey Chantry	Chantry	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1332-1403						
Shaftesbury, chantry (altar) of St. in church of St. Trinity	Chantry	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1325-1364			Not taxed			
Shaftesbury Abbey, Chantry of de la Gooze	Chantry	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1366-1474						
Shaftesbury Abbey, Chantry of St. Anne	Chantry	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1456						£11 12s 6d
Shaftesbury Abbey, Chantry of St. Catherine	Chantry	Dorset	Shaftesbury	No record (1541)						£6 13s 4d
Chantry of St. Cross in church of Holy Trinity							Not taxed			
Shaftesbury Abbey, Chantry of St. John the Baptist	Chantry	Dorset	Shaftesbury	No record						£6 13s 4d
Shaftesbury Abbey, Chantry of St. John the Baptist (a)	Chantry	Dorset	Shaftesbury	No record						£5 6s 8d
Shaftesbury Abbey, Chantry of St. Nicholas	Chantry	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1348-1465						
Chantry of Thomas Platel	Chantry	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1342-1403						
Shaftesbury Abbey, Office of Deacon	Unknown	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1318-1535			Not taxed			£5 6s 8d
Shaftesbury, All Saints	Rectory	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1300-1394	Unification with St. James, 1424			£1 16s 8d	£0 6s 8d	
Shaftesbury, Chapel of St. Peter and St. Andrew	Chantry/chapel	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1307-1349			Not taxed			
Shaftesbury, Holy Trinity	Rectory	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1334-1542						£4 1s 10d
Shaftesbury, Hospital of St. John the Baptist	Hospital	Dorset	Shaftesbury Abbey	1305-1541						
Shaftesbury, St. Mary	Chantry/chapel	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1308-1316	Unified with St. John, 1321		Not taxed			
Shaftesbury, St. James	Vicarage	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1342-1550	Unification with All Saints, 1424	£5 0s 0d (7.5M)	£5 0s 0d	£5 0s 0d	£3 13s 4d	£6 13s 6d
Shaftesbury, St. John	Rectory	Dorset	Shaftesbury		Unified with St. Mary, 1321			£2 0s 0d	£0 7s 4d	
Shaftesbury, St. John and St. Mary	Rectory	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1314-1438						
Shaftesbury, St. Lawrence	Rectory	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1320-1513			Not taxed	£2 3s 4d	£0 13s 4d	£6 13s 4d
Shaftesbury, St. Martin	Rectory	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1334-1535			Not taxed	£2 5s 0d	£0 5s 0d	£3 13s 6d
Shaftesbury, St. Peters	Rectory	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1361-1541				£1 15s 0d	£0 5s 0d	£11 10s 2
Shaftesbury, St. Rowald	Rectory	Dorset	Shaftesbury	1307-1535		£5 0s 0d (7.5M)	Not taxed			£9 2s 0d
Stokewake	Rectory	Dorset	Whitchurch	1305-1534	Stoke Cosyn	Not taxed	Not taxed	£1 0s 0d	£1 0s 0d	£8 8s 9d
Tarrant Hinton	Rectory	Dorset	Pimperne	1315-1538		£6 13s 4d (10M)	10M	£6 13s 4d	£4 0s 0d	£12 17s 1d
Templecombe	Rectory	Somerset		1311-1530		£9 6s 8d (26M)	Mention			
Tisbury	Chantry/chapel	Wiltshire	Chalke	1300-1350			50M			£0 10s 0d
Tisbury	Rectory	Wiltshire	Chalke	1311-1550	Appropriation of Tisbury, 1380	£33 6s 8d (98M)	50M			
Tisbury	Vicarage	Wiltshire	Chalke	1380-1547	Appropriation of Tisbury, 1380	£4 6s 8d	Not taxed			£18 10s 9d

Table 27: The benefices of Shaftesbury Abbey. (The income to the abbey from appropriated churches is not included)

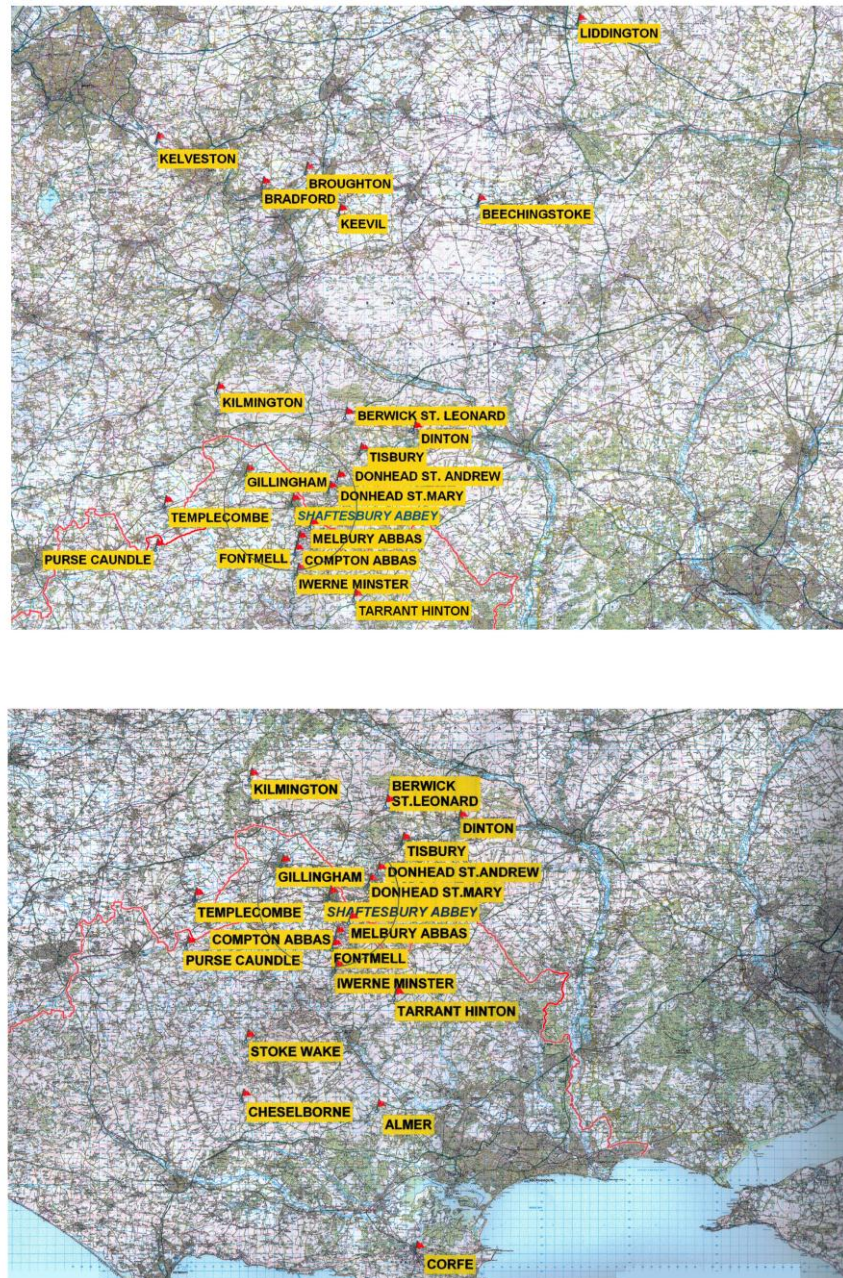


Figure 17: The benefices of Shaftesbury Abbey. Top map Wiltshire and north Dorset; lower map Dorset and south Wiltshire. Not shown is the rectory of Felpham, in Sussex, near Chichester.

Appropriation added significant income at the margins. A licence to appropriate Felpham, in the diocese of Chichester, was granted in 1344,⁴⁷ but this process seems never to have been completed, as the bishops' registers for Chichester show that both rectors (presented by Shaftesbury Abbey) and vicars (presented by the rector) continued until the Dissolution. In a petition to the king and parliament in 1382 the abbess stated that the abbey was so ruined by pestilences among their tenants, which had killed almost all of them and by murrain amongst their cattle, that they are likely to be unable to reach the end of the year without becoming bankrupt. Their petition, to retain their temporal possessions in their

⁴⁷ CPR: 1343-45, 360: Licence at the request of Richard, Earl of Arundel, for the abbess and nuns of Shaftesbury to appropriate the church of Falgham (Felpham), which is of their advowson.

wardship during vacancies, rather than handing them over to the king, was granted.⁴⁸ Although this appeal appears to confirm the real cash-flow problems of the abbey at this period, the situation could not have been as desperate as painted, since the abbey survived. The small number of appropriations suggests that this was not an efficient way for the abbey to tap potential spiritual income, as the expenses of appropriation were high, and the values of the majority of Shaftesbury Abbey's livings were relatively low.

In 1394, Shaftesbury Abbey sold the rectory of Keevil to Edington Priory for £133 6s 8d (200 marks), and an annual rent of 4 marks.⁴⁹ Edington Priory immediately appropriated the church.⁵⁰ The church of Keevil is about 3 miles north of Edington, and close to Bradford and Broughton. It is not clear how much pressure was put on the abbess of Shaftesbury to conclude the deal, but the list of expenses in the cartulary quotes a sum of £49 11s 11d being spent on various gifts made to the abbess and others as well as expenses at London concerning the plea for an annual rent of 4 marks.⁵¹ Either Shaftesbury Abbey was in need of ready cash at that period, or they felt it necessary to conclude the bargain for some other reason. Appropriation of Keevil may have been more attractive to Edington Priory than to Shaftesbury Abbey, since the church could have been served by one of their canons, whereas Shaftesbury would have had to reserve some of the income from the rectory for a perpetual vicar.

The small spiritual income from Shaftesbury Abbey's advowsons suggests that their major value to the monastery lay in utilising them to reward clerks and other influential people who the monastery needed to conduct its business, rather than using them as a means of increasing their annual income. In the period under consideration Shaftesbury Abbey appropriated three churches and sold one to Edington Priory which immediately appropriated it. All four rectories were valued at 40 marks or over and were the most valuable of the abbey's rectories. Of Shaftesbury Abbey's remaining rectories, none were of high value. Eight were valued between 25 and 10 marks, and the remaining nine were valued at 10 marks or under. Bearing in mind the need to reserve income for the vicar of an appropriated church (5 marks *p.a.* minimum), and the cost of appropriation, (a licence to appropriate Tisbury cost Shaftesbury Abbey £100 in 1380),⁵² it is, perhaps, unsurprising that Shaftesbury Abbey did not appropriate any other rectories. Moreover, unlike Augustinian canons, the nuns of Shaftesbury Abbey could not have served in any appropriated churches. It is clear, however,

⁴⁸ TNA: SC 8/20/954.

⁴⁹ That is five times its value as quoted in the *Taxatio*.

⁵⁰ J.H. Stevenson, (ed.) *The Edington Cartulary*, Wiltshire Record Society, vol. 42 (1987). pp. 59 -67; 198, 206-228.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* p. 68.

⁵² *CPR: 1377-1381*, p. 491.

that patronage was valuable to Shaftesbury Abbey, since they resisted any attempt by the crown, or others, to usurp this right.

A summary of the benefices of Shaftesbury Abbey has been given in Table 27. The lists of clergy presented to Shaftesbury livings, given in the Annex, Tables 2 to 6 are extracted from the registers of the bishops of Salisbury. In these tables, the years of presentation or institution are based on the year running from 1st January to 31st December, rather than running from 25th March to 24th March which is used in the registers. For example a date of 12th Feb 1340 in the registers is quoted as 12th February 1341 in the table. In many instances dates of vacancy or presentation have been quoted as “not known”. This arises from two causes. Firstly, the entry concerning the institution or presentation does not always record the name of the previous incumbent, nor the reason for the vacancy, nor the qualification of the presentee or last incumbent. This is a particular problem for entries in the fourteenth century. It is noteworthy that in the plague years of 1348-9 and 1361, the majority of the entries are very brief and entered in a rather careless hand. Secondly, the institution itself may have been missed by the person making the entries in the register.

In addition, the series of institution records in the registers is incomplete, as some folios have been lost, and during a vacancy institutions were recorded elsewhere. The institution records of Bishop Wyvil for March 1355 – March 1361 and June 1366 – 1375 have not survived.⁵³ Thompson remarks that, in the last quarter of the fourteenth century, many institutions which undoubtedly took place have not been recorded in bishops’ registers. He attributes this to abuse of the exchange system.⁵⁴ In cases where the entries are marked as “not known”, in the spreadsheets, it may well be that there were actually one or more incumbents between the two known ones. In these instances, no reliable figure can be given for length of tenure of either recorded incumbent.

Figure 18 shows a page from the cartulary of Shaftesbury Abbey on which is listed the taxation values of the monastery’s livings. These are, unsurprisingly, for the most part identical with the values in the *Taxatio*.

⁵³ Smith, *Bishops’ Registers*, pp. 188-197.

⁵⁴ A.H. Thompson, *The English Clergy and their Organisation in the Later Middle Ages* (Oxford, 1947), p. 108.

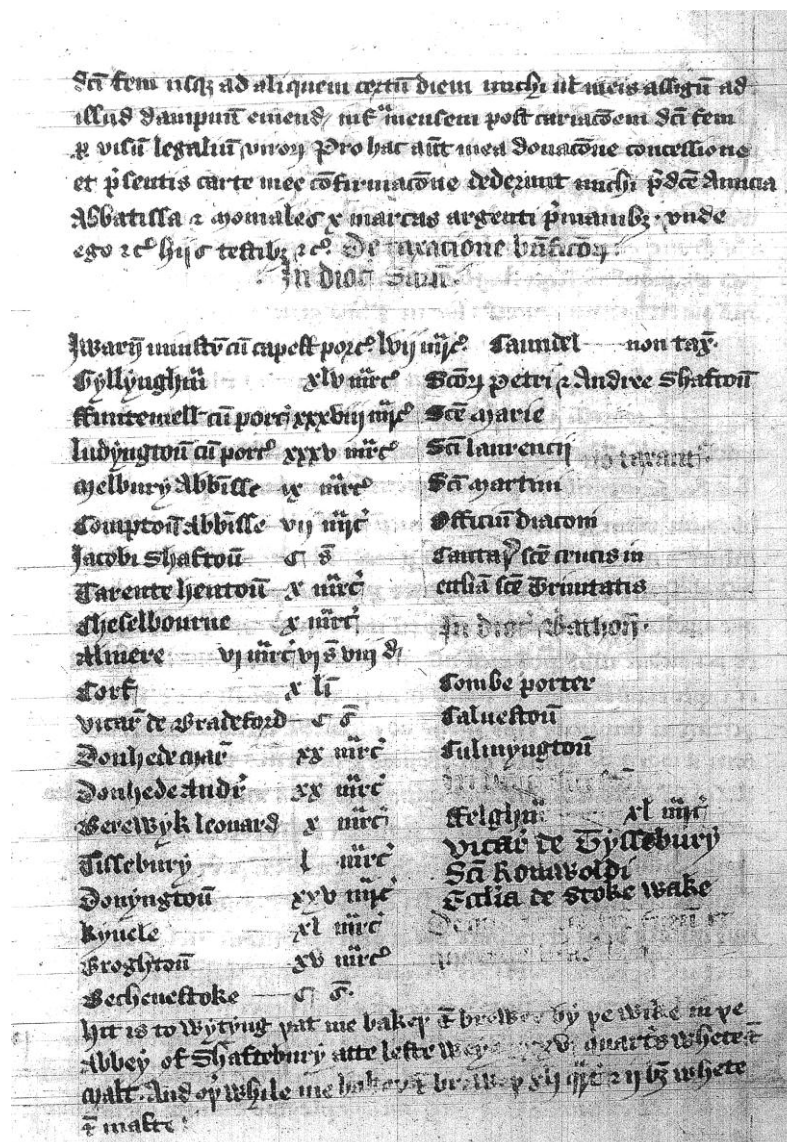


Figure 18: A list of benefices recorded in the Shaftesbury Cartulary. Probably early fifteenth-century in date, as the latest entry in the document is dated 1406.⁵⁵

Prebendal churches of Shaftesbury Abbey:

By the early years of the fourteenth century, it was recognised that Shaftesbury Abbey had four prebends which seem to have been regarded as *sine cura*, (without cure, implying no residential restrictions). These are as shown in Table 28, and spreadsheets of incumbents are presented in the Annex, Table 2. The vicarage of these prebends are listed in Table 29 and incumbent spreadsheets are presented in the Annex, Table 3.

⁵⁵ BL: Harley 61 (Shaftesbury Abbey Cartulary). fol. 120 v. See L. Keen (ed.) *Studies in the Early History of Shaftesbury Abbey* (Dorchester, 1999), p.11. Note that Tisbury, St. Romwold and Stoke Wake have been added in a different hand. The modern name of St. Rumbold, *Romwold* could be derived from St. Romuald, abbot of Ravenna, or, more likely, in view of the Saxon origins of the church, St. Rumwold, infant of Buckingham (c. 700). The four lines at the bottom of the page, stating how much grain was used each week in baking and brewing, is also in another hand. This gives a fascinating insight into the size of the abbey's baking and brewing operations and will be discussed in more detail in a later chapter.

Gillingham: value in 1291, £30 0s 0d (45 marks), and in 1535, £54 0s 0d.
Fontmell: value in 1291, £23 6s 8d (35 marks), and in 1535, £18 0s 0d.
Iwerne Minster, value in 1291, £20 0s 0d (30 marks), and in 1535, £10 0s 0d
Liddington, value in 1291, £13 6s 8d (20 marks), and in 1535, £20 0s 8d

Table 28: Prebendal churches of Shaftesbury Abbey.

All nuns needed male clergy to conduct services for them. They needed sufficient clergy to fulfil priest, deacon and subdeacon roles. Prebends were a way of providing nunneries with such clergy. The Shaftesbury prebends were supported by local income, in all cases, a church. However, like cathedral canonries, they came to be regarded as not having cure of souls, and hence, perhaps by c. 1200, could be non-resident, both at their prebendal church and at the abbey. In these cases, the church was served by a vicar, whose living was in the gift of the prebendary. They also had a role to perform in the abbey, for which they appointed a vicar choral. The practice of the abbess having designated livings (prebends) to support chaplains for temporal and liturgical support, probably originates from the fact that Shaftesbury was, at one time, a double monastery, in which communities of monks and nuns lived alongside one another, separated, but in the same establishment.⁵⁶

It has been pointed-out that the canons (or *capellani*) were a long standing feature of Shaftesbury Abbey.⁵⁷ For example, charters of Abbess Mary, c. 1240, refer to *conventus nostri et capellanorum nostrorum*. One charter, reprinted by Dugdale, lists, as witnesses, Thomas, William, Silvius, Gaufridus and John as *capellani nostris*, together with Matthew, her steward.⁵⁸ All nunneries needed male clergy, hence prebends were a feature of all pre-Conquest Benedictine nunneries. In Hampshire, the abbey of Wherwell and St. Mary's Winchester, each had four prebends, and Romsey Abbey had three.⁵⁹

Gillingham vicarage: value in 1535, £40 17s 3d.
Fontmell vicarage: value in 1535, £7 10s 0d.
Iwerne Minster vicarage: value in 1535, £20 11s 8d.
Liddington vicarage: value in 1291, £8 0s 0d, and in 1535, £10 12s 3d.

Table 29: Vicarages of the prebendal churches of Shaftesbury Abbey.

⁵⁶ C.H. Lawrence, *Medieval Monasticism – Forms of Religious Life in Western Europe in the Middle Ages* (Harlow, 1984), pp. 46-7; 51-2.

⁵⁷ *Monasticon* vol. 2, p. 472.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* p. 484, NUM. XIX, (undated)

⁵⁹ D.K. Coldicott, *Hampshire Nunneries*, (Chichester, 1989), pp. 55-8.

Being *sine cura* meant that the prebendary could hold another benefice with or without cure, or any number of benefices for which papal dispensation had been secured. However, Bishop Simon of Ghent (1297-1315) considered the prebendal churches belonging to Shaftesbury and Wilton in his diocese to be anomalous.⁶⁰ He was also concerned about the status of the prebendal churches in his diocese and of the three Benedictine nunneries in the Winchester diocese (Romsey, Wherwell and St. Mary's). Originally these prebends provided the nunneries with the chaplains that they needed for conduct of divine service in their conventual churches and the bishops were undecided whether they were genuine *sine cura* livings, or whether they were, in fact, ordinary churches with cure of souls. In practice, as far as the parishioners were concerned, there was little difference between having a rector, and having a prebendary, since the churches became, in practice, perpetual vicarages, with the prebendary presenting the vicar. Bishops' registers record many instances of vicars being presented to each of the four churches by the rector of the prebendal church.

When a vacancy occurred in one of the prebendal churches in his diocese, that of Chalke, belonging to Wilton, Bishop Simon de Ghent held an enquiry in the hope of resolving this issue.⁶¹ The findings of the enquiry, although, generally in favour of prebendal status, were non-committal as regards the authority. During Ghent's episcopate, Gillingham, Iwerne Minster and Liddington became vacant. At Iwerne Minster⁶² and Gillingham⁶³ the bishop admitted the presentees as prebendaries, but reserved the right to remove their status should the livings prove not to be prebendal. Liddington he treated as an ordinary church with cure.⁶⁴

When Gillingham was next vacant in 1316, the situation had still not been resolved. The abbess of Shaftesbury presented William de Haudlo.⁶⁵ A certificate from the archdeacon of Dorset declared that the general chapter of Shaftesbury deanery had found that the church was prebendal in Shaftesbury Abbey, worth £30, and had three chapels annexed to it. The duties of the prebendary were to officiate in divine service in the abbey and to give advice on the abbey's business when asked. When absent from the abbey, the prebendary should appoint a vicar to officiate in divine service during his absence. However, the chapter did not know if the prebendary was bound to reside at Gillingham, as no prebendary had ever continuously resided there.

William de Haudlo stated that he would not accept the church at Gillingham unless it were truly prebendal. He was instituted as prebendary of Gillingham, the bishop (Martival)

⁶⁰ *Reg Ghent*, pp. xlvii – li.

⁶¹ *Reg Ghent*, p. xlviii.

⁶² *Ibid.* p. 787.

⁶³ *Ibid.* p. 685.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* p. 704.

⁶⁵ *Reg Martival*, pp. 66-72.

reserving the right of deciding whether or not the church was prebendal. The church of Gillingham had been reserved for Ralph de Windsor by the archbishop of Canterbury, on apostolic authority, yet this seems to have been successfully resisted by the abbess of Shaftesbury and by the bishop of Salisbury.⁶⁶

In 1319, William de Clyve of Motcombe was presented to the perpetual vicarage of Gillingham by the former prebendary, William de Haudlo. The presentation was made at the request of Richard de Lusteshull, the current prebendary. The bishop, Roger Martival, stipulated that the vicar should have the house near the church of Gillingham, formerly belonging to the rector. He had the small tithes in kind and cash and oblations. It can be deduced, from the fact that the bishop handed the Gillingham rectory to the vicar, that the rector had little intention of residing in the parish and the bishop accepted the fact that the prebendary was unlikely ever to live there.⁶⁷

In 1325, the abbess of Shaftesbury presented Magister William de Selton, rector of West Monkton (diocese of Bath and Wells) to the prebendary of Fontmell.⁶⁸ He and Stephen Prowet, the current prebendary, a priest of over 60 years of age, proposed to exchange their benefices. An enquiry, instituted by the bishop, found that there were four prebendaries receiving daily distributions in kind and money in Shaftesbury Abbey and having prebendal churches.⁶⁹ Their duties were to advise the nuns and to officiate as priests at the abbey, and each had a perpetual vicar for this purpose. The perpetual priest (vicar-choral) at the abbey for Stephen Prowet was William Gillingham. Stephen Prowet also held the living of Compton Abbas, the parish adjacent to Fontmell. The reason for the exchange was that Stephen and his servants had suffered persecution in the prebend. Magister William de Selton, aged over forty and a canon of Salisbury, had many noble and powerful friends and was well qualified to advise the nuns, to resist persecution, and to protect the rights of the prebend. This exchange was effected and William de Selton was instituted as prebendary of Fontmell and also as rector of Compton Abbas.

The results of Martival's enquiry make it clear that each of the four prebends provided a perpetual vicar for their prebendal churches. Each also had a vicar-choral in the abbey church. As the records of the bishops of Salisbury do not record institutions of perpetual vicars within the abbey, we can deduce that the vicars-choral were unbeneficed priests. The will of William de Burghbrigge, who was rector of Tisbury and prebend of Iwerne Minster from 1376 until his death in 1392, contributes, in a small way, to our understanding of the

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* pp. 68-69.

⁶⁷ *Reg Martival*, pp. 247-250. *Hutchins.* 1861, vol. 3, p. 645.

⁶⁸ *Reg Martival*, pp. 319-332, covers the whole saga of the exchange.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* pp. 319-320.

arrangements.⁷⁰ Amongst the many beneficiaries of his will, he left 6s 8d to John Halewell *and to the other three vicars (choral)* 3s 4d.⁷¹ (John Halewell was rector of Berwick St. John)⁷² William de Burghbrigge left 2s 6d to each mass priest in the monastery church. In addition he left 6s 8d to his vicar at Iwerne Minster. Berwick St. John is about a 10 kilometre walk from Shaftesbury abbey and hence John Halewell could reside in Berwick St. John, and still serve in the abbey church. It is a reasonable deduction that these four vicars choral were appointed by the four prebendaries and the appointment of John Halewell indicates that the vicars choral may have been appointed from amongst the incumbents of local livings.

The rectories of Dinton, Tisbury, and Felpham were comparable in value with the four prebends. They are also the only instances of churches amongst Shaftesbury's other advowsons, where a perpetual vicar was presented by the rector in a similar way to the vicars for the four prebendal churches.⁷³ However, there is no evidence from the bishops' registers, nor other sources, that they were regarded as prebendal in 1290. Thus, for the purposes of this patronage study, they have been included with the monastery's other rectories and vicarages.

Table 2 in the Annex to this thesis lists the persons presented by Shaftesbury Abbey to these prebendal livings, outlines their qualifications, and gives an indication of their status and careers. The Table shows that the lists of institutions to the four prebends in the registers of the bishops of Salisbury continue until close to the Dissolution. However, the registers do not list Shaftesbury Abbey as patron of Iwerne Minster after 1467, following the institution of Edmund Audley.⁷⁴ In 1448, the abbess of Shaftesbury granted patronage of the prebend to Henry VI.⁷⁵

In recompense, the king allowed the abbey to keep the 'issues of their possessions' during voidances on payment of £20 for each voidance.⁷⁶ The same grant gave the abbey a licence to appropriate the prebend of Gillingham. On the same day, the advowsons of the prebends of Chalke and Iwerne were granted to the provost and scholars of King's College,

⁷⁰ Amongst other livings, William de Burghbridge (Boroughbridge, Yorkshire) held the prebendary of Netherby in Terra (Salisbury Cathedral) until his death in 1392.

⁷¹ *Reg Waltham*, No. 92 (p22). William also had a house in 'Salisbury Close'. Tisbury had a vicar, presented by Shaftesbury Abbey, who was also remembered in William's will. From the fact that William had vicars in Iwerne Minster, the monastery church and at Tisbury, it can be deduced that he spent little time at any of these places.

⁷² Berwick St. John was in the patronage of Wilton Abbey. John Halewell was rector there from 1385 until his death in 1403. Before this, he was rector of Felpham and obtained his new benefice by exchange. In 1388, John Halewell, together with the rector of Purse Caundel were appointed as confessors for the abbess and nuns of Shaftesbury.

⁷³ Only before appropriation of Dinton.

⁷⁴ Edmund Audley became bishop of Salisbury in 1502, and died in 1524

⁷⁵ King's College Cambridge Archive Centre KCA: R/6/2/092, contains a licence from William Aiscough, Bishop of Salisbury, for appropriation of Iwerne Minster Prebend (1449), and the grant from abbess of Shaftesbury to Henry VI of patronage of the prebend (1448).

⁷⁶ *CPR: 1446-1452*, p.210

Cambridge.⁷⁷ However, this seems never to have taken place, and indeed Shaftesbury Abbey is listed as patron at the institution of Edmund Audley as prebendary in 1467.⁷⁸ Moreover, there is no evidence from the *Valor*, that Gillingham was ever appropriated, although the appropriation document is in the register of William Aiscough.⁷⁹ In 1480 the advowson of prebend of Iwerne was granted by the provost of King's College to Edward IV, founder and patron of St. George's Chapel.⁸⁰ In 1480, the church of Iwerne Minster was appropriated to the dean and canons of St. George's Chapel Windsor.⁸¹ Bishop Beauchamp, also in 1480, certified that King Edward gave to the dean and canons of the chapel of Windsor both the patronage of the prebend, and a licence to appropriate it.⁸² In 1480, Magister Oliver Dynham, the king's chaplain, was instituted to the prebend.⁸³ Maybe it was significant that Edmund Audley was also a canon of St. George's. In the *Valor*, Iwerne is described as appropriated to the dean and chapter of Windsor, and from 1491, the advowson of the vicar of Iwerne belonged to the dean and chapter of St. George, Windsor, with nomination from Shaftesbury, rather than the prebend of Iwerne.

The prebendaries appointed vicars to the prebendal churches to provide for the cure of souls. These presentations/institutions were usually recorded in the bishops' registers and a summary of them are given in the Annex, Table 3. The perpetual vicarages for the four prebendal churches were valuable livings themselves. For example, the vicarage of Iwerne Minster was valued at £20 in the *Valor*. In 1321, Bishop Martival ordained a perpetual vicarage at Iwerne Minster at the request of the rector, Richard de Abendon.⁸⁴ The vicar's obligations included the maintenance of 5 priests to serve the parish church and seven named dependent chapels. He was to have several houses, tithes and other payments to cover these obligations.

Dinton, Felpham and, before appropriation, Tisbury, were anomalous compared with other Shaftesbury livings, in that each had a perpetual vicar presented by the rector. Since these three churches had perpetual vicars, obviously the rectors of these churches were often absent from their livings. An example which confirms this is provided by the rector of Dinton and canon of Chichester, Magister Sinicius, described in 1268 as 'clerk to the pope's chamber

⁷⁷ King' College, founded by King Henry VI in 1441 was formerly known as the College of St. Mary and St. Nicholas.

⁷⁸ Reg Beauchamp, fol. 130, v.

⁷⁹ Reg Aiscough, fols. 59-61.

⁸⁰ College of St. George, Windsor, MS. SGC XI.P.21, grant of advowson.

⁸¹ CPR: 1476-85, 222. Grant to the dean and canons of the King's free chapel of St. George, within the castle of Windsor, of the advowson of the prebend of Iwerne and a licence for them to appropriate the prebend and the lands belonging to it.

⁸² Hutchins 1861, vol. 3, p. 553. Reg Beauchamp, vol. ii, fol. 26, 30.

⁸³ CPR: 1476-85, p. 222. Grant to M. Oliver Dynham of the prebend or canonry in the king's college of St. Mary and St. George within the castle of Windsor, which M. Edmund Audley lately had.

⁸⁴ Reg Martival, vol. 2, p. 357.

and engaged in the service of the pope and special clerk of the king'. He is given special dispensation against excommunication or other punishment and from paying the tenth. To carry out these obligations he needed to be absent from his living for long periods.⁸⁵

The first surviving instance of the institution of a vicar at Dinton in the registers of the bishops of Salisbury was in 1306.⁸⁶ At the end of the fourteenth century, the position of the rector of Dinton was unclear. In 1388, Thomas Banastre of Eltisley exchanged with William Gray, rector of Dinton. Gray had been provided to Dinton, which was currently under litigation in the curia.⁸⁷ During the exchange, Banastre's proctor read a statement that Banastre knew of no impediment to the exchange, and that he only intended to exchange if Gray had canonical title and Dinton were legally recovered from him. He was instituted again in 1391,⁸⁸ and again in 1394, on the authority of Richard II, who was currently holding the temporalities of Shaftesbury Abbey.⁸⁹ In 1394, Banastre petitioned for a licence to send evidence to the court of Rome concerning his papal provision to Dinton, since his provision to Dinton post-dated the Statute of Provisors. Richard II agreed to this, with the assent of parliament, but stated that this decision must not be taken as a precedent.⁹⁰ In 1393, Thomas Banastre was granted a licence to be absent from his church of Dinton for 5 years.

Although Dinton (Donnington), Felpham and Tisbury were valuable livings, with perpetual vicars, and rectors who were usually well-qualified, influential people, who could be expected to spend time outside their parish, they have not been included with Shaftesbury Abbey's prebendal churches for the purposes of this study of monastic patronage. Since they were never regarded as prebends in the bishops' registers, they have been classified in this study together with the monastery's rectories and vicarages.

Rectories and Vicarages outside the town of Shaftesbury, for which the Shaftesbury Abbey held the advowsons:

Presentation data for rectories and vicarages for which Shaftesbury held the advowson are given in Table 30. The spread of values of these rectories, in the *Taxatio* of 1291 and *Valor* of 1535 is listed below, in both pounds and marks. Table 4 in the Annex presents the spreadsheets of presentation to rectories and vicarages outside the town of Shaftesbury. These livings fall into three groups. The first group are the higher value livings (above 25 marks in 1291). Had these been appropriated, the value of tithes which would have remained, after payment to a perpetual vicar, would have left a worthwhile contribution to the income for the

⁸⁵ CPR: 1266-72, p. 300.

⁸⁶ Reg Ghent, p. 682.

⁸⁷ Re. Waltham, Entry 428, pp. 60-61.

⁸⁸ Re. Waltham, No. 614, p. 82

⁸⁹ Ibid. Nos. 765, 766, p. 97

⁹⁰ CPR: 1391-1396, p. 382

abbey. These churches were appropriated despite the costs involved in the process and the fact that the abbey's income could not start until the living became vacant.

The second group comprise livings valued between 25 and 14 marks, which were scarcely worth appropriating, but were of sufficient value to be attractive to a reasonably qualified incumbent. The livings in the third and last group, valued at 10 marks and below, were poor and unlikely to attract well-qualified clergy other than those at the start or possibly

Bradford on Avon rectory, £46 13s 4d, 70 marks. Appropriated, 1344.

Tisbury rectory, £33 6s 8d, 50 marks. Appropriated 1380.

Keevil rectory, £27 6s 8d, 40 marks. Sold to Edington in 1394, then appropriated.

Felpham rectory, £26 13s 4d, 40 marks. Appropriation documents 1344, not implemented.

Dinton rectory, £16 13s 4d, 25 marks, (£15 2s 7d in *Valor*).

Donhead St. Andrew rectory, £13 6s 8d, 20 marks. (£13 6s 8d in *Valor*).

Donhead St. Mary rectory, £13 6s 8d, 20 marks. (£30 14s 3d in *Valor*).

Kilminster rectory, £13 6s 8d, 20 marks. (£22 0s 0d in *Valor*).

Broughton Giffard rectory, £10, 15 marks. (£20 8s 0d in *Valor*).

Corfe Castle rectory, £10 0s 0d, 15 marks. (£40 4s 7d in *Valor*)

Kelveston rectory, £9 6s 8d, 14 marks.

Temple Combe rectory, £9 6s 8d, 14 marks. (£9 9s 4d in *Valor*)

Berwick St. Leonard rectory, £7 13s 4d, 10 marks. (£8 6s 8d in *Valor*).

Tarrant Hinton rectory, £7 6s 8d, 10 marks. (£12 17s 1d in *Valor*).

Cheselbourne rectory, £6 13s 4d, 10 marks. (£18 10s 4d in *Valor*).

Melbury Abbas rectory, £6 0s 0d, 9 marks. (£ 9 18s 0d in *Valor*).

Beechingstoke rectory, £5 0s 0d, 7 1/2 marks. (£7 2s 8d in *Valor*).

Caundle Purse rectory, £5 0s 0d 7 1/2 marks. (£7 8s 8d in *Valor*).

Compton Abbas rectory, £4 13s 4d, 7 marks. (£9 10s 2d in *Valor*).

Almer rectory, value £4 6s 8d, 6 marks. (£13 5s 5d in *Valor*).

Stokewake, value less than £3 6s 8d, 5 marks. (£8 8s 9d in *Valor*).

Bradford on Avon vicarage, £5 0s 0d, 7 1/2 marks. (£50 0s 6d in *Valor*).

Tisbury vicarage, £4 6s 8d, 6 1/2 marks. (£18 10s 9d in *Valor*)

Tisbury chapel, (£4 10s 0d in *Valor*)

Felpham vicarage, (£9 10s 7d in *Valor*)

Dinton vicarage, (£5 19s 0d in *Valor*)

Table 30: List of benefices of Shaftesbury Abbey outside the town of Shaftesbury.

(Net values.)

the end of their careers. The papal records show very few instances of provision to benefices, with cure of souls, with annual incomes below 20 marks. It should be noted, however, that the values of the livings in the latter two groups (mainly rectories) in the *Valor* are greater by a factor of two or three than the values in 1291. This may have added to their attractiveness in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The perpetual vicarages of Bradford and Tisbury, presented by their respective rectors before appropriation, and the chaplain of Tisbury chapel, presented initially by the rector of Tisbury, and then by Shaftesbury Abbey after the appropriation of Tisbury, are also included in this group of livings. The vicarages of Dinton (Donnington) and Felpham have been included as well. The rectors of both these livings presented perpetual vicars. Dinton was not appropriated and Felpham appears not to have been, despite the issue of a licence by the king in 1344.

St. John, rectory, less than £3 6s 8d, (5 marks). Unified with St. Mary 1321.

St. Mary, rectory, value unknown. Unified with St. John 1321.

All Saints, rectory, less than £3 6s 8d, (5 marks). Unified with St. James 1424.

St. James, vicarage, £4 13 4, (7 marks). Unified with All Saints 1424. £5 6s 8d in 1535.

Holy Trinity, rectory, less than £3 6s 8d, (5 marks). £4 1s 0d in 1535.

St. Lawrence, rectory, less than £3 6s 8d, (5 marks). £6 13s 4d in 1535.

St. Martin, rectory, less than £3 6s 8d, (5 marks). £3 3s 6d in 1535.

St. Peter, rectory, less than £3 6s 8d, (5 marks). £11 10s 2d in 1535.

St. Rumbold, rectory, £4 13s 4d, (7 marks). £9 2s 0d in 1535.

Table 31: Rectories and vicarages in the town of Shaftesbury.

Rectories and Vicarages within town of Shaftesbury:

In 1291, there were 9 churches or chapels in the small town of Shaftesbury, and all were poor livings (7 marks and under). Indeed, two pairs of churches had been amalgamated by 1535, as the individual parishes could no longer support an incumbent. The rectories of St. Mary and St. John were united in 1321 to become the rectory of St. John and St. Mary.⁹¹ Similarly, in 1424, the churches of St. James and All Saints were united to become the church

⁹¹ *Reg. Martival. Pars secunda*. No. 121. This records a commission to the archdeacon of Dorset to inquire into Shaftesbury Abbey's proposal, as patrons of both livings, to unite the churches, as the profits of both churches are insufficient. (1321).

of St. James.⁹² The churches in the town of Shaftesbury, and their valuation in 1291, are listed in Table 31.

Details of the presentations to these livings are given in Table 5 in the Annex. The number of churches is not altogether surprising for a town established early in the Saxon period. By the end of the twelfth century, there were over a hundred churches in London, 35 in Lincoln and 14 in York.⁹³ The Domesday survey of 1086 states that there were 66 houses in that part of Shaftesbury under the king's lordship, and 111 houses in the part belonging to the abbess. Corresponding figures for 1066 are 104 and 153. For comparison, in 1086 Dorchester had a total of 88 houses, Bridport, a total of 100 houses and Wareham a total of 138.⁹⁴ The *Nonarum* of 1340 lists 91 burgesses in Shaftesbury compared with 151 in the abbess' part of Shaftesbury in 1086.⁹⁵ The same source lists 42 burgesses in Dorchester and 131 in Bridport. Between 1066 and 1340, both Dorchester and Shaftesbury declined in size. Bridport did not suffer a similar decline.

Bridbury reports comparative figures for taxes paid by a selection of towns in England in 1334 and 1524.⁹⁶ In 1334, Shaftesbury paid £20, whereas Dorchester paid £9. In 1524, Shaftesbury paid £60, whilst Dorchester paid £77. Shaftesbury grew in economic importance during this period, but not as much as Dorchester. This is probably reflected in the smaller increases in value of these livings between 1291 and 1535 than was noted for Shaftesbury Abbey's livings outside the town.

In 1327, the incumbent of St. James Shaftesbury was in dispute with the abbess of Shaftesbury and the papal court over the status of the living - was he a rector, or a vicar?⁹⁷ However, it is clear from the institution records that St. James was considered to be appropriated to Shaftesbury, and in 1535 it was recorded that the vicar paid a pension of £4 p.a. to the sacrist of Shaftesbury Abbey, William Bretayn.⁹⁸ The *Valor* of 1535 lists 6 churches in Shaftesbury St. James, Holy Trinity, St. Lawrence, St. Martin, St. Peter, and St. Rumbold. The rectory of St. Mary and St. John was not included. The last recorded institution of a rector for this church was in 1438. Hutchins reported that this church was united with St. James in about

⁹² Reg. Chaundler, memoranda, fols. 41-42.

⁹³ C.N.L Brooke, 'The Missionary at Home: The Church in the Towns 1000-1250', in G.J.Cummings (ed.), *Studies in Church History*, 6 (1970), pp. 53-83.

⁹⁴ Thorn, *Domesday*, p. B.

⁹⁵ *Nonarum*, pp. 60 -62.

⁹⁶ A.R. Bridbury, *Economic Growth: England in the Later Middle Ages* (New York, 1975), Appendix III, pp. 112-3.

⁹⁷ *Reg. Martival*, vol. 2, p. 539. The bishop commented that when he described John de Kymeriche as rector of St. James, he did not intend to express an opinion in the dispute between John, and the abbess of Shaftesbury and the papal court regarding the status of the living.

⁹⁸ *Valor*, pp. 280 and 290.

1446.⁹⁹ Thus by about 1450, the churches of St. Mary, St. John and All Saints had been united with St. James, which had been appropriated by Shaftesbury Abbey.

Chantries and Chapels within Shaftesbury Abbey:

The bishops' registers record a number of benefices consisting of monastic offices and chantries within the monastery church for which the abbey was the patron. Presentations to these livings are summarised in Table 6 in the Annex.

These offices and chantries were:

The office of Deacon of High Altar: Institutions are listed for the years 1318-1503. The value of the benefice was £5 6s 8d in 1535. This office continued until the Dissolution.

The chantry of Thomas Platel and chantry of the chapel of St. Nicholas: Institutions for the chantry of Thomas Platel are listed for the years 1342-1403. In 1342, a licence for alienation in mortmain by Thomas, son of Thomas Platel of Shaftesbury, for 6 marks of rent to support a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily at the altar of St. Nicholas, in the abbey church, for the good estate of himself, Alice his wife, and Thomas his father, Agnes his mother and his other ancestors, heirs and benefactors.¹⁰⁰ The foundation document, dated 7th November 1342, is in the register of Bishop Wyvil.¹⁰¹ A second licence for alienation in mortmain was granted to Thomas in 1346 in which he gave two *messuages* and 12 acres of land in Shaftesbury to find a chaplain to celebrate divine service in the chapel of St. Nicholas in the charnel house of the abbey's cemetery.¹⁰² Hutchins claims that 22 chantry priests for the Platel Chantry are listed in the bishops' registers.¹⁰³ Institutions for a chaplain at the altar of St. Nicholas are recorded between 1348 and 1465. The fact that John Platel is recorded as instituted as chaplain for the chantry of Thomas Platel in 1342, and his death in 1348 is recorded as chaplain at the altar of St. Nicholas provides evidence in support of Hutchins' claim that both sets of entries refer to the chantry.

There are no later records for this chantry and it does not appear in any chantry records following the Dissolution. From this it can be concluded that the chantry probably ceased operation at the start of the fifteenth century, possibly because its endowments were no longer sufficient to support the chantry priests.¹⁰⁴

⁹⁹ Hutchins 1861, vol. 3, p. 60.

¹⁰⁰ CPR: 1340-1343, p. 480.

¹⁰¹ Reg. Wyvil, fols. 111-112.

¹⁰² CPR: 1345-8, p. 78.

¹⁰³ Hutchins 1784, vol. 2, pp. 20, 36.

¹⁰⁴ M. Hicks, 'The rising Price of Piety' J. Burton, K. Stöber, *Monastery and Society in the British Isles in the later Middle Ages* (Woodbridge, 2008).

The altar of St. Cross: Institutions listed for the years 1325-1362. In 1449, the priest serving at this altar was unbeneficed.¹⁰⁵

The chapel of St. Peter and St. Andrew: Institutions are listed for the years 1305-1349.

The chantry of St. Anne de la Gore: Institutions for this chantry are listed for the years 1382-1474. The first mention of this chantry is in 1366, in the list of pluralists in Simon Langham's register. It lists John Wayte, as rector of Almer with an income of 5 marks, and perpetual priest of the chantry of de la Gore, which does not have a cure of souls and the income from which is less than 5 marks.¹⁰⁶ According to Hutchins, the chantry was founded in 13 Ric II (1388), by William Cousins who gave land and rents for the support of two chaplains to celebrate divine service, one in the monastery church and the other in the chapel of Gore in St. James church.¹⁰⁷ He gives no reference for this statement. Since this post dates the first institution recorded, as well as the reference in *Langham*, either this is erroneous, or it is possible that this is an enhancement of an existing chantry in the monastery church, by the foundation of a second linked chantry the church of St. James. The chantry survived in the monastery church until the early years of the sixteenth century.¹⁰⁸ The *Valor* lists £11 12s 6d for two cantarists, Richard ap. Robert and William Walse. The chantry certificate (1549) records the chantry as being in the former monastery and Walter Hews and John Robberd were the last incumbents, receiving, between them £12 17s 3d. John Robberd and Walter Hews (vicar of St. James) were each to receive a pension of £5.¹⁰⁹ Presumably, although the chantry in the church of St. James survived until 1549, that in the abbey church had ceased to function after the Dissolution. Although the entries in the bishops' records of institution to this chantry ceased after 1474, the chantry was still functioning, in the abbey, and in the church of St. James, at the Dissolution. Thus a lack of institution records does not necessarily mean that a chantry had ceased functioning.

The chantry of St. Catherine: In 1406, Cecily, abbess of Shaftesbury was granted a licence to found a chantry in the abbey church at the altar of St. Catherine. Thomas Bonham, Thomas Whiting, William Ocle, chaplain, (rector of St. Lawrence Shaftesbury 1419-32) and

¹⁰⁵ TNA: E 179/52/196. Clerical tax: List for Dorset. (c.1449).

¹⁰⁶ *Reg. Langham*, p. 22.

¹⁰⁷ Hutchins, vol. 3, pp. 36, 79. Hutchins did not quote a reference for this document. A search of possible sources also failed to identify such a document.

¹⁰⁸ *Reg. Beauchamp*, vol. 1, fol. 42, refers to the chantry of St. Anne, within the monastery of Shaftesbury. Richard ap. Robert and John Bayly, the two priests of the chantry of St. Anne of Gore, in the monastery of Shaftesbury, petitioned Cardinal Wolsey regarding non payment of rent for a furlong of land belonging to the chantry. TNA: C 1/561/26.

¹⁰⁹ TNA: E 101/75/10.

John Elys, (rector of Dinton 1404-1419), gave lands and rents to support a chaplain.¹¹⁰ There are no institutions recorded in the bishops' registers, however, there is a reference to an unbeneficed chaplain serving the altar in 1449.¹¹¹ In the *Valor*, William Breton is described as the chantry priest, receiving, £6 13s 4d a year. The chantry certificate stated that the chantry had no land or rents and the incumbent, William Stanley, received a pension of £6 from the king.¹¹²

Chantry of St. John the Baptist: According to the chantry certificate, this was founded by Elizabeth de la Zouche, the last abbess, and was situated in the abbey church. No institutions are recorded in the bishops' registers. The *Valor* recorded William Fowle as cantarist, receiving £6 13s 4d a year. In 1549, William Walsop, the cantarist received a pension of £4 a year.

Altar of St. Thomas: Situated in the abbey church. In 1334, Richard Prowet, John Seledede, John Estmund and John de Bray granted messuages and lands in Shaftesbury for a chaplain at the altar of St. Thomas in the Monastery Church.¹¹³ There is no mention of this chantry in the bishops' registers, but there is a record of an unbeneficed chaplain, John Corner, serving this altar in 1449.¹¹⁴

Hospital of St. John the Baptist: This institution is included in this section, as, although it is not situated within the Abbey Church, it was founded to provide prayers for the souls of the Abbey's founders. Shaftesbury Abbey paid £12 4s 0d in alms each year to support the hospital. Institutions are listed in the bishop's registers for the years 1305-1541. The hospital was founded for the maintenance of 5 poor men. The date of foundation is not known, and the earliest reference to the prior of the hospital of St. John of Shaftesbury is in 1223.¹¹⁵ The hospital of St. John the Baptist was sometimes referred to a priory.¹¹⁶ The person presented was usually described in bishops' registers as being instituted as 'custodia domus Sancti Johannis' ¹¹⁷ or 'custodia hospitali sancti Johannis'.¹¹⁸ The chantry certificate for Dorset of 1548 describes it as 'the hospittale of Saint John in Shafton'.¹¹⁹ However, Bishop Waltham's visitation of 1394 refers to the 'prior' of St. Johns.¹²⁰ Shaftesbury Abbey also paid annually £12

¹¹⁰ TNA: C 143/437/26. Richard Prowet, John Seledede, John Estmund and John le Bray grant messuages and land in Shaftesbury for a chaplain at the altar of St. Thomas in St. Edward's Abbey, Shaftesbury.

¹¹¹ TNA: E 179/52/196. Clerical tax: List for Dorset. (c.1449).

¹¹² TNA: E 301/16

¹¹³ TNA: C 143/230/6.

¹¹⁴ TNA: E 179/52/196. Clerical tax: List for Dorset. (c.1449).

¹¹⁵ *VCH Dorset*, vol. 2, p. 103.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid*, p.103.

¹¹⁷ Reg. Wyvil, fols. 193, 278.

¹¹⁸ Reg. Chaundler, fol. 61.

¹¹⁹ TNA: E 301/16. Chantry certificate for Dorset.

¹²⁰ *Reg. Waltham*, No. 1693i, p. 162.

4s 0d in alms to support a house for 12 poor men known as 'lez Maudelyn' who would pray for the souls of the abbey's founders.¹²¹ In 1386, a licence was granted to the abbess and convent of Shaftesbury, by the king, for William Rydel, John Halewell (rector of Berwick St. John) and David Harserigge (rector of St. Romwald's) to grant the reversion of the manor of Brydesyerd to the abbess and convent to support a chaplain to celebrate divine service in *le belhous*, and for the 12 poor inmates thereof.¹²² It is not clear whether 'lez Maudelyn', 'le belhous' and the 'hospital of St. John the Baptist' were alternative names for the same establishment. In 1548, the poor men depended on the alms of the town, as the incumbent, John Hamme, kept the profits for his own use.¹²³

Chaplain to pray at the Lady Chapel Altar, chantry of Margaret St. John:

This was founded by Margaret St. John in 1496. This rich endowment was finally authorised in 1498.¹²⁴ In 1535, the perpetual chaplain, received £6 13s 4d a year. The chantry certificate shows that in 1549, the chantry was within the former monastery church. Hence, the incumbents, then deceased, had received annual pensions from the king through the Augmentation Office. The manor house, for which the chantry received 3s. a year rent was now decayed and in the king's hands.

Hutchins lists as other chantries in the abbey church, those of St. Edward, Abbess Margaret St. John, St. Mary, St. Leonard, St. Thomas, Abbess Cecilia Fovent, Abbess Edith Bonham, and Abbess Dionysia Blount, but he does not provide evidence for any of these.¹²⁵

Chaplains to serve in the Abbey church, but not attached to a chantry or altar:

In addition to chaplains serving in chantries and at specified altars, there were many gifts of lands or rents made to Shaftesbury abbey to support chaplains to celebrate mass in the abbey church. Some of these benefactors were incumbents in benefices under the patronage of Shaftesbury. For example, in 1323, Richard de Lecford (rector of Donhead St. Andrew 1304-5, vicar of Tisbury 1305 and prebendary of Iwerne 1312) obtained a licence to grant a messuage and garden in Shaftesbury to pay for a chaplain in the monastery church.¹²⁶

In 1327, William Grundewell (rector of Bettiscombe 1302-) and William de Codeford (rector of Beechingstoke 1327-1331, rector of Corfe Castle 1333-, and the Hospital of St John the Baptist, Shaftesbury 1320-1348,) obtained a licence to give 2 messuages to maintain a chaplain to celebrate divine service in the abbey church for the souls of Edward I and all the

¹²¹ *Valor*, p. 280.

¹²² *CPR: 1385-89*, 110.

¹²³ TNA: E 301/16. Chantry certificate for Dorset.

¹²⁴ Chandler, *Shaftesbury*, p. 67.

¹²⁵ Hutchins 1774, vol. 2, p. 20-21.

¹²⁶ TNA: C 143/155/19.

faithfully departed.¹²⁷ In 1340, Richard Pointz acquired a licence to give 15s rent from a messuage and 2 carucates of land towards the sustenance of a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the abbey church for his soul after death, and the souls of his ancestors.¹²⁸

Shaftesbury Abbey's policy for provision of clergy within the monastery:

Shaftesbury Abbey was a large nunnery with between 50 and 100 nuns in the late middle ages. It had a large church and obviously needed a significant number of priests to perform masses at the numerous altars and chantries as well as for their own services. They also needed priests as confessors and spiritual advisors. Some support came from the vicars-choral, provided by the prebendaries. Some came from gifts to support chaplains at altars and chantries. Bishop Waltham's visitation of 1394 gives a snapshot of the chaplains available at that time to say mass in the monastery church.¹²⁹ Of these, two can be identified as holding Shaftesbury Abbey benefices – John Wodeland (rector of Shaftesbury St. Lawrence) and John Bertelot (chaplain of the chantry of Thomas Platel). Two were holding other benefices – John Halewell (rector of Berwick St. John) and Henry Resyn (rector of Upway). The remaining 8 names cannot be identified as either vicars choral or cantarists. In addition, there were two perpetual chaplains attached to the Gore chapel, making a total of 14 chaplains.

	1419 E 179/52/96	1436 E 179/52/147
Chaplain of chantry chapel of St. Thomas	John Corner	
Chaplain of chantry chapel of Holy Cross	John	
Chaplain of the chantry of St.Catherine	Richard Edward	
Chaplain Shaftesbury Abbey	Laurence Jeffray	
Chaplain Shaftesbury Abbey	Thomas Mille	
Chaplain Shaftesbury Abbey	Thomas Taylor	
Chaplain Shaftesbury Abbey	John Prechour	
Chaplain parish church of Shaftesbury St. John	Thomas	
Chaplain of parish church of Melbury Abbis	John	
Chaplain of parish church of Almer	John Eliot	
Chaplain of parish church of Gillingham		Thomas
Chaplain in monastery of Shaftesbury		Henry Gavalier (Vicar of Bradford 1429-1429)
Chaplain in Shaftesbury Abbey		Thomas Wytham
Chaplain in Shaftesbury Abbey		Richard Colewill (Tisbury chapel 1437-1442)
Chaplain of parish church of Tarrant Hinton		Robert Cebor
Chaplain of parish church of Sixpenny Handley	Robert	Henry Stanton
Chaplain of parish Church of Corfe Castle		John Brytford
Chaplain of parish Church of Tisbury		
Chaplain of parish Church of Donhead St. Mary		
Chaplain of parish Church of Bradford on Avon		
Chaplain of parish Church of Broughton Giffard		

Table 32: Unbeneficed clergy (stipendiary priests) listed as serving in the abbey or in Shaftesbury Abbey's benefices.

Information on the taxes due from unbeneficed clergy attached to Shaftesbury Abbey or its benefices were sought from taxation documents using the E179 database in the National Archives, and this is summarised in Table 32. The 1419 taxation lists those chaplains beneficed

¹²⁷ CPR: 1327-30, p. 102.

¹²⁸ CPR: 1340-43, p.60.

¹²⁹ Reg. Waltham, No. 1093, p 162.

or unbeneficed in receipt of 7 marks or more.¹³⁰ None of the seven fully named chaplains in this list of those serving in the abbey church can be matched to any incumbents of the benefices of Dorset monasteries.

Three named chantry chaplains are listed: those of St. Thomas, Holy Cross and St. Catherine, together with four chaplains in Shaftesbury Abbey. The 1436 schedule is for unbeneficed clergy with livings valued at under 12 marks. It has only been possible to identify the names of a few stipendiary priests from this list. Even where a stipendiary priest is listed, in many cases only a Christian name is recorded. Interestingly, in 1436, Henry Gavalier was a chaplain in Shaftesbury Abbey with a salary of £5 a year. In 1429, he had held the living of vicar of Bradford. He may be the same as the Henry Gavalier who held other Shaftesbury Abbey benefices between 1442 and 1471. He was also sacrist in 1437. Richard Colewill, also a chaplain in the abbey with an annual salary of £5 was instituted, in 1437, to the benefice of the chapel of Tisbury which he held for five years. The E 179 database notes on this assessment contains the names of a few chantry chaplains who seem formerly to have been beneficed clergy now in receipt of pensions.¹³¹ Another assessment of 1436 shows 4 unbeneficed clergy holding chaplaincies in Shaftesbury Abbey.¹³²

From the information in this section, it is clear that the bishops' registers do not enable a clear picture to be obtained of how the chantries and altars were served. Even when no institutions were recorded, there is evidence that perpetual chaplains were still serving. After about 1350, the costs of maintaining chaplains in chantries and chapels increased, meaning that the original endowments no longer covered the costs. Evidently Shaftesbury Abbey countered this by employing unbeneficed clergy and by using priests from nearby benefices to serve in the church as well as their own benefices. This topic will be expanded later in the chapter.

An Assessment of the Ecclesiastical Patronage of Patronage of Shaftesbury Abbey:

The aim of this analysis is to obtain a picture of the type of clergy Shaftesbury were presenting to livings, in order to attempt to understand the patronage policy of the monastery. The initial model used is that of Brown in his study of the patronage of the bishops of Winchester.¹³³ He divided beneficed clergy into two groups. The 'lesser clergy', who may or may not have obtained a degree, held only one or two livings, devoting their energies to the care of their parishioners. By contrast, the 'privileged clergy' who invariably held a degree, often a higher degree, might have held a number of livings in plurality, and were likely to be absent from

¹³⁰ TNA: E179/52/196

¹³¹ TNA: E179 Database, notes for E 179/52/147.

¹³² TNA: E179/277/50.

¹³³ Brown, *Patronage*.

their parishes on work which required their specialisms. They usually had influential patrons to intercede on their behalf and may have held royal as well as ecclesiastical posts. Hamilton Thompson considers the privileged or higher clergy to comprise the *sublimes* and *litterati*, i.e. men of birth and lettered clerks.¹³⁴

Brown emphasises that it is the careers of the clergy which characterise the distinction between lesser and privileged beneficed clergy. Accordingly, all clergy instituted to Shaftesbury livings and who were designated as *magister* in the bishops' registers, were checked against Emden's Oxford and Cambridge graduates. Using information derived from this, from edited versions of papal letters, and from other sources, it was usually possible to assign these *magistri* to either privileged, or lesser clergy, based upon their careers.

Magistri for which no other information could be found were, by default, assigned to lesser clergy. This will inevitably lead to an underestimate of the proportions of privileged clergy presented to benefices. Clergy not designated in the bishops' registers as *magister* were assumed not to be graduates, and were assigned to 'lesser' clergy unless there was evidence to the contrary. This evidence usually comes from their careers as clergy in the diocese of Salisbury, or as officials of Salisbury diocese or cathedral. For the purposes of the foregoing analysis of patronage, the lesser clergy have been divided into two classes based on their level of education – those with degrees (*magistri*), and those without degrees.

One important issue to consider when assessing ecclesiastical patronage of the monasteries, at least in the fourteenth century, is the effect of papal provision.¹³⁵ In the first half of the fourteenth century a high proportion of the entries in the papal registers relate to grants of benefices, often at the instigation of prominent persons wishing to reward their important and influential clerics, without recourse to their own funds. This papal provision effectively removes benefices from the patronage of the person or institution holding the advowson (in this case, Shaftesbury Abbey). In fact this could cause problems, for in 1327, Bishop Martival wrote to the pope complaining that the large number of papal provisions to benefices under his control prevented the preferment of his own clerks. He asked that a small number of his clerks might be given benefices before the outstanding provisions were effected.¹³⁶

Since the papal provision may not have been recorded in the bishops' registers, it is sometimes difficult to decide whether a presentation made by Shaftesbury Abbey represents

¹³⁴ A. Hamilton Thompson, *The English Clergy and their Organisation in the Later Middle Ages* (Oxford, 1947), p.72.

¹³⁵ W.A. Pantin, 'The English Church and the Papacy in the Middle Ages – The Fourteenth Century', in C.A. Lawrence (ed.), *The English Church and the Papacy in the Middle Ages* (London, 1965), pp. 183-194.

¹³⁶ *Reg. Martival*, vol. 1, p. 548.

the real wishes of the community. However, following the Statutes of Provisors in 1351 and 1365, the number of papal provisions decreased to a small number by 1400.

It seems that, in many instances the letter of papal provision did not guarantee the living. In one instance, the entry for the presentation at Dinton in 1320 records that the living was offered, in turn, to two papal candidates, who both turned it down, waiting for a more valuable living to become vacant.¹³⁷ In another instance, in 1348, William, cardinal of St. Mary Cosmedin presented a petition on behalf of Thomas de Honyngg, who was a clerk of William, bishop of Norwich, claiming that although he had already been provided with the prebend of Liddington by the pope, he had received nothing, as the pope had already made provision of the prebend to someone else. Cardinal William prayed that Thomas de Honyngg might receive the late John de Lyddington's prebend of Liddington.¹³⁸ In 1349, the pope wrote to the bishop of Salisbury for the provision of the prebend of Liddington, void by the death of John of Liddington, to Thomas de Honyngg, any unlawful detainer being removed.¹³⁹ Although there is no institution record for Thomas, the register of Bishop Wyvil records the institution in April 1349, of Walter le Clerk as vicar of Liddington, presented by John de la Mare, prebendary of Liddington. The register also records in October 1349, the institution of John Gothurst as vicar of Liddington, presented by Thomas Honyngg, prebendary of Liddington. Both John de la Mare and Thomas Honyngg already held several livings.

Barraclough argued that the system of papal provision was driven by the better educated and ambitious clerks for whom the older methods of collation and institution were no longer adequate. Clerks who had attended the schools for years had put knowledge of theology and law before parochial and administrative experience, but the traditional system of appointing clergy to livings, administered by bishops and the religious, tended to place emphasis upon the qualities of service and humility.¹⁴⁰ Papal provision was a way of counteracting this bias and raising the standard of education of parish priests, although even where the pope provided for livings with cure of souls, he often gave dispensation for his candidates to hold more than one such parish. The four categories used in describing the livings of Shaftesbury Abbey (prebends, livings outside Shaftesbury, livings in Shaftesbury and livings within the monastery) form a convenient framework for reviewing the abbey's patronage.

Shaftesbury Abbey's prebends:

Details of the incumbents of the Shaftesbury prebends are summarised in Table 33.

¹³⁷ *Reg. Martival*, vol. 1, p. 145.

¹³⁸ *CPL: Petitions to Pope*, vol. 1, p. 138

¹³⁹ *CPL: Papal Letters*, vol. 3, p. 291.

¹⁴⁰ G. Barraclough, *Papal Provisions* (Oxford, 1935), pp. 158-162.

		Gillingham	Fontmell	Iwerne	Liddington	Gillingham Vicarage	Iwerne Vicarage	Liddington Vicarage	Fontmell Vicarage
1290-1540	Magisters	16 (27)	13 (22)	9 (17)	12 (23)	5 (17)	1 (17)	1 (18)	3 (17)
	Privileged Clergy	22 (27)	15 (22)	10 (17)	18 (23)	5 (17)	1 (17)	1 (18)	3 (14)
	Average Incumbency period	10 (16)	9 (8)	13 (7)	13 (11)	7 (4)	11 (8)	5 (5)	14 (9)
	Vacancy - exchange	5 (17)	1 (12)	2 (9)	2 (13)	2 (7)	3 (9)	2 (9)	2 (10)
	Vacancy - resignation	3 (17)	4 (12)	1 (9)	3 (13)	0 (7)	2 (9)	5 (9)	3 (10)
	Vacancy - death	9 (17)	7 (12)	6 (9)	8 (13)	5 (7)	4 (9)	1 (9)	4 (10)
1290-1400	Magisters	4 (13)	2 (7)	5 (12)	5 (9)	0 (7)	1 (4)	0 (9)	0 (7)
	Privileged Clergy	9 (13)	3 (7)	6 (12)	8 (9)	0 (7)	1 (1)	0 (9)	0 (7)
	Average Incumbency period	9 (7)	28 (1)	9 (6)	16 (3)	4 (1)	0 (0)	11 (2)	11 (5)
	Vacancy - exchange	4 (7)	0 (2)	2 (7)	0 (3)	1 (2)	0 (3)	1 (4)	1 (5)
	Vacancy - resignation	2 (7)	1 (2)	1 (7)	1 (3)	0 (2)	2 (3)	2 (5)	1 (5)
	Vacancy - death	1 (7)	1 (2)	4 (7)	2 (3)	1 (2)	1 (3)	1 (4)	2 (5)
1400-1540	Magisters	12 (14)	11 (15)	4 (5)	7 (13)	5 (10)	0 (13)	1 (9)	3 (10)
	Privileged Clergy	13 (14)	12 (15)	4 (5)	10 (13)	5 (10)	0 (13)	1 (9)	3 (10)
	Average Incumbency period	11 (9)	7 (7)	36 (1)	14 (7)	7 (2)	12 (7)	2 (3)	18 (5)
	Vacancy - exchange	1 (10)	1 (10)	0 (2)	2 (10)	1 (5)	3 (8)	1 (5)	1 (6)
	Vacancy - resignation	1 (10)	3 (10)	0 (2)	2 (10)	0 (5)	1 (8)	3 (5)	3 (6)
	Vacancy - death	8 (10)	6 (10)	2 (2)	6 (10)	4 (5)	4 (8)	1 (5)	2 (6)
	Note			Appropriated to dean and chapter of Windsor					One deprivation
	Value in 1291	£30 0s 0d	£23 6s 8d	£20 0s 0d	£13 6s 8d				
	Value in 1535	£54 0s 0d	£18 0s 0d	£10 0s 0d	£13 12s 6d	£40 17s 3d	£20 11s 8d	£12 5s 4d	£7 10s 0d

Table 33: Summary of details of the incumbents of the prebends of Shaftesbury Abbey. (numbers in parentheses are total number of records)

Most noticeable is the high proportion of *magistri* and privileged clergy in the four prebends. The privileged clergy include those whose careers show them to have been in this class, but for whom the author has found no evidence of their having obtained a university degree. The proportion of privileged clergy is greater in the period 1400-1540 than that in 1290-1400. There is also a correlation between the value of the living and the proportion of privileged clergy instituted. Gillingham vicarage provides an interesting comparison. Between 1400 and 1540, the proportion of privileged clergy instituted for the prebend was 93%, whereas for the vicarage it was 50%, despite there being only a small difference in the values of the two livings. This is probably because the prebend did not carry responsibility for cure of souls, nor a requirement for residency. Many of the privileged clergy held livings in plurality. The prebendaries also would have had close connections with Shaftesbury Abbey, a wealthy and prestigious royal abbey. Thus these factors tended to carry more weight than the financial rewards. For both the prebends and their vicarages, the most common reason for vacancy was the death of the incumbent.

Prebends were originally intended to serve the monastery. However, by the late middle ages, a change of culture had taken place and prebendaries no longer had cure of souls and residency requirements. Also, for many prebendaries, it was just one of a number of livings. Papal records show that clerks regarded prebends as very desirable livings as these had no cure of souls and no requirement of residence, which meant that prebendaries could hold other livings and pursue their careers away from their prebend. However, they had to provide

for a vicar at the prebend and also a vicar at the institution in which they held the prebend. For Shaftesbury Abbey's prebends more than half of the incumbents can be classified as privileged clergy and most of these were listed as *magister*. Many are described as king's clerks or of noble birth.

A summary of the qualifications of those presented to the prebends and the vicarages, the reasons for vacating them, and the length of time for which they were held are given in Table 33. Table 34 summarises the total numbers of privileged clergy and lesser clergy recorded in the bishops' registers as having been instituted to the prebends.

Prebend	Value 1292	Years covered by register entries	Incumbents in listed in registers	<i>magistri</i>	privileged clergy	lesser clergy
Gillingham	45 marks	218	27	16	22	5
Fontmell	35 marks	210	22	13	15	7
Iwerne	30 marks	155	17	9	10	7
Liddington	20 marks	260	22	12	18	5

Table 34: The Shaftesbury Abbey Prebendaries – numbers of privileged and lesser clergy.

The proportions of *magistri* amongst the prebendaries of Gillingham, Fontmell, Iwerne and Liddington were, 0.60, 0.59, 0.53 and 0.55. The proportions in terms of privileged clergy were 0.81, 0.68, 0.59, and 0.82. The difference in the value of the four prebends, ranging from 45 marks to 20 marks, seems to have had but a small bearing on their desirability. The fact that the prebendal churches did not have cure of souls, nor residency requirements made them attractive. Many of the prebendaries held livings in plurality, the most extreme example being William of Wykeham. The recorded causes of vacancy for the 89 incumbents from all four prebends are 30 deaths, 11 resignations and 10 exchanges. The average tenure of the 30 who died as prebendaries, and where sufficient information is recorded, is approximately 14 years, ranging from 1 to 36 years. For each of the prebends, the proportion of *magistri* and of privileged clergy in the period 1400-1540 increases from the proportions in the period 1300-1400, in line with the improvement in the educational standard of the clergy in general during this period.

These prebends provided a rich source of rewards for important, influential, and well-qualified clerks who could provide useful expertise for the abbey. The majority of the qualifications of the *magistri* whose degrees are recorded were in canon and civil law. However, the fact that they were not resident neither in their church, nor necessarily in the monastery, where their vicars covered their responsibilities, means that it is difficult to

demonstrate their true worth to the abbey. Theoretically, they should have been available to advise the abbess and to represent her as proctor.

It is noteworthy that a high proportion of the Shaftesbury prebendaries also held prebends in Salisbury Cathedral and were officials in the diocese.¹⁴¹ Amongst the Shaftesbury prebendaries were also future bishops:

Thomas de Charlton: Prebendary of Iwerne (1312-1327); bishop of Hereford (1327-1344).

Simon Sidenham: prebendary of Iwerne (1421-); bishop of Chichester (1429-1438).

Edmund Audley: prebendary of Iwerne (1467 -); bishop of Rochester (1480-1492); bishop of Hereford (1492-1502); bishop of Salisbury (1502-1524).

William Wykeham: prebendary of Iwerne (1362 -); bishop of Winchester (1367-1404).

John Vesey: prebendary of Liddington (1513 -); bishop of Coventry and Lichfield (1498-1503); bishop of Exeter (1519-1554).

The four prebends of Shaftesbury Abbey provided the abbess with useful influence in the church establishment and in the royal court. In modern management parlance, the Shaftesbury Abbey was 'networking', using these contacts from spheres which impacted on their organisation and activities to ensure that the abbey was well informed about events and to ensure that their interests were well represented. In management parlance, it 'kept them in the loop'. However, it is clear that some of their prebendaries, with multiple livings, and employed in important work by influential people, both clerical and lay, probably had very little, if any contact with the Abbey.

Apart from the papal provision (the livings were a prime target for papal patronage), we do not know whether pressure was exerted on the abbess by patrons of potential candidates for these prebends. Also it is not clear how influential the four prebendaries were in decisions about the next candidate for a vacant Shaftesbury prebendal church. By acceding to requests from influential people to appoint their candidates to livings for which the abbey held the advowson, the abbess could have ensured their support.

¹⁴¹ John le Neve, *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1300-1541*, J. M. Horn (ed.), vol. 3, *Salisbury Diocese* (London, 1962).

Included in these presentations is one blatant example of nepotism in which Christopher Twynyho, the brother of Abbess Marjory Twynyho, simultaneously held the three prebends of Fontmell, Gillingham and Liddington as well as acting as her steward.¹⁴²

As the prebendaries were not resident, they had to provide vicars for the churches of Fontmell, Gillingham, Iwerne and Liddington as well, apparently, as vicars to take services in the monastery church. The presentations/institutions of some of these vicars were recorded in the bishops' registers. Although these records are fragmentary, 69 vicars of prebendal churches were recorded. Of these, 23 were described as priests, 13 were chaplains (probably priests), 1 was a deacon, and 10 were *magistri*, (and probably also priests) and for 23, no rank was given. Those *magistri* which are listed in Emden, can, with one exception, be classified as lesser clergy in terms of their careers.

Shaftesbury Abbey's rectories and vicarages:

Details of the incumbents of the other rectories and vicarages of Shaftesbury Abbey are summarised in Table 4 in the Annex. These show, not surprisingly, that there is a strong correlation between the value of the living and the number of privileged clergy presented to the livings by Shaftesbury Abbey. Other factors relating to the benefice, such as whether or not it has cure of souls with its residency implications, seem to have had an influence on the quality of candidate presented. It may well be that other clergy had been offered a living by Shaftesbury and rejected it, hoping for better. It would be difficult to interest a member of the privileged clergy in a poorly paid living with cure of souls, and Shaftesbury Abbey may have been competing with bishops and other rich monasteries to attract high grade candidates with the qualifications and experience which would be useful to them. For this reason, Shaftesbury Abbey, with a number of desirable livings, may actually have welcomed many of the clergy who had been provided for by papal provision, as these may have been clergy with the specialist knowledge and connexions they were looking for anyway!

It must also be borne in mind that vacant livings had to be filled within a specified period of 30 days. When an incumbent died, the monastery had little time to find a suitable person to present, although they may have had a list of clerics they would like to have patronised. Not surprisingly, study of the careers of the clergy identified in Emden shows that many of the presentees (other than the distinguished clerics in the service of the king or other important lay individual) already had connexions with the Salisbury diocese.

¹⁴² In addition, he held the prebends of Axford (1504-1505), Chardstock, (1505-1507), and Highworth (1507-1509), all in Salisbury Cathedral, and was archdeacon of Berkshire from 1507 until his death in 1509. He was also provost of St. Edmunds, Salisbury in 1506. The Twynyho family was one of a number of families of professional gentry active in running estates and administration of royal government in Dorset and the surrounding counties. See Hare, *Wiltshire*, p. 39 and footnote,

Exchange of benefices can significantly cloud any picture of a coherent patronage policy. Thompson wrote that although many of these exchanges were no doubt genuine, there were instances of a clerk exchanging one church for another, and a few days later exchanging it for a third.¹⁴³ This pattern is not observed for the Shaftesbury benefices.

	Tisbury Chapel	Dinton Vicarage	Felpham Vicarage	Beechingstoke Rectory	Caundle Purse Rectory	Stokewake Rectory	Almer Rectory	Bradford Vicarage	Compton Abbas Rectory	Melbury Abbas Rectory	Berwick St. Leonard Rectory	Tarrant Hinton Rectory
Magistri 1290-1540	0 (25)	1 (20)	0 (18)	3 (39)	0 (23)	6 (24)	3 (20)	2 (14)	7 (22)	4 (16)	3 (16)	9 (25)
Privileged Clergy	0 (25)	1 (20)	0 (18)	3 (39)	0 (23)	6 (24)	3 (20)	3 (13)	7 (22)	4 (16)	3 (16)	9 (25)
Average Incumbency period	5 (7)	10 (5)	3 (4)	5 (24)	7 (10)	8 (11)	19 (10)	15 (5)	11 (9)	20 (5)	19 (10)	8 (17)
Vacancy - exchange	2 (10)	1 (9)	4 (6)	19 (28)	1 (15)	1 (13)	5 (13)	4 (7)	4 (13)	4 (8)	3 (11)	12 (19)
Vacancy - resignation	4 (10)	7 (9)	2 (6)	7 (28)	7 (15)	8 (13)	2 (13)	2 (7)	5 (13)	2 (8)	4 (11)	5 (19)
Vacancy - death	4 (10)	1 (9)	0 (6)	2 (28)	7 (15)	4 (13)	6 (13)	1 (7)	4 (13)	2 (8)	4 (11)	2 (19)
Magistri 1290-1400	0 (9)	0 (4)	0 (0)	3 (18)	0 (4)	0 (11)	1 (11)	0 (4)	5 (11)	2 (9)	2 (5)	3 (12)
Privileged Clergy	0 (9)	0 (4)	0 (0)	3 (18)	0 (4)	0 (11)	1 (11)	1 (4)	5 (11)	2 (9)	2 (5)	3 (12)
Average Incumbency period	10 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (12)	3 (1)	9 (4)	15 (5)		11 (5)	4 (2)	23 (2)	3 (8)
Vacancy - exchange	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	11 (13)	0 (2)	1 (5)	5 (7)	0 (1)	3 (7)	2 (3)	0 (2)	8 (9)
Vacancy - resignation	2 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (13)	2 (2)	3 (6)	1 (7)	0 (1)	3 (7)	1 (3)	1 (2)	1 (9)
Vacancy - death	0 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (13)	0 (2)	1 (6)	1 (7)	1 (1)	1 (7)	0 (3)	1 (2)	0 (9)
Magistri 1400-1540	0 (16)	1 (16)	0 (18)	0 (21)	0 (19)	6 (13)	2 (9)	2 (10)	2 (11)	2 (7)	1 (11)	6 (13)
Privileged Clergy	0 (16)	1 (16)	0 (18)	0 (21)	0 (19)	6 (13)	2 (9)	2 (10)	2 (11)	2 (7)	1 (11)	6 (13)
Average Incumbency period	4 (4)	10 (5)	3 (4)	6 (12)	9 (9)	7 (7)	22 (5)	15 (5)	11 (4)	30 (3)	10 (8)	12 (9)
Vacancy - exchange	1 (7)	1 (9)	4 (6)	8 (15)	1 (13)	0 (8)	0 (6)	4 (6)	1 (6)	2 (5)	3 (9)	4 (10)
Vacancy - resignation	2 (7)	7 (9)	2 (6)	5 (14)	5 (13)	5 (8)	1 (6)	2 (6)	2 (6)	1 (5)	3 (9)	4 (10)
Vacancy - death	4 (7)	1 (9)	0 (6)	2 (14)	7 (13)	3 (8)	5 (6)	0 (6)	3 (6)	2 (5)	3 (9)	2 (10)
Note								Appropriated 1344				
Value of Living, 1291				£5 0s 0d	Less than £5	Less than £5	£4 6s 8d	£5 0s 0d	£4 13s 4d	£6 0s 0d	£6 13s 4d	£6 13s 4d
Value of Living, 1535	£0 10s 0d	£5 19s 0d		£7 2s 8d	£7 8s 8d	£8 9s 9d	£13 5s 5d	c. £15 0s 0d	£18 10s 4d	£9 17s 6d	£8 6s 8d	£12 17s 1d

	Tisbury Vicarage	Chesilborne Rectory	Kelveston Rectory	Templecombe Rectory	Broughton Rectory	Corfe Castle Rectory	Donhead St. Andrew Rectory	Kilmington Rectory	Donhead St. Mary Rectory	Dinton Rectory	Felpham Rectory	Keovil	Tisbury Rectory	Bradford Rectory
Magistri 1290-1540	5 (20)	6 (19)	4 (12)	4 (26)	17 (36)	14 (24)	5 (29)	4 (18)	11 (16)	14 (26)	5 (16)	3 (5)	4 (5)	1 (1)
Privileged Clergy	5 (20)	6 (19)	4 (12)	4 (26)	17 (36)	14 (24)	5 (29)	4 (18)	11 (16)	15 (26)	5 (16)	3 (5)	5 (5)	1 (1)
Average Incumbency period	6 (6)	15 (10)	5 (4)	5 (13)	5 (21)	8 (8)	8 (17)	9 (8)	15 (9)	11 (14)	10 (3)		13 (4)	29 (1)
Vacancy - exchange	2 (9)	5 (10)	1 (7)	7 (18)	12 (23)	1 (10)	6 (20)	4 (12)	4 (12)	10 (17)	1 (3)		0 (2)	
Vacancy - resignation	4 (9)	5 (10)	1 (7)	4 (18)	6 (23)	4 (10)	4 (20)	5 (12)	2 (12)	2 (17)	0 (3)		0 (2)	
Vacancy - death	3 (9)	0 (10)	5 (7)	7 (18)	5 (23)	5 (10)	10 (20)	3 (12)	6 (12)	5 (17)	2 (3)		2 (2)	
Magistri 1290-1400	0 (5)	3 (10)	0 (2)	1 (4)	4 (13)	4 (12)	2 (13)	1 (3)	6 (7)	6 (14)	2 (10)		4 (5)	
Privileged Clergy	0 (5)	3 (10)	0 (2)	1 (4)	4 (13)	4 (12)	2 (13)	1 (3)	6 (7)	7 (14)	2 (10)		4 (5)	
Average Incumbency period	1 (1)	11 (5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (4)	5 (3)	11 (6)	0 (0)	20 (2)	4 (3)	0 (0)		13 (4)	
Vacancy - exchange	0 (1)	4 (4)	1 (1)	1 (0)	6 (6)	1 (4)	4 (7)	1 (1)	3 (5)	4 (6)	1 (1)		0 (2)	
Vacancy - resignation	1 (1)	0 (4)	0 (1)	0 (1)	0 (6)	1 (4)	1 (7)	0 (1)	1 (5)	0 (6)	0 (1)		0 (2)	
Vacancy - death	0 (1)	0 (4)	0 (1)	0 (1)	0 (6)	2 (4)	2 (7)	0 (1)	1 (5)	2 (6)	0 (1)		2 (2)	
Magistri 1400-1540	5 (15)	3 (9)	3 (8)	2 (24)	13 (23)	10 (12)	3 (16)	3 (15)	5 (8)	8 (12)	3 (6)			
Privileged Clergy	5 (15)	3 (9)	3 (8)	2 (24)	13 (22)	10 (12)	3 (16)	3 (15)	5 (8)	8 (12)	3 (6)			
Average Incumbency period	7 (5)	20 (5)	5 (4)	5 (13)	6 (17)	10 (5)	8 (11)	9 (8)	18 (7)	11 (11)	10 (3)			
Vacancy - exchange	2 (8)	1 (6)	0 (6)	7 (18)	6 (17)	0 (6)	2 (13)	3 (11)	1 (7)	6 (11)	0 (2)			
Vacancy - resignation	3 (8)	5 (5)	1 (6)	4 (18)	6 (17)	3 (6)	3 (13)	5 (11)	1 (7)	2 (11)	0 (2)			
Vacancy - death	3 (8)	0 (5)	5 (6)	7 (18)	5 (17)	3 (6)	8 (13)	3 (11)	5 (7)	3 (11)	2 (2)			
Note												Sold to Edington 1394	Appropriated 1344	Appropriated 1344
Value of Living, 1291		£6 13s 4d	£9 6s 8d	£9 6d 8d	£10 0s 0d	£10 0s 0d	£13 6s 8d	£13 6s 8d	£13 6s 6d	£16 13s 4d	£26 13s 4d	£26 13s 4d	£33 6s 8d	£46 13s 4d
Value of Living, 1535	£18 10s 9d	£18 10s 4d			£9 14s 8d	£40 14s 7d	£13 6s 8d		£30 14s 3d	£15 2s 7d				£50 0s 6d

Table 35: Summary of details of incumbents of the rectories and vicarages of Shaftesbury Abbey. (numbers in parentheses are total number of records)

Even for a benefice like Beechingstoke, where more than half the institutions were exchanges, the average time incumbents spent in post following an exchange was 5 years and the shortest was just over a year. Generally, exchanges lasting for a few months or less were rare in Shaftesbury's benefices. Exchanges also became less frequent after about 1450.

An important point still to be considered is the stage in a cleric's career when he was presented to a living in the gift of Shaftesbury Abbey. In addition, study of the ordination lists

¹⁴³ A.H. Thompson, *The English Clergy and their Organisation in the Later Middle Ages* (Oxford, 1947), p. 107.

should enable a judgement to be formed as to the proportion of those presented coming from the local area.

Consideration of the institutions to the rectories and vicarages under the patronage of Shaftesbury, (Table 5 in the Annex) which are listed in the bishops' registers, shows, unsurprisingly, that, as all these livings have cure of souls, the educational qualifications and standing of the incumbents are correlated with the values of the livings.

This correlation is illustrated by Table 35. The data from the bishops' registers is incomplete; a few incumbents are missing from the list for each living. Also, full details of incumbents (including full names of presentee, qualifications, title, reason and date for vacancy and name of predecessor) are often not recorded. The data is, however, sufficient to show, that for some rectories, the educational standard and status of those presented was significantly higher than for others. Two factors seem to affect the attractiveness of the living for potential incumbents: their proximity to the abbey and their financial rewards. The proximity to the abbey means that incumbents can form part of the abbey's community, where they are closer to the central organisation, giving them the potential for holding other paid positions within the abbey church (eg. chantry priests or vicars choral).

Caundle Purse rectory, distant from the abbey and valued at less than £5 in 1292 and £7 8s 8d in 1535 had not a single *magister* amongst the 23 incumbents recorded. In contrast, Compton Abbas, with a living valued at only slightly more, but close to the abbey, had 14 *magistri*. Kilminster, which had a high value living, but well removed from the abbey had 8 *magistri*. It is noteworthy that in most instances the value of the livings increased between the 1291 and 1535. In order to investigate any trends over the period of study, the data has been divided into two periods, 1291-1400 and 1400-1535. These two lengthy periods have been selected, as the number of institutions would make the use of shorter periods unreliable.

The period 1400-1535 shows an increase in the number of educationally qualified clergy presented to these rectories during the period 1291-1400. This may, however, be a consequence of the rise in the number of university graduates during this period making it easier for the abbey to attract better qualified clerks. In addition there was a tendency for fewer exchanges and more deaths recorded as reasons for a vacancy in the second period.

Interestingly, there are examples of different patterns of institution in rectories closely similar in value. For example, Beechingstoke has a very high proportion of exchanges (0.68) and the majority of these exchanges are with benefices in other dioceses. Caundle Purse, of very similar value has a very low proportion of exchanges (0.06). The reason for this difference

is not clear. The majority of the incumbents of Caundle Purse are not recorded as moving to, or from, other Dorset monastic livings.¹⁴⁴

The educationally qualified lesser clergy could bring sophistication and learning to smaller parishes. For example Thomas Wever, described as *magister*, a Bachelor of Arts from Oxford, was rector of Tarrant Hinton from 1515 until his death in 1536. He held a few other livings, all in the Salisbury diocese. In the church there survives an Easter Sepulchre, with his initials on it. Stylistically, it is a very early example of Italian renaissance decoration in England, unexpected in such a poor, remote parish.¹⁴⁵ This is illustrated in Figure 19.



Figure 19: The Easter Sepulchre in Tarrant Hinton Church. (Author's photographs)

Examples of one of Shaftesbury Abbey's grander and more wealthy churches (Bradford on Avon, Wiltshire), and a church which is much smaller with a rather poor living (Cheselbourne, Dorset) are shown in Figure 20.

¹⁴⁴ But, John Fovent started his career in Caundle Purse (1415-1418) was also rector of Kilminster (1418-1422), Broughton (1422-1425) and Compton Abbas (1424-1444). Richard Bradway rector of Caundle Purse (1507- 1537) had been rector of Kilminster (1500-1507).

¹⁴⁵ J. Newman and N. Pevsner, *The Buildings of England, Dorset* (London, 1993), p. 417.



Figure 20: The churches of Bradford-on-Avon and Cheselbourne. (Author's photographs)

Living in the Town of Shaftesbury and in the Monastery Church:

Presentations to the Shaftesbury livings are given in Tables 5 and 6 in the Annex. In general, these livings were not well endowed, although there was an increase in the values quoted in the *Valor*, compared with those quoted in the *Taxatio*. This may account for the appearance of well-qualified rectors in Holy Trinity, the hospital of St. John the Baptist, St. Lawrence, St. Martin, St. Peter and St. Rumbold during the second half of the fifteenth century.

Even after 1323, it was possible for a cleric to obtain papal permission to hold two livings with cure of souls, by temporarily uniting the two benefices. There are instances, recorded in the registers, where this approach had been adopted to enhance the attractiveness of poor Shaftesbury town livings. For example, in 1502, William Ketilon obtained papal permission for the temporary unification of St. Peter's, Shaftesbury, and St. Martin's, Salisbury, of which he was the vicar.¹⁴⁶ This unification would terminate on his death, or when he resigned one of the benefices. In 1503, David Knollys obtained papal permission for the temporary unification of the hospital of St. John the Baptist with St. Michael's, Melksham, where he was vicar.¹⁴⁷ In 1503, John Hislington obtained papal permission for the temporary unification of the vicarage of St. John, Tisbury and the rectory of St. Rumbold, Shaftesbury.¹⁴⁸ It seems that by these expediciencies, Shaftesbury Abbey was able to provide clergy for the town.

The records of presentations and institutions to chantries in Shaftesbury Abbey are fragmentary. It seems that the majority of the clergy presented as chantry priests were described as chaplains, with a few described as priests. Clergy presented as deacons at the high altar were also described as priests or chaplains until the fourth quarter of the fifteenth century, when some were also described as *magistri*.

There is some evidence that the abbess did not monitor the way in which the clergy in the churches in and around Shaftesbury carried out their duties towards parishioners. For example, during the visitation of the hospital of St. John the Baptist in 1394, William Russell, described as the prior, did not appear and had never, in his ten year tenure, rendered any accounts, nor exhibited its deeds and statutes. He was excommunicated.¹⁴⁹ Under David Knollys (1497-?1504), the support of the poor and the celebration of divine services had ceased entirely and he had kept the profits for his own use and removed ornaments.¹⁵⁰

¹⁴⁶ *CPL: Vol. XVII*, 706

¹⁴⁷ *CPL: Vol. XVII*, 965. Although apparently the warden or prior of the hospital did not have cure of souls, he seems to have had residency requirements.

¹⁴⁸ *CPL: XVII*, 733.

¹⁴⁹ *Reg. Waltham*, 1099, (p. 167)

¹⁵⁰ *VCH Dorset*, vol. 2, p. 103. and fn. 89a.

Also in 1394, the bishop's visitation recorded that the rector of St. Martins, Shaftesbury, John Bartelot, was accused of frequenting taverns. William Russell, who may have been the William listed as rector of St. Lawrence, was also warden of St. John's Hospital. He was accused of not ministering in the parish church and keeping offerings made in the hospital which belonged to the rector. Russell was also a vicar in the abbey and served one week there and one week in the hospital.¹⁵¹ At St. Rowald, David de Harserugg, rector there for 45 years, was described as broken with age and needing a guardian.¹⁵²

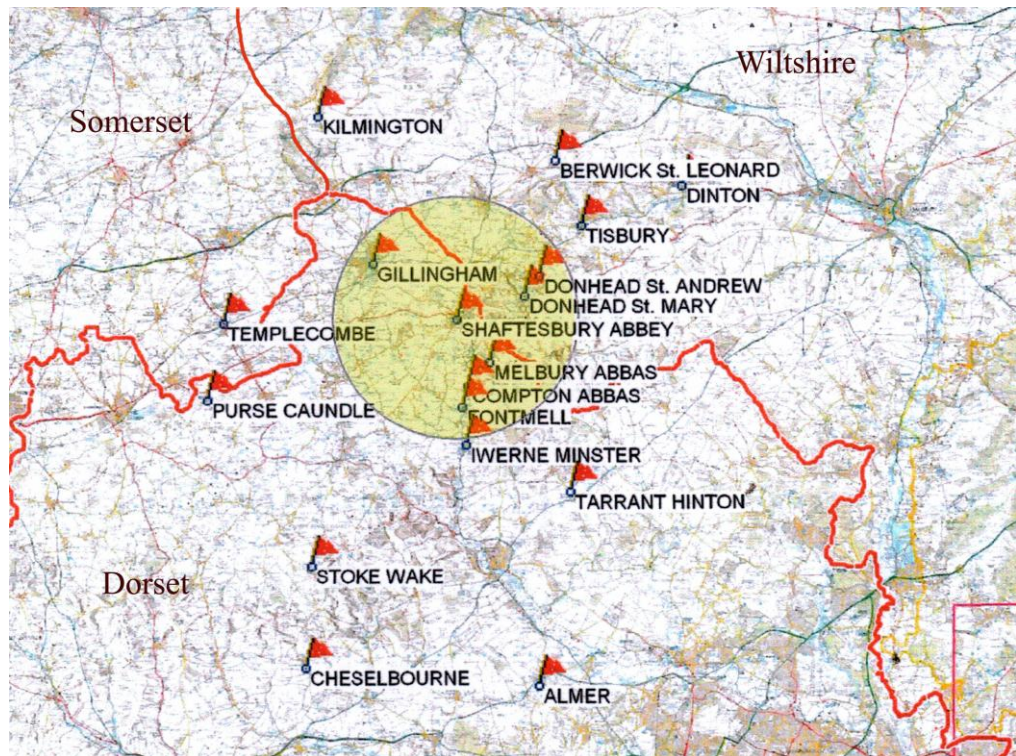


Figure 21: Benefices of Shaftesbury Abbey which are close to the abbey church. The circle is ten miles in diameter.

The impression gained from the presentation lists, and other data from the bishops' registers is that there was a community of clergy serving within the abbey and in the churches of Shaftesbury and around Shaftesbury. Incumbents often held several compatible positions simultaneously. They also changed benefices within the group and within other benefices under the patronage of Shaftesbury Abbey. Churches within about three hours walk of Shaftesbury Abbey were the prebends of Fontmell, Gillingham and Iwerne, the rectories of Compton Abbas, Melbury Abbas, Donhead St. Andrew, Donhead St. Mary, and Tisbury. These are shown in Figure 21.

It is more surprising that a rector of Berwick St. John, situated geographically in this group of churches, was sometimes listed in this cooperating group of local clergy, and even

¹⁵¹ *Reg. Waltham*, nos. 1097, p. 167

¹⁵² *Reg. Waltham*, nos. 1098, p. 167.

became one of the abbesses' confessors, despite the church of Berwick St. John being under the patronage of Wilton Abbey. There is evidence that rectors from further afield were based at the abbey. For example in 1312, the rector of Cheselbourne, William de Wynton was given a licence to stay with the abbess of Shaftesbury for 2 years, provided he visited his parish in the last week of lent and gave alms to the poor.¹⁵³

It was not uncommon for nuns, generally to be supported by resident priests and chaplains, including stipendiary clergy. Secular clerks also entered the precincts as professional administrators, advisors and lawyers. There is evidence of strong ties between these secular clerks and the monastery they served.¹⁵⁴ This does seem to be the case for Shaftesbury Abbey, where, as we have seen, there was strong cooperation between the local clergy and the abbey to ensure that the abbey was well served with secular priests. Three later examples show that trusted secular clerks were even buried in the abbey church. They were: Thomas Scaldis (deacon of Shaftesbury Abbey 1503- , rector of Kilmington -1522, rector of Felpham 1522-), Magister Alexander Cater (deacon of Shaftesbury Abbey -1504, Hospital of St. John the Baptist 1503-1516, sacrist of Shaftesbury Abbey), and Stephen Payne (steward). Their grave slabs have survived.¹⁵⁵

Whilst the majority of the clerics instituted into Shaftesbury Abbey's livings tended to move from, or into benefices not in the patronage of the abbey, there were a significant number of clerics who tended to move around between Shaftesbury Abbey livings. Table 36 shows some examples of the careers paths of clergy with benefices under the patronage of Shaftesbury Abbey.¹⁵⁶

Several points emerge from this table. One deduction is that, in general, clergy moved to a higher value living unless there were other circumstances important to individual clerics. Looking only at livings with cure of souls, the table reveals, unsurprisingly, that neither the taxable values in 1291, nor those of 1535, give an accurate measure of the worth of the living to an incumbent at any particular period. In general, the value of livings was higher in the 1535 valuation. If for the period 1300-1400 the *Taxatio* values are considered, and for the period 1400 to 1535 those of the *Valor*, then the clergy do indeed usually move to higher value living.

¹⁵³ *Reg. Ghent* entry 913.

¹⁵⁴ J.G. Clark, *The Benedictines in the Middle Ages* (Woodbridge, 2011), p. 166

¹⁵⁵ J. Chandler, *Shaftesbury*, p. 74. Between 1500 and 1505, Alexander Cater (Katour) compiled a register of muniments of the Abbey's lands. This is bound in the Shaftesbury Cartulary. BL: ms Egerton 3098.

¹⁵⁶ Of particular interest is Thomas Fovant, the brother of Abbess Cecily Fovent, who had a career in London, as well as holding these benefices. In his will, he left a silver chalice to the altar of St. Michael in the abbey church. C. Oliver, 'New light on the life and manuscripts of a political pamphleteer: Thomas Fovent' *Historical Research*, vol.83, pp. 60-68 (2010).

Cleric	Qualification	Benefice	Value 1291	Value 1535	Dates	Reason for leaving
ap Howell Philip	priest	Shaftesbury St. Martin	Not taxed	£3 3s 6d	1444-1450	resignation
		Shaftesbury, St. Lawrence	Not taxed	£6 13s 4d	1450-1456	deprivation
ap Richard John		Donhead St. Andrew	£13 6s 8d	£13 6s 8d	1455-1465	exchange
		Beechingstoke	£5 0s 0d	£7 2s 8d	1465-1466	death
Brodway Richard	priest	Templecombe	£9 6s 8d		1500-1508	exchange
		Caundle Purse	Not taxed	£7 8s 6d	1508-1536	death
Buggbrigge William	Magister, priest	Tisbury rectory	£33 6s 8d	approp	ca 1376- c. 1380	
		Iwerne prebend	£20 0s 0d	£10 0s 0d	1376-1392	death
Bygge(s) John	Magister	Fontmell prebend	£23 6s 8d	£18 0s 0d	1524-	
		Dinton rectory	£16 13s 4d	£15 2s 7d	-1544	death
		Tisbury vicarage	£4 6s 8d	£18 10s 9d	1550-1544	death
Cleve John		Tarrant Hinton	£6: 3s 4d	£12 7s 1d	-1422	exchange
		Kilminster	£68 6s 8d		1422-1425	resignation
Clifford Richard	Magister, priest,	Gillingham prebend	£30 0s 0d	£54 0s 0d	1389 -	
		Iwerne prebend	£20 0s 0d	£10 0s 0d	1392 -	
de Blyda Adam	Priest	Corfe Castle	£10 0s 0d	£40 14s 7d	1300-1302	resignation
		Donhead St. Andrew	£13 6s 8d	£13 6s 8d	1302 -	
		Liddington Prebend	£13 6s 8d	£13 12s 6d	1308 -	
Chafyn Thomas	Magister	Broughton	£10 0s 0d	£19 14s 8d	1503-1509	resignation
		Donhead St. Mary	£13 6s 8d	£30 14s 3d	1509 - 1545	death
de Codeford William	Priest	Hospital of St. John the Baptist			1320-1348	death
		Shaftesbury St. James vicarage	£5 0s: 0d	£6 13s 6d	1327-	
		Beechingstoke	£5 0s 0d	£7 2s 8d	1327-1331	exchange
		Corfe Castle			1333-	
de Eggeclyve Wiliam	Priest	Shaftesbury St. Lawrence	Not taxed	£6 13s 4d	-1320	death
		Hospital of St. John the Baptist			1305 -	
Fovent John	Chaplain	Caundle Purse	Not taxed	£7 8s 6d	1415-1418	resignation
		Kilminster	£68 6s 8d		1418-1422	resignation
		Broughton	£10 0s 0d	£19 14s 8d	1422-1424	exchange
		Compton Abbas	£4 13s 4d	£8 0s 5d	1424-1444	resignation
Fovent Thomas	Magister, priest	Berwick St. Leonard	£6 13s 4d	£8 6s 8d	1390 -	
		Donhead St. Andrew	£13 6s 8d	£13 6s 8d	1399-1399	exchange
		Dinton rectory	£16 13s 4d	£15 2s 7d	1399-1404	death
Gavaler Henry	Priest	Tarrant Hinton	£6 3s 4d	£12 7s 1d	1442-1471	death
		Office of Deacon at High Altar	Not taxed	£5 6s: 8d	1442-1459	resignation
		Liddington prebend	£13 6s 8d	£13 12s 6d	1454-1471	death
Gybon John		Shaftesbury St. John and St. Mary	Not taxed		-1382	exchange
		Chantry of Anne de la Gore			1382 -	
Ketilon William	Magister	Hospital of St. John the Baptist			1488-1492	resignation
		Shaftesbury St. Peters	Not taxed	£11 10s 2d	1492-1509	death
		Shaftesbury St. Martin	Not taxed	£3 3s 6d	-1494	resignation
Laurance John	Priest	Kelveston	£9 6s 8d		1416-1420	resignation
		Broughton	£10 0s 0d	£19: 4s 8d	1420-1422	resignation
		Kilminster	£68 16s 8d		1422-1422	exchange
		Tarrant Hinton	£9 6s 8d	£12 17s 1d	1422-1442	exchange
		Office of Deacon at High Altar	Not taxed	£5 6s 8d	-1442	
		Fontmell prebend	£23 6s 8d	£18 0s 0d	1433 - 1433	resignation
Taylor William		Tisbury chapel	Not taxed	£0 10s 0d	1417-1419	resignation
		Shaftesbury St. Peters	Not taxed	£11 10s 2d	1429 -	
		Tisbury vicarage	£4 6s 8d	£18 10s 9d	1436-1456	exchange
		Chantry of Anne de la Gore			1456-	
Tydeling Richard	Priest	Iwerne vicarage		£20 11s 8d	-1423	exchange
		Shaftesbury St. Martin	Not taxed	£3 3s 6d	1423-1428	exchange
		Shaftesbury St. James	£5 0s0d	£6 13s 6d	1430-1433	exchange
Watkinson Thomas	Priest	Shaftesbury Holy Trinity	Not taxed	£4 0s 8d	1503-1504	resignation
		Shaftesbury Holy Trinity	Not taxed	£4 0s 9d	1507-1515	resignation
		Templecombe	£9 6s 8d		1515-1518	resignation
		Shaftesbury St. James	£5 0s 0d	£6 13s 6d	1519-1522	resignation

Table 36: Examples of careers of Shaftesbury Abbey clerics.

The table also includes examples of a group of priests who moved between benefices either in the monastery church, or in the town of Shaftesbury and the other churches within walking distance of Shaftesbury.

None of the clergy listed in this table are recorded as holding benefices in the patronage of any other Dorset abbey. It would be interesting to know if, in the periods when they did not hold Shaftesbury benefices, they held benefices within the Salisbury diocese. Richard Brodeway (see Table 36) spent at least 36 years in two benefices, including 28 years as rector of Caundle Purse. He is one of the few rectors in Dorset commemorated by a brass (Figure 22).

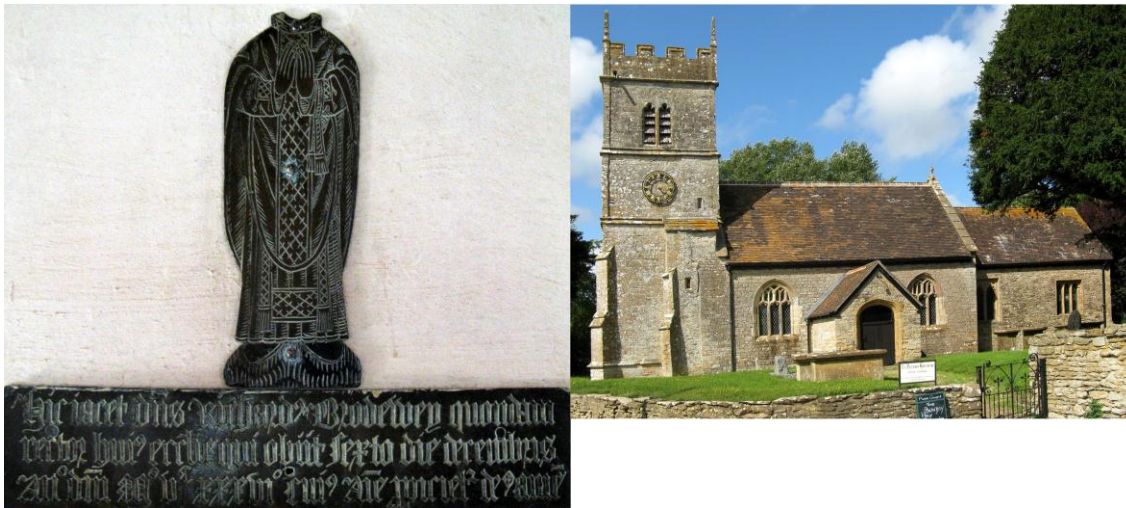


Figure 22 : Caundle Purse church and the brass of Richard Brodeway. (Author's photographs)

Summary of Patronage model for Shaftesbury Abbey:

Analysis of the lists of institutions shows that Shaftesbury Abbey presented a high proportion of privileged clergy to their prebends. These were high value livings with no cure of souls and hence no residency requirements. The prebendaries were available to use their skills and contacts for the benefit of the monastery. Their careers outside the living meant that many of them needed to be absent from their livings for short or longer periods and their value to the abbey was principally in forming a network of influential contacts. The prebendaries were required to provide income for perpetual vicars to serve in their prebendal churches and vicars choral in the monastic church to undertake divine service whilst they were away.

Table 37 is an attempt to estimate the number of privileged and graduate clergy available to the abbey during each of the individual years of 1350, 1400, 1450, 1500 and 1535. For each of Shaftesbury Abbey's benefices, the incumbent in each of those years was assigned into one of three classes: privileged clergy, lesser clergy who were graduates, and lesser clergy who were not graduates. This gives a snapshot of the number of each type of clergy in Shaftesbury Abbey's livings for each of the five years, and hence the clerical manpower available to the Abbey. For reasons previously explained, the basic data derived from the

bishops' registers is incomplete, (there are gaps in the data for some benefices). However, this plot does give an indication of the proportion of the three categories of incumbents and how they varied with time.

	Tisbury Chapel	Templecombe Rectory	Tarrant Hinton Rectory	Stokewake Rectory	Melbury Abbas Rectory	Kilmington Rectory	Kelveston Rectory	Donhead St. Andrew Rectory	Donhead St. Mary Rectory	Corfe Castle Rectory	Compton Abbas Rectory	Chesilbourne Rectory	Caundle Purse Rectory	Broughton Rectory	Bradford Vicarage	Bradford Rectory	Berwick St. Leonard Rectory	Beechingslake Rectory	Almer Rectory	Felpham Vicarage	Tisbury Vicarage	Dinton Vicarage	Liddington Vicarage	Iwerne Vicarage	Gillingham Vicarage	Fontmell Vicarage	Felpham Rectory	Tisbury Rectory	Dinton Rectory	Liddington Prebend	Iwerne Prebend	Gillingham Prebend	Fontmell Prebend
Totals																																	
1350																																	
Privileged Clergy																																	
Graduate Clergy																																	
Lesser Clergy																																	
1400																																	
Privileged Clergy																																	
Graduate Clergy																																	
Lesser Clergy																																	
1450																																	
Privileged clergy																																	
Graduate Clergy																																	
Lesser Clergy																																	
1500																																	
Privileged Clergy																																	
Graduate Clergy																																	
Lesser Clergy																																	
1535																																	
Privileged clergy																																	
Graduate Clergy																																	
Lesser Clergy																																	

Table 37: Privileged Clergy in Shaftesbury Abbey benefices. Privileged clergy (red), graduate lesser clergy (plum), and non-graduate lesser clergy (blue).

The proportion of privileged incumbents is greater in 1500 and in 1535 than it was in 1350, 1400 and 1450. At any one time, the abbey could have called upon about eight to twelve graduate clergy, of which about two thirds would have been privileged clergy, when their expertise was needed. More than half of these held livings without residence requirements, or in livings reasonably close to the abbey. Educated graduate clerics who lacked contacts and patronage, and hence did not have extensive careers in either ecclesiastical or lay areas, (i.e. classified as lesser clergy) were valuable to the monastery in that they could perform tasks within the monastery which could not be undertaken by the nuns. In particular, they could provide spiritual advice and perform divine service within the abbey church. They also formed a significant proportion of clergy presented to the more valuable livings. Shaftesbury Abbey was fortunate in having a cluster of livings within easy reach, enabling the incumbents to visit the monastic church without being absent from their livings for more than a day or so. In addition, such educated men were likely to provide a high

standard of pastoral care in their parishes. Interestingly, even the poorer rectories had graduate lesser clergy and privileged clergy in residence from 1500, reflecting the increase in education, and, possibly, the concern of the Abbey for the parishes served by their benefices.

Summarising, the following conclusions emerge from this study of Shaftesbury Abbey:

1. Shaftesbury Abbey generally presented well-qualified and well-connected graduates (the privileged) to their more attractive livings. These graduates had skills which could have been utilised by the monastery in its contacts with the outside world, both clerical and lay.

2. They also presented well-educated, but less influential clergy (the graduate lesser clergy), to livings local to the abbey and to those with no residency requirements. These also served at the altars and in the chapels and chantries of the monastic church. In addition they also appointed lesser clergy to livings in the vicinity of the monastery and unbeneficed clergy to serve at altars and chantries within the monastery church. They all formed a secular community of priests, located within or close to the Abbey, who supported the nuns by maintaining divine service in the abbey and acting as advisors and confessors. Some had had careers with a succession of livings within the benefices of the Abbey.

3. Less educated and less prominent clerics (the non-graduate lesser clergy) were appointed to less well endowed livings, located further from the monastery. Shaftesbury Abbey held the advowsons of a number of these, and indeed may have had difficulty in attracting suitable candidates for them. The monastery felt some responsibility for the quality of clergy serving the parishioners in their advowsons with cure of souls.

4. The proportion of graduates amongst the clergy presented by Shaftesbury Abbey tended to increase during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This increase is seen clearly in the data.

5. Before about 1400, papal provision, especially for their prebends, had a profound effect on the abbey's overall patronage policy.

4. The Ecclesiastical Patronage of the other Benedictine Monasteries in Dorset

The livings of Abbotsbury Abbey:

Apart from Shaftesbury, there were in 1290 four pre-conquest Benedictine Abbeys remaining in Dorset. These were the abbeys of Abbotsbury, Cerne, Milton and Sherborne. The pre-Conquest Benedictine abbeys of Cranborne and Horton had become cells of Tewkesbury and Sherborne respectively, and retained no independent patronage. The livings in the patronage of the abbeys of Abbotsbury, Cerne, Milton and Sherborne are listed in Tables 38-41 (and Table 6 in the Annex). These tables show that the livings of each of these four abbeys were far fewer in number, and in value to the incumbent, than those of Shaftesbury Abbey.

Benefice	Benefice Type	Years	County	Change to benefice	Notes	Taxatio 1292 (Vicar or Rector)	Taxatio 1292	Nonarum 1340, Total taxable value	Nonarum 1340, Tax for Ninth	Valor 1535 (vicar or Rector) After deductions
Abbotsbury	Vicarage	1304-1533	Dorset			£6 13s 4d	Abbot of Abbotsbury £12 0s 0d	£18 13s 4d	£11 13s 4d	£10 0s 0d
Bexington (and Puncknowle)	Rectory	1347-1527	Dorset	Unification of Bexington and Puncknowle, 1451	Pucknoll under lay patronage	£5 0s 0d	Abbot of Abbotsbury £0 10s 0d	£5 0s 0d	£3 0s 0d	£12 6s 4d
Chantry of Walter Clopton	Chantry	Nil	Dorset		Infra monasterium de Abbotysbury					£5 6s 8d
Middleton under Stowre	Free Chapel	1480-1538	Dorset							
Portesham	Rectory	1317-1474	Dorset	Appropriated 1486	With Corston	£5 0s 0d	Pitancer of Abbotsbury £12 0s 0d	£17 0s 0d	£11 6s 8d	
Portesham	Vicarage	1490-1525	Dorset			£5 0s 0d				£8 14s 0d
St.Catherine's Chapel, St.Edmunds, Salisbury	Chantry/chapel	1404-1538	Wiltshire	Apparently the advowson of this chapel came to Abbotsbury after the appropriation of Winterborne St.Martin in 1355 by Chafesbury						
Toller Porcorum	Vicarage	1361-1536	Dorset	Given to Abbotsbury by Bishop of Winchester and appropriated 1361		£6 0s : 0d		£6 2s 2d	£2 19s 7d	£5 0s 0d
Tolpuddle	Rectory	1315-1361	Dorset	Appropriation of Tolpuddle, 1386		£10 0s : 0d	Abbot of Milton 13s 4d Abbot of Abbotsbury £0 13s 4d	£10 0s 0d	£7 17s 11d	
Tolpuddle	Vicarage	1428-1530	Dorset	Appropriation of Tolpuddle, 1386						£15 7s 2d
Winterborne S.Martin	Vicarage	Nil	Dorset	Appropriated to Abbotsbury in 1355. Living in the gift of Bishop of Salisbury			£13 6s 8d			£9 15s 0d
Witherston	Free Chapel	1304-1538	Dorset							£2 13s 4d

Table 38: The livings of Abbotsbury Abbey.

The spiritual income of Abbotsbury Abbey was listed, in 1535 as £45 9s 5d, after deductions. This was mainly derived from the churches of Tolpuddle (appropriated 1386), Portisham (appropriated pre 1317), Abbotsbury (pre 1304), and Toller Porcorum (appropriated 1361, on account of poverty and the costs of numerous guests).¹⁵⁷ In 1351, a licence was obtained for the alienation in mortmain of land in Winterborne Martin and the advowson of the church there, so that the abbot of Abbotsbury could appropriate the church in order to fund chantries and provide alms in the abbey church and in the collegiate church of St. Edmund in Salisbury.¹⁵⁸ This resulted in the foundation of the chantry of St. Catherine in the cemetery of St. Edmund. The bishop of Salisbury retained right of patronage over Winterborne St. Martin, but he gave to Abbotsbury the advowson of St. Catherine's chantry, Salisbury.¹⁵⁹ In 1390, the abbey obtained a grant from Pope Boniface IX, appropriating anew the churches of Abbotsbury, Portesham, Winterborne St. Martin, Toller Porcorum and Tolpuddle. He confirmed that the first two were old appropriations and the other three were appropriated over 40 years ago.¹⁶⁰ The abbey also held the advowson of Bexington which was unified with Puncknowle in 1451, as Bexington was too poor to support a priest. They were united at the request of the abbot of Abbotsbury, who held the advowson for Bexington, and James, earl of Wiltshire, who held the advowson of Puncknowle. The rector of Puncknowle should celebrate

¹⁵⁷ TNA: C 143/341/23 Inquisition ad damnum (35 Ed III).

¹⁵⁸ CPR: Edward III, 1350-54, p. 42.

¹⁵⁹ VCH Wiltshire, p. 387.

¹⁶⁰ VCH Dorset, vol. 2, p.52.

in the chancel of Bexington once a week.¹⁶¹ This was one of a number of unifications of churches in Dorset in the middle of the fifteenth century.¹⁶² Abbotsbury Abbey's only valuable living had been that of Tolpuddle, valued at £10 in 1292. After appropriation in 1336, it would have been less attractive, although the living of the vicar was assessed at £15 7s 2d in 1535. Without any valuable livings, Abbotsbury Abbey was not in a good position to attract privileged clergy.

Like Shaftesbury Abbey, Abbotsbury Abbey had a number of chantries, chapels and altars in the monastery church. In 1323, Robert le Bret was granted a licence to alienate land in Holwell to Abbotsbury Abbey for provision of a chaplain to celebrate daily in the abbey church for the soul of his father and his ancestors.¹⁶³ In 1392, Robert (Pyland), vicar of Portesham, gave lands to the abbey for provision of a monk chaplain, who should celebrate daily at the altar of St. Andrew for the good estate of Elizabeth, late wife of John Mautravers.¹⁶⁴ The Clopton chantry was founded by Sir Walter Clopton in 1406. Strangways chantry was founded by Thomas Strangways 1504, in a tripartite deed between himself, the Abbot of Abbotsbury and the Abbot of Milton. The chantry was for the good estate of Henry VII and Edmund Audley, Bishop of Salisbury, Thomas' father, Thomas Strangways senior, and his wife Alianor.¹⁶⁵

The Stafford Chantry was particularly well furnished with ornaments left in the will of Humphrey Stafford (1442). He had recently paid for the construction of a chapel to St. Anne of the abbey church, in which he desired burial. This chapel adjoined the chapel of St. Andrew which housed the tombs of his parents, first wife and some of his children.¹⁶⁶

Unlike Shaftesbury and Sherborne Abbeys, there are no references to Abbotsbury chantries in the few tax returns in the E 179 series listing stipendiary clergy. Neither are there any references in the bishops' registers to perpetual chaplains serving in the abbey church. The conclusion must be that the monks themselves formed the majority of the priests saying mass at the altars and chantries. Indeed, provision was made for a monk to say daily mass in 1392. Since there were 18 monks in 1442 and only 8 monks in 1505, providing monks to say mass would have put a strain on the community in the later years. It is likely that the later

¹⁶¹ Reg. Beauchamp: vol. 1. fols. 11, 12. Hutchins 1774, vol. 1, p.561.

¹⁶² *Ibid.* p. 222.

¹⁶³ *VCH Dorset*, vol. 2 p. 50. TNA: C 143/158/7.

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.* p. 50-51.

¹⁶⁵ This deed survives in the Dorchester History Centre (DHS: D/FSI Box 20). The agreement between the two abbots and Thomas Strangways indicates the close association between the Strangways family and the two abbeys. This may account for the appointment of the last abbot Roger Hardy to the vicarage of Hilton. The church porch at Hilton is a remarkable structure, with both the arms of Abbotsbury Abbey and Milton Abbey in the vaulting. It has been suggested that it is a chapel removed from Milton Abbey. It is not impossible that it is the remains of the Strangways chapel re-erected as a porch for Hilton church.

¹⁶⁶ Luxford, *Patronage*, p.183.

foundations of Strangways and Stafford were served by stipendiary chaplains. The chantry certificates for Dorset record only one chantry for Abbotsbury, the Clopton chantry. The chaplain of this chantry, Thomas Joskyns received a pension of £6 a year, from the king, out of the estate of the late monastery, since it was in the former monastery and had no lands of its own.

Unlike Shaftesbury Abbey, there is no evidence of clergy making a career in the benefices under the patronage of the abbey. Only four priests have been identified as serving in more than one of the abbey's benefices. Amongst the incumbents of Witherstone free chapel were a high proportion of educated and privileged clergy. These included Edward Higgons (DCnL, public notary, Master of Chancery, with a distinguished career) and Henry Morton (a public notary with several other benefices in Dorset).

The livings of Cerne Abbey:

By contrast Cerne Abbey, with a spiritual income of £48 9s 5d, similar to that of Abbotsbury, had four unappropriated rectories with livings valued at £10 or over in 1291. These were Affpuddle, Long Bredy, Bloxworth and Symondsbury. Although Affpuddle had been appropriated by 1327, the other three remained as rectories. Hence Cerne Abbey was in a better position than Abbotsbury Abbey to attract privileged clergy. The abbey had appropriated three rectories, Cerne, Affpuddle and Kimmeridge. Since no institutions were recorded for Kimmeridge in the bishops' registers, it is likely that the church was served by monks from Cerne. The benefices of Cerne Abbey are listed in Table 39. Cerne Abbey also had a chapel on the island of Brownsea in Poole Harbour and again there are no institutions for it in the bishops register. However, both Kimmeridge Church and the chapel on Brownsea (Chapel of Studland Church) appear in a schedule of arrears for clerical or papal tax (1300-1320).¹⁶⁷

In common with Shaftesbury and Abbotsbury, Cerne Abbey church contained a number of altars, chapels and chantries which required daily masses. For example, In 1335, William de Whitfield gave his manor of Milborne Michelstone (In Milborne St. Andrew) to Cerne Abbey to provide two chaplains to celebrate daily in the abbey church for his souls and the souls of his ancestors.¹⁶⁸ In 1482, John Newborough the elder, William Frampton, and John Faunteroy, gave Cerne Abbey a third part of the manor of Maiden Newton, for a chaplain to celebrate daily, at the altar of St. John the Baptist, for the king and Elizabeth his wife.¹⁶⁹

¹⁶⁷ TNA: E 179/52/3. The person calendaring the manuscript has assumed that the entry 'Studland Church and chapel' refers to the chapel on Brownsea, which is in the parish of Studland.

¹⁶⁸ CPR: Ed III vol. 3, p.108.

¹⁶⁹ VCH Dorset, vol. 2, p. 56.

Benefice	BeneficeType	Years	County	Deanery	Change to benefice	Notes	Taxatio 1292 (Vicar or Rector)
Affpuddle	Vicarage	1327-1532	Dorset	Whitchurch	Appropriated between 1291 and 1327.		£10 0s 0d
Bloxworth	Rectory	1303-1535	Dorset	Whitchurch	Free chapel belonging to Cerne		£10 0s 0d
Cerne	Vicarage	1317-1538	Dorset	Dorchester			£6 13s 4d
Hawkchurch	Rectory	1334-1538	Dorset	Bridport			£8 0s 0d
Hermitage	Chapel	None	Dorset	Whitchurch	Priory of Hermitage to Cerne, 1513.	In Valor as Emrytage and Knyghton under temporal.	
Kimmeridge		None	Dorset	Dorchester			£4 13s 4d
Long Bredy	Rectory	1340-1535	Dorset	Bridport		Chapel of Little Bredy	£13 6s 8d
Minterne	Rectory	1350-1535	Dorset	Whitchurch			£4 13s 4d
Nether Cerne		None	Dorset	Whitchurch		Up Cerne	
Pokeswell	Rectory	1349-1534	Dorset	Dorchester			£5 0s 0d
Radipole	Rectory	1298-1535	Dorset	Dorchester			£5 0s 0d
Symondsbury	Rectory	1299-1535	Dorset	Bridport			£20 0s 0d
Winterbourne Abbas	Rectory	1344-1535	Dorset	Bridport			£2 11s 0d
Wirdeford	Rectory	1315-1535	Dorset	Dorchester			£4 6s 8d

Table 39: The livings of Cerne Abbey.

In 1403, the Stafford chantry was founded and the endowment provided for a chaplain to celebrate mass daily at the altar of the Holy Cross.¹⁷⁰ There is no record of any of these chantries in the Dorset chantry certificates. Since there are no perpetual chaplains listed in the bishops' registers it may be concluded that they were served either by monks, or by stipendiary clergy.

The livings of Milton Abbey:

In 1535, Milton Abbey had a spiritual income of £86 11s 5d after deductions. This was derived mainly from the appropriated churches of Milton, Stockland (appropriated 1335), and Sydling St. Nicholas (appropriated 1314). Bishop Wyvill, in 1335, spelled-out in detail the benefits for the vicar of Sydling St. Nicholas (Broadsydling) in a record of the ordination the vicar. Following appropriation, the vicar was to have the parsonage house, buildings and dovecote, and all oblations in the parish church and two chapels. Also, the liberty to feed animals where the rector used so to do, and to feed 40 wethers and sheep with the abbot's flock. He was to receive a yearly stipend of 3 marks and £12 to keep books and vestments in order and the chancel in good repair. The monks were to repair the chancel should it need rebuilding. The monks paid a yearly pension of 20 marks to the dean and chapter of Salisbury for appropriating the benefice.¹⁷¹

¹⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁷¹ S. Himsworth, *Winchester College Muniments*, Philimore, (1984), number 18823. Also Reg. Wyvil, Memoranda, fol. xii

Benefice	BeneficeType	Years	County	Deanery	Change to benefice	Notes	Taxatio 1292 (Vicar or Rector)	Taxatio 1292	Nonarum 1340, Total taxable value	Nonarum 1340, Tax for Ninth	Valor 1535 (vicar or Rector) After deductions
<i>Burdelston</i>	Rectory	1315-1535	Dorset	Whitchurch			£0 6s 8d			£2 0s 0d	£3 17s 1d
<i>Cattestoke</i>	Rectory	1298-1522	Dorset	Bridport			£6 13s 4d	Abbot of Milton £0 10s 0d	£6 : 13 : 4	£4 : 2 : 6	£13 13s 9d
<i>Compton Abbas</i>	Rectory	1299-1535	Dorset	Bridport		Also known as West Compton	£4 6s 8d	Abbot of Milton £0 2s 0d	£4 6s 8d	£3 10s 0d	£8 0s 5d
<i>Frome Bellet</i>	Rectory	1416-1470	Dorset	Dorchester							
<i>Hemsworth</i>	Chapel	1404-1459	Dorset	Pimperne		West Hemelsworth (Nonarum)			Nil	£1 1s 6d	£2 13s 4d
<i>Milton</i>	Vicarage	1298-1538	Dorset	Dorchester			£6 13s 4d		£6 13s 4d	£6 0s 0d	£10 0s 0d
<i>Osmington</i>	Vicarage	None	Dorset	Dorchester		United with Ringstead 1488. Although appropriated to Milton, Bishop of Salisbury collated.	£6 13s 4d	Abbot of Milton £1 10s 0d	£6 13s 4d	£4 13s 4d	£11 0s 1d
<i>Piddleford</i>	Rectory	None	Dorset								
<i>Ringstead</i>	Rectory	1348-1465	Dorset	Whitchurch	Lord of Manor, then ca 1440, to Milton (Hutchins)	United with Osmington 1488	£13 6s 8d				£12 6s 4d
<i>Stockland</i>	Rectory		Dorset	Bridport	Appropriated 1335		£13 6s 8d	Abbot of Milton £3 6s 8d	£13: 9s 4d	£10 16s 0d	£15 13s 10d
<i>Stockland</i>	Vicarage	1336-1520	Dorset	Bridport	Appropriated 1335				£13: 9s 4d	£10 16s 0d	£15 13s 10d
<i>Sydling St.Nicholas</i>	Rectory		Dorset	Whitchurch	Appropriated 1314		£20 0s 0d	Abbot of Milton £1 10s 0d	£20 0s 0d	£13 0s 0d	
<i>Sydling St.Nicholas</i>	Vicarage	1388-1534	Dorset	Whitchurch	Appropriated 1314		£20 0s 0d				£14 0s 10d
<i>West Stafford</i>	Rectory	1397-1538	Dorset	Dorchester		Abbot of Milton presents from 1397	£4 6s 8d				£10 8s 0d
<i>Winterborne Strickland</i>	Rectory	1349-1541	Dorset	Pimperne					£4 6s 8d	£2 14s 4d	£16 6s 4d

Table 40: The livings of Milton Abbey.

Milton Abbey also held the advowson of Ringstead. However, in 1488, Ringstead was united with Osmington, since neither had sufficient funds to maintain a priest. Osmington was under the patronage of the bishop of Salisbury. The rights of Milton Abbey, as patrons of the church of Ringstead, were to be respected.¹⁷²

The monastery also had a chapel on St. Helen's Land, now Green Island in Poole Harbour. In 1423, the abbot was in dispute with the rector of Corfe concerning the tithes from St. Helen's Land and Ower. The court found that they were due to the abbot, since he had been collecting them from time immemorial.¹⁷³ No reference to chantries or other chapels have been found.

The livings of Sherborne Abbey:

Sherborne had a spiritual income of £87 after deductions. The prebend of Sherborne, in Salisbury Cathedral, which was valued at £39 6s 8d after deductions, was appropriated to the monastery, the prebendary being the abbot of Sherborne and the post of vicar of

¹⁷² *Reg. Langton*, entries 461 and 170.

¹⁷³ DHC: D 357/1.

Sherborne was usually filled by the sacrist. In the *Valor* John Chilmyll, monk, is named as vicar. Although no presentations of vicars were found in the registers of the bishops of Salisbury, there are mentions of non-monk vicars.¹⁷⁴ Also appropriated were Bradford Abbas, Corscombe (1336), Stalbridge (1336) and Stoke Abbas (1336).¹⁷⁵

Benefice	BeneficeType	Years	County	Deanery	Change to benefice	Notes	Taxatio 1292 (Vicar or Rector)	Taxatio 1292	Nonarum 1340, Total taxable value	Nonarum 1340, Tax for Ninth	Valor 1535 (vicar or Rector) After deductions
Bere	Rectory	1397-1408	Dorset	Shaftesbury		Bere Hackett	£5 0s 0d		£5 0s 0d	£2 15s 0d	£6 2s 7d
Burton, Chapel of Holnest	Vicarage		Dorset	Shaftesbury							£10 15s 0d
Thornford	Chantry/chapel	1405-1408	Dorset	Shaftesbury							£6 17s 3d
Bradford Abbas	Vicarage	1309-1538	Dorset	Shaftesbury			£4 6s : 8d				£7 17s 10d
Corscombe	Rectory	1315-1536	Dorset	Bridport			£11 0s 0d	Abbot of Sherborne £5 0s 0d	£11 0s 0d	£5 7s 8d	£21 3s 4d
Horton	Vicarage	1321-1538	Dorset	Pimperne		With Chapel of Knolton	£5 0s 0d	£10 0s 0d	£15 0s 0d	£8 0s 0d	£7 13s 0d
Sherborne	Vicarage		Dorset	Shaftesbury	Appropriated. Sacrist serves as vicar.				£46 13s 4d	£41 6s 11d	£20 4sd
Stalbridge	Rectory	1343-1540	Dorset	Shaftesbury			£13 6s 8d	Abbot of Sherborne £6 13s 4d			£27 4s 6d
Stoke Abbas	Rectory	1304-1447	Dorset	Bridport			£6 13s 4d	Abbot of Sherborne £5 0s 0d	£6 13s 4d	£5 10s 0d	
Wareham, Holy Trinity	Rectory	1298-1534	Dorset	Whitchurch			£4 13s 4d	Abbot of Sherborne £0 7s 6 d Prior of Wareham £0 4s 0d	£3 13s 4d	£3 4s 0d	£5 12s 9d

Table 41: The livings of Sherborne Abbey.

Three churches/chapels (shaded in yellow in Table 41) were dependent on the church of Sherborne. The prebendary of Sherborne in Salisbury Cathedral was always the current abbot of Sherborne. The chapel of Burton, with cure of souls was dependent on the mother church of Sherborne. Holnest chapel was annexed to it. In 1405, at the time of Dean Chandler's visitation, the vicar was Thomas Hamme. The vicar was endowed with the lesser tithes. There were 18 acres of glebe at Burton and 2 acres meadow at Holnest. He had a hall with adjacent rooms, a barn, bake house and stable. Thomas Hamme was found to be neglecting his duties during the visitation of Dean Chandler.¹⁷⁶ No institutions to Burton occur in the bishops' registers. Similarly, Bere Hacket chapel was dependent on Sherborne church. Again, at Dean Chandler's visitation, the rector, Stephen Froggemere, was found to be neglecting his duties. Sylvester Everard and his heirs were patrons and presented to the abbot of Sherborne. The

¹⁷⁴ Fowler, *Sherborne*, pp. 91-4, 408. Timmins, *Dean Chandler*, p. 21. This entry names M. John Caumpedon as vicar of Sherborne in 1408.

¹⁷⁵ TNA: C 143/235. (9 Edward III)

¹⁷⁶ Timmins, *Dean Chandler*, p. 24.

rector received all tithes except the tithe of sheaves and hay, which belonged to the abbot.¹⁷⁷ Similarly, the chapel of Thornford was dependent on Sherborne church. The rector, Nicholas Capron, received the greater and lesser tithes. The patron was the abbot of Sherborne, who appointed and inducted. Yet again, the rector was found to be neglecting his duties and to be disgracefully drunk.¹⁷⁸ No institutions to Thornford chapel occur in the bishops' registers.

There were a number of chantries and chapels in the abbey church. In 1317, a licence was granted to the abbey to acquire lands to the value of £10 a year to fund a monk as chaplain or chantry priest to pray for the souls of Edward II, and Robert, son of Payne.¹⁷⁹ No perpetual chaplains within the abbey are listed in the bishops' registers. Surprisingly, bearing in mind the location and importance of the monastery, no other reference to grants to funding chaplains, nor for the foundation of any chantries within the abbey could be located. However, the tax returns listing unbeneficed clergy show three at Sherborne in 1419, and four in 1436.

Patronage of the Benedictine abbeys of Abbotsbury, Cerne, Milton and Sherborne:

A summary of the numbers of graduate clergy instituted to the livings of the four Benedictine Abbeys is given in Tables 42 and 43. A summary is given in Table 44. The most striking feature of the summary is the lower proportion of graduate clergy amongst those instituted by the abbeys of Abbotsbury, Cerne, Milton and Sherborne than amongst those instituted by Shaftesbury. Thus the percentages of graduate clergy are: for Milton, 14%; for Abbotsbury, 16%; for Cerne, 22%; and for Sherborne, 27%. By contrast, the corresponding figure for Shaftesbury is 38%, accounted for by the abbey's prebends and larger number of valuable livings.

These figures suffer from two sources of error, which have been alluded to in the introduction. Firstly, not all the institutions were recorded in the bishops' registers, and in those that were recorded, the name of the previous incumbent and the reason for the vacancy were sometimes omitted. Secondly, the number of privileged clergy may have been underestimated, since some *magistri* in the institution records do not appear in Emden or Venn. A large number of clerics in the institution records were checked against Emden and Venn, but none had been noted by these authors. However, it is likely that these errors will be similar for each abbey and therefore the valid comparisons can be drawn.

¹⁷⁷ *Ibid.* 48, p.25.

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.* 49, p25.

¹⁷⁹ *CPR: Ed II*, vol. 3 (1317-21), p. 2.

	Abbotsbury Abbey	Abbotsbury Vicarage	Bexington Rectory	Portisham Rectory	Portisham Vicarage (from 1486)	St. Catherine's Chapel, St. Edmunds, Salisbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Tolpuddle Rectory	Tolpuddle Vicarage (from 1386)	Witherstone
Value of living 1292		£6 13s 4d	£5 0s 0d	£5 0s 0d			£6 0s 0d	£10 0s 0d		
Value of living 1535		£10 0s 0d			£8 14s 0d		£5 0s 0d		£15 7s 2d	£2 13s 4d
Graduate Clergy 1290-1540	21(134)	0 (21)	1 (15)	2 (16)		1 (19)	2 (26)	4 (13)		11 (24)
Average Incumbency period		17 (6)	5 (3)	11 (9)		9 (12)	6 (14)	15 (4)		14 (9)
Vacancy - exchange		3 (9)	1 (6)	1 (11)		0 (13)	5 (14)	0 (6)		0 (12)
Vacancy - resignation		3 (9)	3 (6)	3 (11)		1 (13)	4 (14)	3 (6)		8 (12)
Vacancy - death		3 (9)	2 (6)	7 (11)		11 (13)	5 (14)	3 (6)		3 (12)
Graduate Clergy 1290- 1400	4(45)	0 (8)	0 (5)	0 (3)		0	1 (10)	1 (6)		2 (13)
Average Incumbency period		3 (2)				0	11 (3)	10 (1)		15 (3)
Vacancy - exchange		2 (2)	0 (2)	0 (1)		0	1 (4)	0 (2)		0 (5)
Vacancy - resignation		0 (2)	1 (2)	0 (1)		0	1 (4)	1 (2)		4 (5)
Vacancy - death		0 (2)	1 (2)	1 (1)		0	2 (4)	1 (2)		0 (5)
Graduate Clergy 1400-1540	17(89)	0 (13)	1 (10)	2 (13)		1 (19)	1 (16)	3 (7)		9 (11)
Average Incumbency period		23 (4)	5 (3)	11 (9)		9 (10)	6 (10)	16 (3)		10 (5)
Vacancy - exchange		1 (7)	0 (4)	1 (10)		0 (13)	4 (10)	0 (4)		0 (7)
Vacancy - resignation		3 (7)	2 (4)	3 (10)		1 (13)	3 (10)	2 (4)		4 (7)
Vacancy - death		3 (7)	1 (4)	6 (10)		11 (13)	3 (10)	2 (4)		3 (7)

	Cerne Abbey	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	Wirdford	Minterne Rectory	Pokeswell Rectory	Radpole Rectory	Cerne Vicarage	Hawkchurch Rectory	Affpuddle Vicarage	Bloxworth Rectory	Long Bredy Rectory	Symondsburry Rectory
Value 1292		£2 11s 0d	£4 6s 8d	£4 13s 4d	£5 0s 0d	£5 0s 0d	£6 13s 4d	£8 0s 0d	£10 0s 0d	£10 0s 0d	£13 6s 8d	£20 0s 0d
Value 1535		£13 17s 6d	£4 9s 8d	£12 14s 0d	£9 5s 4d	£11 5s 5d	£8 15s 11d	£23 2s 10d	£8 14s 9d	£15 17s 0d	£19 12s 0d	£36 2s 4d
Graduate Clergy 1290-1540	47(218)	1 (22)	4 (23)	2 (18)	1 (16)	4 (28)	0 (30)	7 (18)	0 (13)	8 (11)	8 (18)	12 (21)
Average Incumbency period		11 (12)	4 (10)	10 (8)	10 (9)	12 (10)	16 (3)	16 (6)	12 (10)	9 (3)	12 (9)	13 (7)
Vacancy - exchange		9 (15)	3 (13)	3 (9)	4 (12)	7 (17)	2 (9)	3 (9)	1 (11)	2 (3)	3 (11)	2 (10)
Vacancy - resignation		4 (15)	7 (13)	3 (9)	4 (12)	6 (17)	3 (9)	1 (9)	5 (11)	0 (3)	4 (11)	3 (10)
Vacancy - death		2 (15)	3 (13)	3 (9)	4 (12)	3 (17)	4 (9)	5 (9)	4 (11)	1 (3)	4 (11)	5 (10)
Graduate Clergy 1290- 1400	15(78)	0 (10)	2 (5)	0 (3)	0 (5)	2 (11)	0 (15)	2 (7)	0 (3)	2 (5)	2 (6)	5 (8)
Average Incumbency period		2 (2)	2 (1)	0 (0)	6 (1)	8 (1)	19 (1)	15 (1)	22 (1)	0 (0)	15 (1)	20 (1)
Vacancy - exchange		4 (5)	2 (2)	1 (1)	3 (3)	4 (4)	0 (2)	1 (2)	0 (2)	1 (2)	2 (2)	1 (3)
Vacancy - resignation		1 (5)	0 (2)	0 (1)	0 (3)	0 (4)	1 (2)	0 (2)	0 (2)	0 (2)	0 (2)	1 (3)
Vacancy - death		0 (5)	0 (2)	0 (1)	0 (3)	0 (4)	1 (2)	1 (2)	2 (2)	1 (2)	0 (0)	1 (3)
Graduate Clergy 1400-1540	33(140)	1 (12)	2 (18)	2 (15)	2 (11)	2 (17)	0 (15)	5 (11)	0 (10)	6 (6)	6 (12)	7 (13)
Average Incumbency period		12 (10)	4 (9)	10 (8)	10 (8)	13 (8)	15 (2)	16 (5)	11 (9)	9 (3)	12 (8)	11 (6)
Vacancy - exchange		5 (10)	1 (11)	2 (8)	1 (9)	3 (13)	2 (7)	2 (7)	1 (9)	1 (1)	1 (9)	1 (7)
Vacancy - resignation		3 (10)	7 (11)	3 (8)	4 (9)	6 (13)	2 (7)	1 (7)	5 (9)	0 (1)	4 (9)	2 (7)

Table 42: Graduate clergy in the benefices of the abbeys of Abbotsbury and Cerne.

	Milton Abbey	Burdleston Rectory	Frome Belet Rectory	Compton Abbas Rectory	West Stafford Rectory	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Cattestoke Rectory	Milton Vicarage	Ringstead Rectory	Stockland Vicarage	Sydlng St. Nicholas Rectory (until 1314)
Value 1292		£0 6s 8d	£4 6s 8d	£4 6s 8d	£4 6s 8d	£4 6s 8d	£6 13s 4d	£6 13s 4d	£13 6s 8d	£13 9s 4d	£20 0s 0d
Value 1535		£3 17s 1d		£8 0s 5d	£10 8s 0d	£16 6s 4d	£13 13s 9d	£10 0s 0d	£12 6s 4d	£15 13s 10d	£14 10s 0d
Graduate Clergy 1290-1540	26(180)	2 (17)	3 (19)	2 (21)	0 (16)	6 (28)	7 (16)	5 (20)	0 (14)	0(10)	1 (19)
Average Incumbency period		10 (9)	6 (8)	11 (8)	11 (6)	6 (17)	21 (11)		29 (2)	11 (3)	16 (7)
Vacancy - exchange		2 (11)	1 (10)	3 (11)	2 (10)	4 (19)	3 (11)	2 (11)	1 (9)	4 (4)	4 (13)
Vacancy - resignation		9 (11)	6 (10)	4 (11)	3 (10)	8 (19)	2 (11)	4 (11)	5 (9)	4 (4)	5 (13)
Vacancy - death		0 (11)	3 (10)	4 (11)	5 (10)	7 (19)	5 (11)	5 (11)	3 (9)	4 (4)	4 (13)
Graduate Clergy 1290- 1400	8(67)	0 (5)	3(11)	2 (6)	0 (3)	1 (7)	1 (8)	0 (10)	0 (9)	0 (2)	1 (6)
Average Incumbency period		25 (1)	3 (4)	0 (0)	5 (1)	6 (1)	29 (3)	9 (3)	7 (3)	0 (0)	1 (1)
Vacancy - exchange			1 (5)	1 (1)	1 (2)	2(3)	2 (4)	2 (4)	1 (5)	0 (0)	3 (4)
Vacancy - resignation		1 (2)	3 (5)	0 (1)	1 (2)	1 (3)	0 (4)	1 (4)	2 (5)	0 (0)	0 (4)
Vacancy - death		0 (2)	1 (5)	0 (1)	0 (2)	0 (3)	1 (4)	1 (4)	2 (5)	0 (0)	1 (4)
Graduate Clergy 1400-1540	18(113)	2 (12)	0 (8)	0 (15)	0 (13)	5 (21)	6 (8)	5 (10)	0 (5)	0 (8)	0 (13)
Average Incumbency period		8 (8)	6 (3)	11 (8)	13 (5)	6 (16)	16 (8)	6 (5)	11 (4)	11 (3)	19 (6)
Vacancy - exchange		1 (9)	0 (5)	1 (7)	1 (8)	2 (16)	1 (7)	0 (7)	0 (2)	4 (4)	1 (9)
Vacancy - resignation		8 (9)	3 (5)	2 (7)	2 (8)	7 (16)	2 (7)	3 (7)	3 (4)	4 (4)	5 (9)
Vacancy - death		0 (9)	2 (5)	4 (7)	5 (8)	7 (16)	4 (7)	4 (7)	1 (4)	4 (4)	3 (9)

	Sherborne Abbey	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Wareham, Holy Trinity Rectory	Horton Vicarage	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Corsecombe Rectory	Stalbridge Rectory
Value 1292		£4 6s 8d	£4 13s 4d	£5 0s 0d	£6 13 4d	£11 0s 0d	£13 6s 8d
Value 1535		£7 17s 10d	£5 12s 9d	£7 13s 0d	£19 15s 0d	£21 3s 4d	£27 4s 6d
Graduate Clergy 1290-1540	33(124)	0 (25)	2 (22)	2 (15)	11 (26)	8 (16)	10 (20)
Average Incumbency period		13 (10)	9 (12)	10 (5)	6 (11)	11 (6)	15 (7)
Vacancy - exchange		1 (15)	2 (15)	2 (9)	9 (17)	3 (11)	3 (12)
Vacancy - resignation		7 (15)	9 (15)	2 (9)	4 (17)	3 (11)	1 (12)
Vacancy - death		7 (15)	4 (15)	5 (9)	4 (17)	5 (11)	7 (12)
Graduate Clergy 1290- 1400	9(43)	0 (9)	0 (3)	0 (5)	5 (10)	2 (7)	2 (9)
Average Incumbency period		39 (1)	31 (1)	13 (2)	9 (5)	8 (2)	7 (2)
Vacancy - exchange		0 (3)	1 (2)	2 (3)	5 (7)	3 (4)	3 (5)
Vacancy - resignation		1 (3)	0 (2)	0 (3)	1 (7)	1 (4)	1 (5)
Vacancy - death		2 (3)	1 (2)	1 (3)	1 (7)	0 (4)	0 (5)
Graduate Clergy 1400-1540	24(81)	0 (16)	2 (19)	2 (10)	6 (16)	6 (9)	8 (11)
Average Incumbency period		10 (9)	7 (11)	15 (3)	4 (6)	13 (4)	16 (6)
Vacancy - exchange		1 (12)	1 (13)	0 (6)	4 (10)	0 (7)	0 (7)
Vacancy - resignation		6 (12)	9 (13)	2 (6)	3 (10)	2 (7)	0 (7)
Vacancy - death		5 (12)	3 (19)	4 (6)	3 (10)	5 (7)	7 (7)

Table 43: Graduate clergy in the benefices of Milton and Sherborne Abbeys.

	Abbotsbury Abbey	Cerne Abbey	Milton Abbey	Sherborne Abbey	Total for all male abbeys	Shaftesbury Abbey (excluding prebends)	Shaftesbury Abbey prebends
Gross income 1535	£384	£576	£665	£700		£1,222	
1290 -1400	4 (45) 9%	15 (78) 19%	8 (67) 12%	9 (43) 21%			
1400 - 1540	17 (89) 19%	33 (140) 24%	18 (113) 16%	24 (81) 30%			
1290-1540	21 (134) 16%	47 (218) 22%	26 (180) 14%	33 (124) 27%	127 (656) 19%	97 (253) 38%	50 (109) 46%

Table 44: Summary of graduate clergy in the benefices of Dorset Benedictine abbeys.

For each of the four monasteries, presentations of graduate clergy were generally restricted to two or three livings. For Abbotsbury, this was Tolpuddle rectory and the free chapel of Witherstone. For Cerne, it was the rectories of Bloxworth, Symondsbury, Long Bredy, and Hawkchurch. For Milton, it was the rectories of Cattestoke, Winterborne Strickland, and Milton vicarage. For Sherborne, it was the rectories of Stalbridge, Stoke Abbas and Corescombe. These were mainly the most valuable of the abbeys' livings. The data also shows an increase with time in the proportion of graduate clergy presented to the livings. Apart from Witherstone, there is a clear correlation between the number of graduate clergy and the income from the benefice. It is not clear why Witherstone was an attractive living for the graduate clergy, as it was not close to the abbey. It may be that it had no residency requirements and could be held in plurality. In addition, for the vicarage of Milton the proximity to the abbey was important.

There is a difference between the needs of Shaftesbury Abbey for specialised clergy and of the four other Benedictine abbeys. Although both needed qualified and esteemed lawyers, specialising in canon and civil law, to advise them and to act on their behalf, the Shaftesbury nuns in addition had to have clerics to perform divine service in their monastery church and to act as advisors and confessors. They also needed clerics and lay servants who could go outside the monastery to manage monastic estates, interact with lay landowners or officials, or deal directly with merchants for supplies. Thus nunneries needed more clergy and lay servants available at the monastery than did male monasteries.

The tables demonstrate that, like Shaftesbury Abbey, the percentage of graduate clergy rose with the gross income of the monastery. It also shows that the percentage of privileged clergy is greater in the period 1400-1540 than it was in the period 1290-1400, in line with the rise in education in this period. Although the difference in income and the different requirements of male and female houses could explain the difference between the percentage of privilege clergy between the four male establishments and Shaftesbury Abbey, it is clear that before c. 1400, papal provision played a prominent role as far as Shaftesbury Abbey was

[illegible]

Table 45 presents the data from Tables 43 and 44 in a different way and should be compared with Table 34, which plots the same data for Shaftesbury Abbey. The privileged clergy (red), graduate lesser clergy (plum), and non-graduate lesser clergy (blue) in each of the benefices in the years 1350, 1400, 1450, 1500 and 1535 show how many of each category would have been available to each monastery in each of those four years. This limited analysis does not have sufficient detail to do more than provide snapshots of the numbers of privileged (graduate) and lesser clergy for each monastery in each of the five selected years.

Nevertheless, it does show that in 1350, 1400 and 1450 Abbotsbury and Milton and Cerne had access to no more than one member of the privileged (graduate) clergy in their benefices. Sherborne would have had access to two graduates in 1400, but none in 1450. In 1500 and 1535, the number of privileged and clergy were significantly higher. Corresponding figures for Shaftesbury are 5-6 privileged clergy and 4 other graduates for the same years, showing that

each of the four male abbeys could call on significantly fewer qualified and influential clergy in their benefices.

The data for Shaftesbury (Table 37) shows a clear distinction between the prebends and the other livings. The pattern of the qualifications of incumbents of the benefices of the four male monasteries is similar to the pattern observed in the non-prebendal livings of Shaftesbury Abbey.

Abbotsbury, was the least wealthy of the four monasteries, being valued at £402 in 1535. Cerne, Milton and Sherborne were valued at £575, £665 and £683 respectively. With fewer livings and fewer estates to manage, and with titles which were ancient and secure, they may have had a smaller need than Shaftesbury abbey for influential clergy with legal expertise. If these needs could not be met by the smaller numbers of privileged clergy in their livings, they would have had to employ or retain suitable qualified people in other ways. The fact that these abbeys had far smaller budgets than Shaftesbury Abbey and few attractive livings in their patronage, yet still presented qualified and educated clergy may mean that they wanted these priests to enhance the standard of care provided in the parishes. However, for benefices which were unattractive, they may not have had a coherent policy for patronage, but were compelled to fill vacancies as and when they occurred, with clergy who were available at that time.

5. The Ecclesiastical Patronage of the Dorset Cistercian Monasteries

Introduction:

There were two Cistercian monasteries in Dorset – Bindon Abbey and the nunnery of Tarrant Keynes. Bindon Abbey was founded in 1172 and the nunnery of Tarrant Keynes founded c. 1228.

All the Benedictine abbeys in Dorset were of pre-conquest foundation and richly endowed with lands and advowsons. Shortly after the conquest, other lands and advowsons in Dorset were given to monasteries in France, some of which set up daughter houses in Dorset or granges to administer and manage their lands. The lands and advowsons and monks of the pre-Conquest Dorset Benedictine monastery of Cranborne were transferred to Tewkesbury Abbey in 1102, leaving only a small cell at Cranborne. Similarly, the monks, lands and advowsons of the pre-Conquest Benedictine Abbey of Horton were transferred to Sherborne in 1139, leaving Horton as a cell of Sherborne. Hence when Bindon and Tarrant Keynes were founded, there were few valuable advowsons and land available which could have been granted to them for their support. A summary of the livings of the Dorset Cistercian monasteries is presented in Table 46. Details of the institutions to these livings is given in Table 8 in the Annex.

Monastery	Benefice	Benefice Type	Years	County	Deanery	Changes to benefice	Notes	Taxatio 1292 (Vicar or Rector)	Taxatio 1292	Nonarum 1340, Current taxable value	Nonarum 1340, taxable value for Ninth	Valor 1535 (vicar or rector), after deductions	Valor 1535 (monastery), after deductions
Bindon	Bovington	Chantry/chapel	1412	Dorset	Dorchester		Visitation 1412, Abbot of Bindon rector						
Bindon	Chaldon Boys	Rectory	1326-1428	Dorset	Dorchester	Unification of Chaldon Boys and Chaldon Herring, 1446.		£4 3s 4d	Prebend of Preston £0 3s 0d				
Bindon	Chaldon Herring	Rectory	1301-1541	Dorset	Dorchester	Unification of Chaldon Boys and Chaldon Herring, 1446. Appropriated 1502.		£5 6s 8d		£5 6s 8d		£8 0s 8d	£2 5s 6d
Tarrant	Hanford	Vicarage		Dorset			Hamford	£6 13s 4d		£6 13s 4d	£2 15s 0d		£5 10s 1d
Tarrant	Tarrant Crawford	Vicarage		Dorset	Pimperne		Crafforde parva		Abbess of Tarrant £0 5s 0d				£6 4s 5d
Tarrant	Tarrant Keyneston	Rectory	1317-1528	Dorset	Pimperne			£4 6s 8d	Abbess of Tarrant £3 6s 8d	£4 6s 9d	£2 0s 0d	£7 1s :6d	£0 4s 5d
Tarrant	West Woodyates	Vicarage		Dorset					Abbess of Tarrant £4 0s 0d				£6 1s 9d
Tarrant	Wimborne St.Giles (Upwimborne)	Rectory	1298-1510	Dorset	Pimperne			£5 0s 0d					

Table 46: The Livings of the Dorset Cistercian monasteries.

In 1292, Bindon abbey held the advowson of both Chaldon Boys and Chaldon Herring (West and East Chaldon), neither of which was appropriated. In 1446, the church of Chaldon Boys was united with the church of Chaldon Herring.¹⁸⁰ The church of Chaldon Herring was appropriated in 1502.¹⁸¹ The licence of 1501, allowed John, abbot of Bindon to appropriate in mortmain, the church of Chaldon, making sufficient provision for a perpetual vicar.¹⁸² The combined living was still very poor; worth, to the abbey, in 1535, only £2 6s 8d after expenses, which included the payment of £8 to the perpetual vicar. The total spiritual income of Bindon Abbey, after expenses, in 1535 was £13 4s 6d.

The abbots and monks of Bindon did have other active interests in local churches. In the account of the 1412 visitation by Dean John Chandler, the abbot of Bindon, was described as rector of Bovington Chapel, and William Wymborne, monk, showed the chapel's constitution to dean.¹⁸³ In the *Valor* the abbey not only owned lands in Bovington which they leased as a farm, but also received a portion of the tithes. Institutions to Bovington chapel are not listed in the bishops' registers, hence it is very probable that the chapel was served by monks from Bindon Abbey.

¹⁸⁰ Reg. Aiscough, fols. 57-58.

¹⁸¹ Reg. Audley, fols. 110r. -113v. Hutchins 1774, vol. 1, p.126. "for the better support of hospitality."

¹⁸² CPR: Henry VII, p. 244.

¹⁸³ Timmins, *Dean Chandler*, entry 302, p. 109.

The subject of the Dorset monks who were granted dispensations to hold benefices has been discussed previously. With the exception of John Bryan, none of these monks were named as holding benefices in the patronage of the Dorset monasteries. In order to gain an appreciation of the implication of these dispensations, it would be necessary to check every benefice in the diocese of Salisbury, and possibly wider- a task beyond the scope of this thesis. However, a restricted search of the incumbents lists in Hutchins did reveal a few more details for the Bindon monks.

In 1482, the abbot of Bindon, John (possibly Bryan) was granted a dispensation to hold a living, or any other monastery or priory within the Cistercian order.¹⁸⁴ In 1486, John Bryan, abbot of Bindon was given dispensation to accept, retain or exchange any benefice, with or without cure, even a parish, provided the cure can be served.¹⁸⁵ In 1487, he was collated by the bishop to the church of Tyneham, as the patrons, the prior and convent of Tortington had presented a chaplain who was unfit to hold a benefit with cure, due to the gross defect in his sight.¹⁸⁶ A search of the bishops' registers did not reveal when he resigned from the living, but the list of rectors on the Tyneham website lists the next rector as Richard Whittock, instituted in 1488 (unfortunately, unreferenced).¹⁸⁷ If this can be substantiated, John Bryan only held the living until for a few months. In 1499, Abbot John Bryan, was instituted as rector of Chaldon Herring, which he held until March 1503, a few months after the appropriation of the church.¹⁸⁸ Both Chaldon Herring and Tyneham are close to Bindon Abbey. In 1503, Abbot John Bryan was instituted as rector of Tarrant Keyneston, presented by the abbess of Tarrant, which he held until his death in 1509.¹⁸⁹ In 1539, John Andrews, a priest, was appointed as vicar of Chaldon Herring by Sir William Uvedale and Roger Clavell.¹⁹⁰ John Andrews was a former corrodian at Bindon Abbey, and he died in 1541.¹⁹¹ Thus it seems that John Bryan only held the benefice of Tyneham for a few months until another rector could be instituted. Similarly, he only held the rectory of Chaldon Herring for a short time until it had been appropriated. However, he held the rectory of Tarrant Keyneston for 6 years, until his death, perhaps as a favour to the abbess of Tarrant Keynes.

Several Bindon monks occur in the papal records as receiving dispensations to receive and retain any benefice usually held by secular clerics. These include the Bindon Abbey monks Walter Wylton (1470), Robert Dawson, alias Bigwell (1481), William Norris (1491), and William

¹⁸⁴ *CPL: vol. 13, 1471-1484*, p. 784

¹⁸⁵ *Reg. Langton*, entry 449, p. 61.

¹⁸⁶ *Ibid.* entry 122, p. 14.

¹⁸⁷ http://www.tynehamopc/tyneham_rectors.html (22nd November 2012).

¹⁸⁸ *Reg. Blythe*, fol. 7V, entry 1. *Hutchins 1774*, vol. 1, p.126.

¹⁸⁹ *Reg. Audley*, fol. 14.

¹⁹⁰ *Reg. Shaxton*, fol. 17.

¹⁹¹ TNA: E 315/245. 'to John Andrews in considerac(i)on that he had a corrody of £10 by the yere under Covent Seale which he hath restored unto the Kinge - £8'. Also *Reg. Salcot*, fol. 11.

Mayne (1505), who also received a general pardon from Henry VII in 1505. None of these monks, with one possible exception, have been located amongst the ordination lists in the bishops' registers, nor in the lists of institutions. However, Thomas Symms, who has not been traced in the papal registers, nor in the ordination lists, was described by Hutchins as a monk of Bindon, who was instituted as rector of East Stoke in 1479.¹⁹² East Stoke is a parish adjacent to Bindon Abbey. Moreover, Hutchins also recorded that John Walshe, abbot of Bindon was instituted, by dispensation, as rector of Overmoigne in 1521.¹⁹³ John Walshe is probably the same as John Walys, who has been identified as abbot of Bindon in c. 1521. Overmoigne is adjacent to Chalden Herring.

Walter Norris was recorded by Hutchins as being rector of Melbury Sampford from 1495-1498¹⁹⁴ and was instituted as rector of Woodsford in 1498.¹⁹⁵ Thus, a more detailed search of the registers of the bishops of Salisbury would enable a more complete picture to be obtained. In particular, it would enable an assessment to be made of the impact of these pastoral activities on the life of the monastery.

These dispensations mean that there was a pool of monks within the abbey who could serve in a chapel or church for which the abbey held the advowson, for example Povington, rather than the abbey paying for unbeneficed clerics to serve the church or chapel. It should be noted that monks from the Dorset Benedictine abbeys also received similar dispensations in the second half of the fifteenth century. For example the Sherborne Abbey monk, John Mudford (1475), the Milton Abbey monks John Middleton (1468), John Haselbere (1468), Richard Helton alias Middleton (1476) and William Hereford (1478) and the Cerne monk John Trebell (1499). The Cerne monk, and all of the Middleton monks occur in ordination lists, and they, too, could have served in chapels or churches for which their monasteries had pastoral responsibilities. Interestingly, in the pension list of 1539, for Bindon Abbey, Stephen Farsey was appointed to serve the cure of Bindon.¹⁹⁶ Since there was not a parish of Bindon, the nearest church to Bindon Abbey being East Stoke or Wool, the significance of this is not clear. Could it be that the Abbey Church served as a parish church for the surrounding people, does it refer to the Bindon Chapel in Wool Church, or does it refer to the thirteenth-century chapel at West Lulworth, close to the place where the abbey was first founded?

¹⁹² Hutchins 1774, vol. 2, p. 157.

¹⁹³ *Ibid.* vol. 1. p.234.

¹⁹⁴ *Ibid.* vol. 2. p.517.

¹⁹⁵ *Ibid.* vol.1. p.170.

¹⁹⁶ TNA: E 315/245. 'Stephin Farsey is appointed to serve the Cure of Byndon and he to have by the yere £6 13s 4d .And the king to have alman(ner) of tythes and oblac(io)ns. And if the said Stephein shall happin to be impotent then he to have for his pension yerly £5 6s 8d'.

In the registers of the bishops of Salisbury, Tarrant Abbey is recorded as being patron to only two livings, Tarrant Keynston and a moiety of the rectory of Wimborne St. Giles (Upper Wimborne). Neither of these had been appropriated.

Forde Abbey held two advowsons in Dorset, those of Charmouth, which at the time of foundation was a chapel of Whitchurch Canonorum and Burstoke which was appropriated by 1291. In addition, it held other livings in Devon.

As the Cistercians initially rejected revenue derived from other's work, including manors, rents, churches and tithes, it is not surprising that both Bindon and Tarrant were endowed with so few livings. The late date of foundation was also a factor in this.

The Ecclesiastical Patronage of the Abbeys of Bindon and Tarrant:

All four livings for which these abbeys were patrons were not rich and had cure of souls with residency requirements. As such they would not be particularly attractive to the better educated and experienced clergy. Table 8, in the Annex, lists the presentations made by Bindon and Tarrant Abbeys to the livings their livings. Of the 36 clergy that Bindon presented to its two livings, 3 were privileged and 3 were lesser clergy who were graduates. For Tarrant, 27 clergy were presented, one of these was privileged and stayed for less than one year and one other was a graduate, classed as lesser clergy.

From the data so far examined, it is not possible to make any meaningful statement about their patronage. It may be that as far as Tarrant was concerned, they were pleased to be able to find suitable clergy to present to their livings. The appointment of the abbot of Bindon as rector of Tarrant Keynston may have been as a last resort.

6. Ecclesiastical Patronage of the Alien Priors

The patronage of the alien priories is difficult to determine, since for much of their existence they were held by the king during periods of war with France, during which time presentations were made by the king. Table 9 in the Annex gives details of all of the presentations made by the priories, indicating which presentations were made by the king, and which by the priories. For completeness, presentations made by the preceptory of Mayne of the Knights Hospitallars have also been included. A summary of their livings is given in Table 47. Presentations were made by the prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

Monastery	Benefice	Benefice Type	Years	County	Deanery	Changes to benefice	Notes	Taxatio 1292 (Vicar or Rector)	Nonarum 1340, Current taxable value
Frampton	Frampton	Vicarage	1335-1468	Dorset	Dorchester	Then St.Stephen's Westminster		£9 6s 8d	£9 11s 4d
Frampton	Winterborne Carne (Huntington)		1308-1337	Dorset	Dorchester	Then St.Stephen's Westminster			
Frampton	Bincombe (Bettiscombe)	Rectory	1302-1418	Dorset	Whitchurch	Then St.Stephen's Westminster			
Knights Hospitallers of Mayne	Stinsford	Vicarage	1319-1533	Dorset	Whitchurch		Preceptory of Baddersley. Appropriated		
Knights Hospitallers of Mayne	Knighton	Rectory	1327-1529	Dorset	Dorchester				
Leger	Stour Provost	Rectory	1342-1453	Dorset	Shaftesbury				Nil
Loders	Bradpole	Vicarage	1319-1389	Dorset	Bridport	Then Syon			
Loders	Loders	Vicarage	1308-1411	Dorset	Bridport	Then Syon			£25 0s 0d
Pratel	Spettisbury	Rectory	1318-1397	Dorset	Whitchurch			£10 0s 0d	£14 6s 8d
Pratel	Spettisbury	Vicarage	1343-1386	Dorset	Whitchurch				
Wareham	Gussage St.Michael			Dorset	Pimperne	Then Sheen	Wareham Priory, Abbot of Lire.	£6 13s 4d	£10 0s 0d
Wareham	Wareham, St Martin	Unknown	1300-1438	Dorset	Whitchurch	Then Sheen	Wareham Priory, Abbot of Lire.	£4 6s 8d	£4 6s 8d
Wareham	Wareham St. Mary			Dorset	Whitchurch	Church of St.Mary, Priory of Wareham in Taxatio. Then Sheen	Wareham Priory, Abbot of Lire.	£1 10s 0d	
Wareham	Wareham St. Michael		1339-1415	Dorset	Whitchurch	Then Sheen	Wareham Priory, Abbot of Lire.	£6 13s 4d	£10 0s 0d
Wareham	Wareham, St.Peter	Rectory	1300-1392	Dorset	Whitchurch	Then Sheen	Wareham Priory, Abbot of Lire.		

Table 47: The Livings of the Dorset alien priories.

Very few graduate clergy were presented and none who could be classified as 'privileged'. Mg. Ralph de Farnham resigned as vicar of Frampton in 1311, having spent less than a year in that benefice. He was instituted as rector of Corscombe (Sherborne Abbey) in 1315. Very few clergy presented to benefices of the alien priories are recorded as being presented to the livings of other Dorset monasteries. In 1397, Gilbert Gavalier and John Braham exchanged between Spettisbury and Knighton. Martin de Gastina (clerk of diocese of Evraux) was instituted to Wareham St. Peter in 1321 and to Wareham St. Martin in 1322.

In 1308, Richard Gogyr was presented to the church of Winterbourne Hunterton by the prior of Frampton, James de Trowarno, Bishop Simon de Ghent would not allow it to proceed, as Richard was overseas. He was presented again in 1311, but it was not proceeded with. In 1317, he was instituted as vicar of Toller Porcorum. John Sperhauk is the only cleric who had a career with the abbeys of Milton, Sherborne and Wareham. In 1379 he was instituted to Ringstead (Milton). In the same year he exchanged with the rector of East Lulworth. In the same year he was instituted as rector of Winterbourne Strickland (Milton) in which he served until 1385, when he was instituted as rector of Wareham St. Martin

(Wareham). In 1388 he was instituted as rector of Wareham, Holy Trinity (Sherborne), where he remained until his death in 1419. In 1412, Henry Roys exchanged his benefice of Frampton and in 1420, he became rector of Bexington (Abbotsbury).

7. Ecclesiastical patronage of the Dorset Monasteries – Summary and Conclusions.

Study of the registers of the bishops of Salisbury and other sources has enabled a database to be constructed of the clergy presented by the Dorset abbeys to the livings for which they held the advowsons (see Annex). Details of the education and careers of many of these were traced through lists of Oxford and Cambridge graduates and other sources. These details have allowed the clergy presented by the monasteries to be divided into three groups the 'lesser' clergy, subdivided into graduates and non-graduates, and the 'privileged' clergy. Unbeneficed clergy, of which there were large numbers, are difficult to trace, since they do not usually appear in the bishops' registers, but some are named in taxation lists.

This data was used to formulate a model for the patronage of Shaftesbury Abbey against which the other Dorset monasteries can be compared. Shaftesbury Abbey was much larger in the number of religious, and richer in resources than the other Dorset monasteries. In particular it had a larger number of benefices in its patronage, including rich livings without cure of souls and with no residency requirements. Thus it is to be expected that their ecclesiastical patronage would be different from that of the other four Benedictine houses in Dorset. The basic features of Shaftesbury Abbey's ecclesiastical patronage are:

1. Shaftesbury Abbey generally presented well-qualified and well-connected graduates (the privileged) to their more attractive livings. Not only were some of these livings financially attractive, but for some of them, their desirability was enhanced by the lack of a residency requirement.
2. They also had a tradition of presenting well-educated, but less influential clergy (the graduate lesser clergy), to livings local to the abbey. They also served at the altars and in the chapels and chantries of the monastic church. They formed a secular community of priests, located within or close to the Abbey, who supported the nuns by maintaining divine service in the abbey and acting as advisors and confessors.
3. Less educated and less prominent clerics (the non-graduate lesser clergy) were appointed to less well endowed livings. Shaftesbury Abbey held the advowsons of a number of these, and indeed may have had difficulty in attracting suitable candidates for them. The monastery felt some responsibility for the quality of clergy serving the parishioners for their advowsons with cure of souls.
4. The clergy holding livings in the town of Shaftesbury, including the vicars choral presented by the prebendaries, and those in livings within about 10 kilometres of the abbey formed a community of clergy supporting the Shaftesbury Abbey. Some may have had careers

or a succession of livings within the benefices of the Abbey. Unbeneficed clergy, appointed to serve at the abbey's chapels and altars, and also serving local churches formed part of this community, and there are examples of unbeneficed priest subsequently serving as perpetual vicars in Shaftesbury Abbey benefices.

5. The proportion of graduates amongst the clergy presented by Shaftesbury Abbey increased during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This increase is seen clearly in the data. However, it is not possible to differentiate between an increase in the numbers of graduates due to the spread of education, and an increase due to a change in the abbey's patronage policy.

6. The possession of prebends and the effect of papal provision, at least before 1400, had a profound effect on their overall patronage policy.

In addition, if the model is modified for the other Benedictine and Cistercian monasteries by assuming that, as the monks were able to celebrate mass, they did not need many, if any, extra priests to serve in their monastery churches. Neither did they possess any prebends, nor livings which did not require residency. The monks, however, would need qualified and respected lawyers in both canon and civil law. They would also need proctors for legal and other matters. With this modification, model fits with the data collected for these monasteries as well. Unsurprisingly, there is no evidence for a community of priests around the abbeys as there is for Shaftesbury Abbey. Bindon and Tarrant Abbeys were constrained by having only two advowsons each.

Whilst the data does indeed fit the model, we are left with the uncomfortable feeling that maybe the choice of an incumbent for any advowson was limited by its appeal to potential candidates. The better qualified and connected clergy expected a higher reward for their services than those who were not well educated and had few connections. Monasteries with a larger number of desirable livings were able to present higher grade candidates, partially through a patronage policy, but merely as a result of the number of these livings. The only such indicator revealed by this study is that the number of graduates in the less desirable livings did increase between about 1400 and 1540. But, of course this could be equally well attributed to an increase in the number of graduates coupled with a general increase in the monetary value of the livings (as assessed in the *Valor*) during the period, rather than any definite policy by the Abbey.

Bishops were rightly keen to maintain and improve the standard of spiritual care of the parishioners in the benefices to which they collated clergy. Brown has alluded to this issue in his assessment of the patronage of the bishops of Winchester, and raises the issue of balancing

political and administrative patronage against parochial provision.¹⁹⁷ What would be valuable at this juncture is a more reliable indicator of either, altruism on the part of the clergy, wishing to serve their cure, rather than seeking a high financial reward for their services, or an indication that the monasteries in Dorset were trying to forward the career of those they thought deserving and would be best able to minister to their parishioners in cures. There are two ways in which this might be approached. Firstly, by looking at the careers of individual clergy within the monastic system in Dorset. A brief study has been made of the careers of some of the clergy patronised by the Dorset monasteries, which has shown that some of them centred their careers around particular monasteries, especially in the case of Shaftesbury Abbey. Indeed it could be interpreted as evidence of career - planning by the abbey. This could be amplified by adopting a more prosopographical approach using the extensive data available on all institutions in the Salisbury diocese in the bishops' registers, to identify career paths for clergy at particular periods.

A second approach involves considering the geographic area from which the monasteries selected potential incumbents for presentation. The quickest way of identifying local clergy is by analysing the ordinations in the registers of the bishops of Salisbury. Where clergy can be identified in the list, it should be possible to ascertain their area of origin, at least to a diocese.

It would also be helpful to discover what use the monasteries made of the legal expertise available to them. For example, do the names of incumbents of their livings occur in the records of civil or ecclesiastical courts as representing the monastery? It would also be worthwhile investigating whether any of the Dorset monks were qualified as lawyers.

Study of the monastic titles under which the clergy were ordained might provide useful information. Is it significant that Shaftesbury seems to give very few titles, whereas the other Dorset monasteries give large numbers? Is this evidence that monasteries maintained a list of clergy they knew, from which to select someone to present when a vacancy arose?

This thesis has provided an analysis of ecclesiastical patronage of the monasteries in Dorset for 1290 until the Dissolution. It has shown significant differences between the ecclesiastical patronage of Shaftesbury Abbey and the other monasteries in Dorset, arising partly from the larger number of advowsons held by the abbey and for the requirements of nuns for priests to conduct divine services in the monastery church. The ownership of livings with no residency requirements, where the incumbents presented perpetual vicars to undertake the cure of souls enabled the abbey to present significant numbers of well-qualified and influential clergy. The other monasteries did not have livings of this kind. The need for the

¹⁹⁷ Brown, *Patronage*, p. 42.

nuns to have priests available to say mass at the altars in the church and the chapels and chantries meant that Shaftesbury Abbey needed a pool of priests to meet these needs as well as serving as confessors and advisors. The number of livings in the town and in the vicinity of the abbey meant that there was a community available who could serve in the abbey as well as serving their own parish. This community was enhanced by the employment of unbeneficed clergy in the abbey church.

The nunnery of Tarrant Keynes was much smaller than Shaftesbury Abbey, with only 20 nuns at the Dissolution. It possessed only five livings and of these, two were in the vicinity of the abbey. Thus the nunnery was unable to attract privileged clergy. It is not possible to discern any meaningful policy from the data and it may be that Tarrant Keynes were pleased to find priests to serve in their churches.

Although the male Dorset houses had fewer and less valuable livings than Shaftesbury Abbey, they showed a similar pattern of presenting well educated, privileged clergy to their more valuable livings. Although they had little need of priests to serve in their abbey churches, since the monk- priests could do this themselves, they still needed qualified clergy when dealing with legal matters and diocesan administration. The presentations made by all the Dorset houses show an increasing number of privileged clergy in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This may be a reflection of trends in the number of graduates produced by the universities over the period under study, rather than any positive decisions by the monasteries.

Chapter 5: The Estates of the Dorset Monasteries, and their management during in the Late Medieval Period.

1. Introduction

In the previous two chapters the monks and nuns who formed the communities in the Dorset monasteries have been studied together with the way they organised their benefices and the use they made use of their patronage. This chapter considers their temporal estates and their policies for the management of them.

Although the five Benedictine and two Cistercian monasteries in Dorset held extensive estates, situated mainly in that county, and also in Wiltshire, Somerset, and Devon, few surviving records relating to these estates have been located. Values for comparison of estates of Dorset monasteries amongst themselves and against those in other counties are restricted to the three national surveys of 1086 (*Domesday*), 1291 (*Taxatio Ecclesiastica*) and 1535 (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*). Consequently, when considering the estates of the Dorset monasteries, reliance has often been placed on the assessments made for the *Valor* of 1535.¹ A major objective of the work reported in this chapter was to compare these *Valor* assessments with the few administrative records which have survived for the Dorset monasteries, in order to demonstrate that this reliance is justified. Once this has been achieved, the *Valor* becomes a reliable source of data which gives a picture of the organisation of a Dorset monastery's estates for which no other records have survived.

This lack of surviving documentation has restricted the approach adopted in this thesis. Shaftesbury Abbey, Milton Abbey and Abbotsbury Abbey are the only monasteries in Dorset for which sufficient ministers' accounts, or other internal documents, have survived to allow any independent picture to be formed of the way their estates were managed. Even for these monasteries, very few documents have survived which throw light on their estate management systems or agricultural policies before c.1400. The approach adopted for the current work has been to undertake a small case study for each of these three monasteries. For the other Dorset monasteries, Sherborne, Cerne, Bindon and Tarrant, the only sources which are available for study of their estates are the *Valor* assessment and one or two other miscellaneous documents, such as leases, or records of legal cases. The work described in this chapter has been focussed on a few important themes.

From evidence in the *Valor*, it has been deduced that, unusually, sheep farming on the demesne lands of the Dorset abbeys continued into the sixteenth century, possibly as late as 1535. The case studies show large scale sheep farming by Abbotsbury, Milton and Shaftesbury

¹ In addition to the *Valor*, the printed version of which has been used for most of the work in this chapter, critical information has been checked against the original returns in TNA: E 344/19/1.

abbeys on some of their Dorset manors, and also, in the case of Shaftesbury Abbey, on some of their Wiltshire manors as well. Although they continued sheep farming until at least 1530, the scale of this was much larger in the fifteenth and fourteenth centuries. It involved the extensive movement of sheep around their manors according to the season and the age of the sheep.

Many of the manors of the Dorset monasteries are located totally or partially on the chalk downlands which are one of the dominant features of the geology of Dorset. As John Hare has pointed out, in the areas of chalk downland in Wiltshire and in Hampshire, the settlements (parishes and associated manors) are usually located in the river valleys or just below the scarp slopes. Settlements tend to be long and thin, so that each contained land of different types; meadowland in the valley bottom, arable fertile lands around the settlement and poorer downland arable beyond on the downs themselves.²

The extent of the chalk downland in Dorset is shown in Figure 23, which also shows the location of the monasteries and their important manors. Also indicated are those manors where monasteries kept sheep and those where the demesne lands were leased for grain rents as recorded in the *Valor*.

Dr. Hare has shown that farming of demesne lands ended later on the chalk downs of Wiltshire, than elsewhere in the country.³ The chalk downs of Wiltshire spread southwards into Dorset where they form about a third of the land area of the county. Many of the manors belonging to the Dorset monasteries are situated on, or partially on, these chalk downs, in settlements similarly located to those in Wiltshire. One expects to see a similar pattern of farming for these manors. The case studies described looked for evidence that the Dorset monasteries continued to farm, rather than lease, their demesne lands, for arable crops as well as sheep, until about 1535. These revealed similarities between farming practices in Wiltshire and Dorset.

The grain rents listed in the *Valor* indicate that food production, especially of grain, exceeded the quantity needed for feeding the religious. It is likely that a significant proportion was used to feed monastic servants, employees, corrodians and guests.⁴ For those

² J.N. Hare, 'Agriculture and Rural Settlement in the Chalklands of Wiltshire and Hampshire from c. 1200 - c. 1500, In M. Aston, and C. Lewis (eds.) *The Medieval landscape of Wessex* (Oxford, 1994), pp. 159-169. see also Hare, *Prospering Society*, pp. 7-18.

³ See for example J.N. Hare. 'The Monks as Landlords: The leasing of the Monastic Demesnes in Southern England', in C.M. Barron, C. Harper-Bill, (eds.) *The Church in Pre-Reformation Society – Essays in Honour of F.R.H. Du Boulay* (Woodbridge 1985), pp. 85-6.

⁴ Some entries in the *Valor* give both the numbers of religious and the number of lay living in a monastery. Savine found that in 52 monasteries, there were 631 religious and 1973 laypersons. For 10 nunneries, he found there were 143 nuns and 242 laypersons. A. Savine, 'English Monasteries on the Eve of the Dissolution', in P. Vinogradoff (ed.) *Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History*, vol. 1 (Oxford 1909), p. 221.

monasteries with a low yield of grain rents, evidence was sought that they cultivated their own demesne lands to cover the shortfall, rather than leasing them.

Estate accounts for the five Benedictine monasteries in the fifteenth and sixteenth century show that, whilst very few names of ministers relating to estates were given, the majority of those names were of lay persons, rather than monk or nun obedientiaries. This applies especially to receiver generals and stewards. This too implies some degree of centralisation of accounting procedures. This theme has been explored more extensively in the case studies.

Some extents and other documents relating to Dorset's alien priories have been identified in The National Archives. For the purposes of this thesis, they have not been studied in detail, and are reserved for a further small study at a later date.

Abbotsbury Abbey: 1. Abbotsbury manor: sheep 2. Tolpuddle: grain 3. Portesham: sheep & grain	Milton Abbey: 1. Milton: sheep 3. Sydling: sheep 4. Huish: sheep 7. Cattistock: grain 8. Holeway: sheep 10. Osmington: grain 12. East Ringstead : sheep 13. Whitcombe: grain 14: West Stafford: grain 15. Luscombe: grain 16. Winterborne Stickland: grain 17. La Lee: sheep 18. Wolland:grain 19. Holworth: sheep	Bindon Abbey: 1. East Chaldon: grain 2. West Lulworth: sheep 3. Hethfelton: grain 4. Burngate and Little Bindon: sheep 5. Woodsterte: sheep 6. Bovington: sheep and grain 7. West Chaldon: sheep	Tarrant Abbey: 1. Tarrant manor: sheep 2. Tarrant Keynes: sheep 3. Crawford Magna: sheep and grain 4. Gussage All Saints: sheep and grain 5. Bere: sheep and grain 6. Woodyates: grain 7. Hamford: grain 8. Hyde: grain 9. Winterborne Musterton: sheep 10. Gussage St. Andrew:grain 11. Charlton: sheep
Cerne Abbey: 1. Cerne manor: sheep 2. Milton manor: grain 3. Maperton: grain 4. Little Bredy: sheep & grain 5. Long Bredy: sheep & grain 6. Winterbourne: sheep & grain 7. Nether Cerne: sheep & grain 8. Minterne: sheep and grain 9. Bloxworth: grain 10. Pokeswell: grain 11. Affpuddle: grain 12. Milborne: sheep and grain 13. Muston: grain	Shaftesbury Abbey: 1. Shaftesbury Barton: sheep 2. Melbury: grain 3. Compton Abbas: grain 4. Fontnell :grain 5. Iwerne Minster: grain 6. Hinton St. Mary: grain 7. Tarrant Hinton: sheep and grain 8. Sixpenny Handley: sheep and grain 9. Arsgrave: grain 10: Donhead St. Mary: sheep and grain 11. Tisbury: grain 12. Berwick St. Leonard: sheep 13. Mapperton: grain 14: Almer: grain 15. Encombe: sheep		
Sherborne Abbey: 1. Corscombe: sheep 2. Wyke: sheep 3. Serborne Barton: sheep 4. Stowell: sheep 5. Thornford: grain			

Figure 23: Manors of the Dorset monasteries – Key.



Figure 23: Manors of the Dorset showing their position Monasteries relative to the chalk downlands. The manors on which the abbeys either kept sheep flocks and/or leased land for grain rents are numbered.

(Shaftesbury coloured purple; Abbotsbury, dark purple; Cerne, red; Milton, black; Sherborne, blue; Bindon, brown and Tarrant, green. Chalk downland, pale green)

2. The estates of Milton Abbey

Sources.

Documentation relating to Milton Abbey's estates is restricted. The Domesday Book reveals the extent of the preconquest estates of the abbey, and information about these is presented in Table 13 in the Appendix.⁵ Milton Abbey had acquired most of its manors by 1085.

Hutchins, stated that he had examined a customary of Milton Abbey's manors, dated 1317, from the time of Abbot Robert of Milton. This was in the hands of the rector of South Cadbury in Somerset and is now in the British Library.⁶ He quotes from this document when discussing some of Milton Abbey's manors, and also mentions seeing a register of Milton Abbey in the King's Remembrancer's office.⁷ This is now lost.

Following the fire at the abbey in 1308, a commission was set up to inquire into what lands, rents and tenements the abbey held before the fire, from whom, and by what services, and what lands and rents were held by charter. The results of the enquiry were formally enrolled in a confirmation charter in 1311, which gives a full account of the abbey's estates at this date.⁸ There are a small number of documents in the National Archives relating to the donation of land to the abbey, and the leasing of farms, and demesne lands.

Four ministers' accounts for Compton Abbas (West Compton), which was one of Milton Abbey's manors, have survived. These provide some evidence for the way in which the monastery managed this estate, and how it was integrated into their other holdings.⁹ Also in the Dorset History Centre is a roll of Milton Abbey which contains, amongst other items, copies of agreements concerning the bounds of some of their estates, especially where they were contiguous with the land belonging to other monasteries.¹⁰ It also records disputes about tithes.

It is fortunate that a large body of documentation relating to one of Milton Abbey's most important manors, Sydling (Sydling St. Nicholas), has been preserved in the archives of Winchester College. The manor of Sydling was given to the college by Henry VIII in 1543 and leased to Giles Strangways. These documents include ministers' accounts, court rolls, a

⁵ This table is based on Thorn, *Domesday* and Traskey, *Milton*, pp. 206-207.

⁶ Hutchins 1774, vol. 2, p. 436. A summary of current knowledge of this document is given in English Monastic Archives. Jones quotes from this document (BL Add MS 40886) in A. Jones, 'Harvest Customs and Labourers' Perquisites in Southern England 1150-1350, the Corn Harvest', *Agricultural History Review*, vol. 25 (1977), pp. 98-107.

⁷ *Ibid.* Both Hutchins and Dugdale refer to the register being in the King's Remembrancer's office in the Exchequer. Its present whereabouts is unknown. As well as Hutchins and Dugdale, Richard James copied excerpts from the document (Bodleian Library MS James 23). These have been transcribed in B. Fossett Lock, 'A Register of the Abbey of Milton in the Exchequer', *PDNHAS*, vol. 30 (1909), pp. 196-211.

⁸ *CPR: Ed II, vol. 1 (1307-1313)*, pp. 389-90. This is summarised in Traskey, *Milton*, pp. 389-390.

⁹ DHC: D/MCY/ 5647 and 5650-5652.

¹⁰ DHC: D/357/1

customary of 1322, rentals and extents and leases as well as documents relating to the church at Sydling St. Nicholas.¹¹

Manor (Valor) 1535	Manor Value (gross)	Fixed Rents	Demense in Occupation total	Sheep on demense lands	Demesne leased	Demesne Rents in grain	Grain
Miiton Abbas, manor, Dorset	£79 7s 11d	£37 11s 2d	£34:11s 8d	775 ewes £12 18s 4d 500 hogasters £6 5s 0d 500 wethers £2 1s 8d			
Stockland, manor, Dorset, now Devon	£94 10s 0d	£54 8s 10d			£15 0s 4d		
Sydlyng, manor, Dorset	£80 19s 9d	£35 6s 8d	£25 18s 5d	907 ewes £9 15s 8d 460 hogasters £5 15s 0d 1009 wethers £4 8s 4d	£12 15s 5d		
Sydling member: Huish (demesne land in occupation of abbey) Dorset	£12 4s 8d		£12 4s 8d	572 ewes £9 11s 4d			
Sydling member: Hilfeld Manor	£15 4s 9d	£7 2s 2d			£7 6s 8d		
Sydling member: Upsydling (land and tenements)	£1 13s 4d						
Compton Abbas or West Compton, manor, Dorset	£19 11s 3d	£7 18s 2d			£10 0s 0d		
Cattistock, manor, Dorset	£17 6s 1d	£13 2s 9d				£3 18s 0d	8q wheat, 7q barley, 7q oats.
Holwell, manor, Dorset	£24 5s 8d	£17 11s 0d	£6 14s 8d	404 ewes £6 14s 8d			
Knoll, Buckland Newton, manor, Dorset	£15 19s 2d	£13 5s 5d					
Osmynghon (Dorset) Manor	£26 1s 10d	£19 15s 0d				£4 13s 4d	10q wheat, 10q barley, 10q oats
Upton. land and farm, Dorset	£10 0s 0d	£10 0s 0d					
East Ringstead (Dorset)	£12 10s 0d		£12 10s 0d	1000 hogasters £12 10s 0d			
Whitcombe and Dorchester, manor, Dorset	£19 15s 5d	£9 8s 7d				£8 0s 0d	16q wheat, 20q barley, 16q oats
Frome (West Stafford), manor, Dorset	£17 13s 2d	£11 3s 10d				£6 8s 0d	11q wheat, 15q barley, 20q oats
Burleston, manor, Dorset	£9 10s 8d	£5 16s 7d			£0 9s 6d		
Liscombe, manor, Dorset	£11 18s 4d	£7 5s 0d				£4 13s 4d	10q wheat, 10q barley, 10q oats
Winterborne Stickland, manor, Dorset	£29 4s 1d	£11 16s 2d			£6 13s 4d	£6 2s 8d	10q wheat, 16q barley. 20q oats.
La Lee (Dorset) Manor	£14 14s 8d	£5 9s 7d	£7 16s 6d	470 ewes (theves) £5 17s 6d			
Wooland, manor, Dorset	£21 8s 5d	£15 14s 0d				£3 17s 4d	8q wheat, 6q barley, 14q oats
Holworth, (Dorset)	£16:13:4		£16:13:4	1000 ewes £16:13:4			
Hemsworth, land and pasture, farm, Dorset	£6 13s 4d						
Upsterhill (Dorset)	£4 0s 0d						
Bedchester (Fontmell Magna), Dorset	£7 6s 8d						
Knaveswell, Dorset)	£2 0s 0d						
Clyff, farm, Dorset	£8 0s 0d	£8 0s 0d					

Table 48: The Estates of Milton Abbey in 1535, as reported in the *Valor*. (Grain volumes are given to the nearest quarter)

¹¹ C.S. Dearn, 'Estate Records of Sydling St. Nicholas at Winchester College', *SDNQ*, Vol. XXXII, (1990), pp. 80-4.

The *Valor* of 1535 and several documents in the National Archives relating to Milton Abbey's estates just after the Dissolution give a good picture of how their estates were being managed just prior to Dissolution. A summary of this is given in Table 48. A fuller version of this table is given in Table 14 in the Appendix.

Sheep Farming.

Domesday Book records 1577 sheep on the Milton Abbey estates, with flocks spread across 11 manors: Milton, Sydling, West Compton, Osmington, Burleston, Cattistock, Whitcombe, Liscombe, Woolland, Holworth, and Cerne (Knoll) in Buckland Newton.

In reading both the *Valor* and the estate accounts, knowledge of the terminology for describing sheep is important. This is summarised in table 49. The terms *Arietuli* and *theves* are rarely used in ministers' accounts, but occur more frequently in the *Valor* for Dorset. For consistency, *Arietuli* have been classified as wethers, and *theves* as ewes. This is convenient when discussing movements of sheep between flocks.¹² Estate accounts record changes in the flock over the year, mapping the development of lambs to ewes, rams or wethers and changes in the sizes of flocks of each.

	Birth to one year	In second year	After end of second year
Male	<i>Agnus</i> - lamb	<i>Hogaster</i> <i>Arietulus</i> - young ram	<i>Aries</i> - ram <i>Multo</i> - wether, castrated ram
Female	<i>Agna</i> - lamb	<i>Hogaster</i> <i>Theve</i> - ewe of 1 or 2 years which has not had a lamb	<i>Ovis matrix</i> - ewe

Table 49: Terminology used in the *Valor* and estate accounts, for describing sheep of different ages.

It has long been recognised that the Dorset returns in the *Valor* are exceptional in that they enumerate the flocks of sheep on the demesne lands of the Dorset monasteries. Similar returns occur for only three monasteries in Norfolk and one monastery in each of the counties of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Sussex.¹³ The position of the Dorset monasteries as sheep farmers was obviously considered important by the commissioners for Dorset. That does not necessarily mean that monasteries in other counties had abandoned sheep farming by 1535. For example, In 1528, the substance of the Wiltshire monastery of Wilton was reported to be wool to the value of 600 marks. In 1520, there was a case in chancery in which it was alleged

¹² Whilst Betty classifies *theves* as ewes, he calls *arietuli* lambs. (Betty 1989, pp. 163-4). This has no effect on the total numbers of sheep in a monastery's flocks, or the number of sheep on an estate.

¹³ Savine, *Eve of Dissolution*, pp. 187-8.

that Wilton Abbey had failed to pay Richard Thurston with wool from their woolhouse to the value of £180, which she owed him in payment for decorated capes.¹⁴ In the *Valor*, the monastery was assessed as having 1,000 sheep on the demesne of its manor of Chalke.

In 1535, Milton Abbey still maintained six breeding flocks, one at Milton and one at the nearby manor of La Lee, one at Sydling, with its sub manor of Huish, and one at Holeway and one at Holworth. There were also three flocks of hogasters, at Milton Sydling and East Ringstead, but only two flocks of wethers, one at Milton, and one at Sydling. All of these manors are on the Dorset chalk downlands. The numbers of sheep in these flocks in 1535, as recorded in the *Valor*, are summarised in Table 50.

Manor	Number of estate in Figure 19	Ewes and Rams	Hogasters	Wethers	Total
Milton	1	775	500	500	1,775
La Lee	17	470			470
Sydling	3	587	460	1060	2087
Huish	4	573			573
Holeway	8	404			404
East Ringstead	12		1000		1000
Holworth	19	1000			1000
Total		3809	1960	1560	7329

Table 50: Sheep on the Estates of Milton abbey in 1535.

The account of Robert Hardy, reeve of Sydling in 1531-2 gives a more detailed picture of sheep farming on the manor and affords a comparison with the figures in the *Valor*.¹⁵ This is presented in Table 51. Thus in the *Valor*, Sydling has 2087 sheep (2660 including Huish), whilst in the stock account for 1531-2, the manor has 2561 sheep in 1531 and 2250 sheep in 1532. These figures are certainly of the same order, showing that the numbers of sheep recorded in the *Valor* are reasonably accurate. In 1531 and 1532, both Huish¹⁶ and Langford¹⁷ were leased and none of Milton Abbey's sheep are recorded there in the stock account. From the wording in the *Valor*, it is probable that the sheep recorded in the demesne pasture belong to the abbey, rather than flocks leased-out between 1532 and 1535.

¹⁴ R.B. Pugh, E. Critall (eds.), VCH, *Wiltshire*, vol. III, p. 237. (Also *L P Henry VIII*, Vol 4 p. 1853 (Entry 4197, letter from Dr. Bennet to Wolsey re election of next abbess).

¹⁵ WCM: 18917 (Sydling, ministers' account, bailiff and reeve, 1531-2). The sheep section of the stock account is summarised in Table 51 and Appendix, Table 19.

¹⁶ WCM: 18917 (Sydling, ministers' account, bailiff and reeve, 1531-2), lists Huish as leased to Thomas Hardy in 1527, for 40 years. WCM: 18281 (16th century copy of a deed of 1535), Huish was leased to John Brown of Frampton in 1535. So when the *Valor* was compiled, the demesne pasture may well have been in the abbey's hands again.

¹⁷ WCM: 18901 (Sydling, ministers' account, bailiff and reeve, 1518-9). In this, Langford was listed as leased to Robert Vell for 40 years, starting 1514 at £4 a year. WCA: 18282: (lease, 1528), Langford was leased to Robert Hardy *alias* Sheparde, for 81 years at £4 a year.

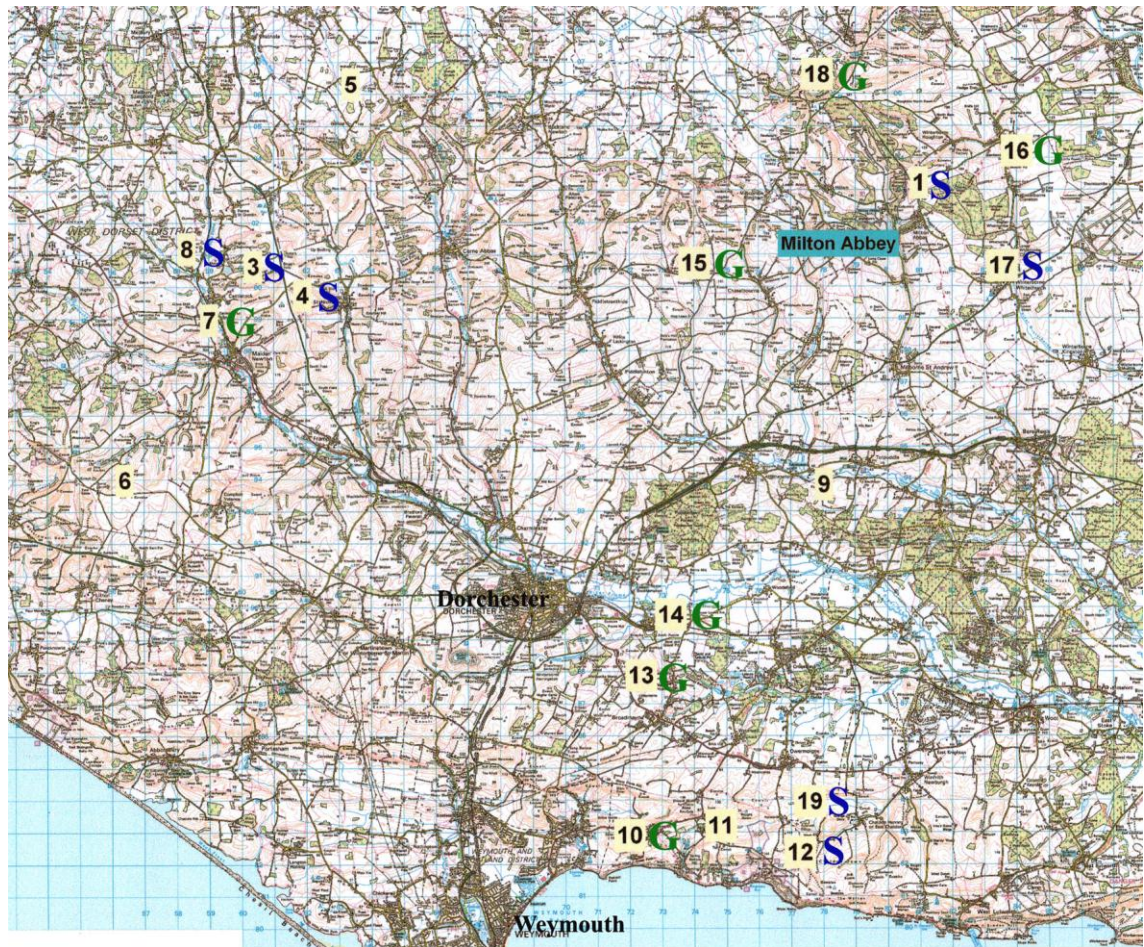


Figure 24: The estates of Milton Abbey in 1535.

(**G** – those manors providing grain rents and **S** – those manors on which the Abbey kept sheep flocks).

			1531					1532		
	Lambs	Hogasters	Ewes/rams	Wethers	Total	Lambs	Hogasters	Ewes/rams	Wethers	Total
Elyston				747	747				752	752
Curdon				490	490				487	487
Hull	414	36			450	400	14			414
Combe	374		500		874	0		597		597
Huish					0					0
Langford					0					0
Total	788	36	500	1237	2561	400	14	597	1293	2250

Table 51: Sheep on the manor of Sydling, stock accounts, 1531-2.

Domesday Book shows that by 1086, sheep were an important part of the monastery's farming economy. Surviving estate accounts demonstrate a continuity of large scale sheep farming on the monastery's demesne lands, which continued from at least 1086 until the Dissolution. The stock accounts which have survived for Compton Abbas and Sydling show that Milton Abbey had an integrated strategy for sheep farming across all of its manors. Specialised flocks of ewes and rams for breeding, flocks of wethers, and flocks of hogasters (one- year- old sheep) were maintained on their manors. Flocks of sheep were moved between manors as

they grew from lambs to hogasters and then to either ewes, rams or wethers. This movement increased during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when flocks were driven over quite long distances, as for example between East Ringstead, where there was a flock of hogasters, and Sydling. This is a distance of about 30 kilometres in a straight line, maybe 50% longer by drove roads.

At Milton's manor of West Compton (Compton Abbas), in 1338-9, there were 536 wethers at the start of the year and 525 at the end of the year, 87 wether kebbs at the start and none at the end, and 40 hogasters at the start and none at the end. Sheep were moved between Sydling, Holeway, Milton and Hulfield (5).¹⁸ In 1480, sheep were moved between the manors of Milton, Liscombe, Sydling (folds at Hull, Elyston, Combe and Huish), Cattistock, Woolland, Winterborne Stickland and Hemsworth.¹⁹ At the start of the 1480 account there were 895 wethers and at the end of the account in 1481, there were 886 wethers. However, at the start of the account for 1482, there were only 496 wethers which were all disposed of before the end of the year. No fleeces were produced at West Compton.²⁰ In 1482-3, the monastery ceased to pasture lambs on the demesne lands of West Compton, which were leased to Philip Smith for 10 years. In 1507, the farm of demesne lands was recorded as being let for 20 years, it being the fourth year (Appendix Table 23). Interestingly, the price of wheat recorded in the accounts almost doubled between 1480 and 1482, which may have had a bearing on the decision to end sheep farming at West Compton. Details of these sheep movements at West Compton are given Appendix Tables 20, 21 and 22.

The manor of Sydling was a much larger manor than West Compton and by the fifteenth century it had become the centre of Milton Abbey's sheep farming. In 1316, the sheep flocks at Sydling started the year with 367 wethers, 30 rams, 565 ewes and 366 hogasters.²¹ Exchanges of sheep were limited mainly to the demesne folds within Sydling. Rams and ewes were sent to Holeway and lambs were received from Compton and Holeway. The numbers of sheep within the manor of Sydling for the years for which stock accounts are available is summarised in Table 52. Movements of sheep between either Sydling and other manors, or between folds within Sydling are detailed in Appendix Tables 15-19.

¹⁸ DHC: D/MCY/5647 (Compton Abbas, ministers' account, 1338-9).

¹⁹ DHC: D/MCY/5651 (Compton Abbas, ministers' accounts, 1480-1). Cattistock and Hemsworth were also on the chalk downland.

²⁰ DHC: D/MCY/5650 (Compton Abbas, Ministers' accounts, 1482-3).

²¹ WCM: 18215 (Sydling, ministers' account, reeve, 1316-7). Summarised in Appendix Table 15.

Sydling	1085	1316	1317	1485	1486	1518	1519	1522	1523	1531	1532
Sydling	250	1841	1486								
Elyston				760 wethers	740 wethers	911 wethers	967 wethers	1020 wethers	977 wethers	747 wethers	747 wethers
Curdon						582 wethers	599 wethers	620 wethers	630 wethers	490 wethers	487 wethers
Huish				26 rams	14 rams					leased	leased
				422 ewes	414 ewes	337 theves	372 theves	413 theves	428 theves		
				151 lambs				90 lambs			
Hull				444 wethers	460 wethers						
				554 hogasters						36 hogasters	13 hogasters
					571 lambs					414 lambs	400 lambs
Combe				40 rams	31 rams	16 rams	16 rams				
				609 ewes	585 ewes	768 ewes	744 ewes	800 ewes and rams	730 ewes and rams	500 ewes and rams	597 ewes and rams
				357 lambs		617 lambs		307 lambs		374 lambs	
Langford				259 hogasters	250 hogasters	leased	leased	leased	leased	leased	leased
Total Sydling sheep	250	1841	1486	3622	3165	3231	2698	3050	2765	2562	2244
Fleeces			1236		2337		2944		2900		

Table 52: The total number of sheep in Milton Abbey's flocks in specialised folds at various farms and sub-manors in Sydling for years for which stock accounts are available.

By 1485-6, the number of demesne sheep at Sydling had increased.²² There were two folds of wethers totalling c. 1200 sheep, two flocks of ewes and rams, totalling c. 1000 sheep, two flocks of hogasters, totalling c. 700 sheep. About 500 lambs were born of which c. 180 died. Elyston and Hull had flocks of wethers; Huish and Combe had breeding flocks of ewes and rams; Hull and Langford had flocks of hogasters. East Ringstead also had a flock of hogasters and interchanged sheep with Sydling. Holway, a manor adjacent to Sydling, had a flock of ewes and also interchanged sheep with Sydling. These movements are shown in Appendix Table 16. A total of 123 kebbs were sold.

The situation had altered little by 1518-9. There were two folds of wethers totalling c. 1500 sheep, one flock of ewes and rams, totalling c. 800 sheep, and one flock of hogasters, totalling about 350 sheep.²³ 617 lambs were produced of which 442 died. It was also noted that about a quarter of the lambs were sterile that year. 185 sheep kebbs were sent to the guesthouse keeper of Milton Abbey, 23 sheep kebbs were sold, as were 102 lambs. Again, East Ringstead was the only other manor exchanging sheep with Sydling, sending wethers and hogasters to Sydling, and receiving lambs. The pattern was similar in 1522-3.²⁴ However, no kebbs were sent to the guesthouse keeper, 210 wethers were sold, as were c. 130 lambs. Only 307 lambs were produced, and 144 of these died. The situation was much the same in

²² WCM:18900 (Sydling, ministers' account, bailiff, 1485-6). Summarised in Appendix Table 16.

²³ WCM: 18901 (Sydling, ministers' account, bailiff and reeve, 1518-9). Summarised in Appendix Table 17.

²⁴ WCM: 18902 (Sydling, ministers' account, bailiff, 1522-3). Summarised in Appendix Table 18.

1531-2.²⁵ However, 120 wether kebbs and 70 ewe kebbs were sent to the guest house keeper of Milton Abbey. There is a general trend from the end of the fifteenth and into the sixteenth centuries for sheep kebbs to be produced which were either sold, or sent to the monastery's guesthouse keeper. It is uncertain whether the guesthouse keeper used all the sheep kebbs for hospitality, or whether he sold them as income for the guesthouse. In 1480, Compton sent 182 sheep to the granator of Milton, for the fold of wethers, which shows that the abbey maintained a sheep flock on the demesne home farm at this time, which continued until the *Valor* assessment. It is possible that the guesthouse keeper and the granator maintained their own flocks.

The total number of sheep in 1532 was 2244, whereas the assessment in the *Valor* is a total of 2376 sheep. Again, the *Valor* assessment is close to the figure derived from the 1532-3 bailiff's account, confirming that the *Valor* does give a reasonable representation of the size of the sheep flocks.

The four surviving estate accounts for Compton, which was a much smaller manor than Sydling, show that in 1338 the estate had 536 wethers and 40 hogasters at the start of the year and 525 wethers at the end of the year. Sheep were exchanged with Sydling, Hilfeld, Holeway and Milton. 617 fleeces were produced (Appendix Table 20). In 1480-1, the estate had 895 wethers at the start of the period and 886 at the end of the period, producing 897 fleeces, a slight increase in number. However they were exchanging sheep with 10 other Milton Abbey estates/folds (Appendix Table 21). The next year Milton Abbey ceased to maintain a flock on the manor and the 496 wethers which had been in the charge of the abbot's shepherds at West Compton at the start of the year, were dispersed to folds at Sydling and Milton.

From the limited evidence available, it can be deduced that Milton Abbey adopted an integrated and coordinated approach to sheep farming across its estates, with flocks of ewes and rams producing lambs which were moved first to flocks of hogasters and then to flocks of wethers pastured on other of their manors. The same strategy for sheep farming continued during the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. The main change over this period was a reduction in the number of flocks belonging to the monastery and a decrease in exchanges of sheep between the abbey's flocks in different manors. Flocks tended to be kept on fewer manors.

²⁵ WCM: 18917 (Sydling, ministers' account, bailiff and reeve, 1531-2). Summarised in Appendix Table 19.

Grain and other animals.

In 1338, arable farming on the demesne lands of West Compton was taking place,²⁶ as shown by the quantity of grain being sown and the numbers of draft animals, oxen, and sheep in the stock accounts. 122 quarters of wheat were produced. Of this wheat, 28 quarters were sown at 2 bushels an acre over 118 acres and 54 quarters were sent to the granator at Milton Abbey. Barley and oats were also produced and demesne land sown with these crops.

By 1480-1, the bailiff's account clearly shows that the demesne land was leased, although the abbey still maintained a flock of about 800 wethers.²⁷ The bailiff's account for 1482-3 shows that the demesne was still leased,²⁸ and the fixed rents were £8 4s 0d. The demesne farm of closes and pastures was leased to Philip Smith for £6 1s 4d a year. Thus by 1483, both arable and pastoral farming had ceased on the demesne land of West Compton.

The account of Henry Hardy, bailiff of West Compton 1507-8, has no stock account. It records fixed rents of £8 4s 0d, and shows the farm leased to Richard Sunderforde, Thomas Garland, Andrew Garland and Richard Servaunt for 20 years at £10 a year, this being the fourth year.²⁹ The *Valor* of 1535 also shows the demesne lands leased for £10 a year, and the fixed rents being £7 18s 2d.

The account of Nicholas Tale, reeve of Sydling in 1315-6 shows extensive arable cultivation, with the production of 201 quarters of wheat, 94 quarters of barley and 113 quarters of oats.³⁰ He reported that 254 acres of wheat were sown, 70 acres of barley and 135 acres of oats. The extent of arable farming was not so very different in 1485-6, when Robert Watts, reeve, reported the production of 186 quarters of wheat, 136 quarters of barley and 164 quarters of oats from the abbey's grange.³¹ The account also reported that in this period 245 acres of wheat were sown, 98 acres of barley and 86 acres of oats. At the end of 1486, 28 draught animals and 19 oxen remained. However, there were no cows or calves and only 1 bull.

By 1518-9, the demesne grange produced only 74 quarters of wheat, 75 quarters of barley and 48 quarters of oats.³² Only 48 acres of wheat, 33 acres of barley and 27 acres of oats were sown. From these figures we can deduce that a high proportion of demesne arable land had either been enclosed for sheep, or leased. As the number of fleeces produced was

²⁶ DHC: D/MCY/5647 (Compton Abbas, ministers' account, reeve, 1337-8).

²⁷ DHC: D/MCY/5651 (Compton Abbas, ministers' account, bailiff, 1480-1).

²⁸ DHC: D/MCY/5650 (Compton Abbas, ministers' account, bailiff, 1482-3).

²⁹ DHC: D/MCY/5652 (Compton Abbas, ministers' account, bailiff, 1507-8).

³⁰ WCM: 18215 (Sydling, ministers' account, 1315-6).

³¹ WCM: 18900 (Sydling, ministers' account, reeve, 1485-6).

³² WCM: 18901 (Sydling, ministers' account, bailiff, 1518-9).

the same in 1519 as it was in 1485, leasing of the arable demesne land is the most likely explanation. Indeed, in that year the farm of Langford was let for 40 years.

In 1522-1523, the account of Robert Hardy, reeve, recorded that the farm and demesne of Langford, under the lordship of Sydling had been leased 4 years before to Robert Vell, for 40 years at an annual rent of £4 0s 0d.³³ In this year, the grange of Sydling produced 76 quarters of wheat, 42 quarters of barley and 28 quarters of oats. Wheat was sown over 41 acres, barley over 26 acres and oats over 21 acres. The stock, other than sheep, were generally recorded as nil by the end of the year, and a note, with the sheep records, state that there were none on Langford, as it had been let to farm. It is noteworthy that Milton Abbey was still producing 146 quarters of grain from its grange on the demesne lands of Sydling at this late date.

By 1531-2, the farm of Langford was still let and the farm of Huish had been let to Thomas Hardy four years before.³⁴ Although grain was recorded as being received from the grange of Sydling, none of this grain was recorded as having been sown and no stock, other than sheep, were recorded at the end of the year, from which it can be concluded that the arable farms had been let and either grain rent was being received, or this was the last crop before the farm was let.. The sheep accounts contain an entry to the effect that both Langford and Huish have been let to farm and hence the monastery had no sheep in these folds.

Three years later, the *Valor* assessments showed that grain rents were received from seven manors: Cattistock, Osmington, Whitcomb, Frome Bellet, Liscombe and Winterborne Stickland and Woolland. Sheep flocks were maintained on seven manors. These are shown in Table 48 and Figure 19. The manors which provided grain rents and on which sheep were kept were both on the chalk downlands and close to the abbey.

Savine has pointed out that the form of the *Valor* assessments for Milton Abbey's demesne lands falls into two groups,³⁵ from which he concludes that the monks probably continued arable cultivation on the demesne lands of Milton, Huish, Sydling, La Lee, Holeway, Holesworth, and East Ringstead. The form of words for these manors is a variant of *in proficuis terris pratis pascuis pasturis deminicalibus in occupacione abbatis*. For Stockland, Compton, Cattestock, Hilfield, Osmington, Wydcombe, Frome and Stafford, Burseldon, Luscombe, and Sticklane, however, the wording is a variant of: *in terris deminicalibus ibidem dimissis ad firmam*. Quite clearly the demesne land has been leased in these instances. The commissioners clearly wanted to differentiate between demesne land held by the monks and demesne land which they had leased. Holway, Holsworth and East Ringstead list sheep as the

³³ WCM: 18902 (Sydling, ministers' account, bailiff, 1522-3).

³⁴ WCM: 18917 (Sydling, ministers' account, bailiff, 1531-2).

³⁵ Savine, *Eve of Dissolution*, p. 179.

income only from the demesne land. Reasoning thus, it could be deduced that arable farming by the monks was continuing on the home farms of Milton, Huish, Sydling and La Lee in 1535. However, the bailiff's account of 1531-2 appears to show the farm of Huish as being leased to Thomas Hardy for 20 years in 1528, yet in 1535, sheep were recorded on the Huish demesne land occupied by the abbot. It is possible that the abbey took possession of the demesne lands of Huish between 1532 and 1535.³⁶ The situation is complicated by the fact that Huish, itself, was a member of the manor of Sydling.

Demesne leases

The range of surviving estate documents for Milton Abbey is very restricted. With one exception, only leases for the sixteenth century could be located, mainly for Sydling and its

Manor	Lessee	Year of Lease	Number of years	Cost of purchase	Rent, money	Rent, grain	Reference
Hilfield (Sydling)	Richard Syres	1397	9		£25 6s 8d		WCM 18279 Traskey, p. 136
Compton	Robert Synderford, Thomas Garland, Richard Servaunt	1507	20		£10		DHC MCY/5650-2
Langford (Sydling)	Robert Hardy (aqua. Shepharde)	1528	81	£6 13s 4d	£4		WCM 18282
Huish (Sydling)	John Browne of Frampton.	1535	60	£10 15s 10d	£8 11s 10d		WCM 18281
Chalmington (Sydling)	John Morton of Sturminster Marshall	1521	40	£40			WCM 18280
Upton (Osmington)	William Thornhill	1529	31	£20	£10		NA E210/10491
West Stafford	William Long of Stafford (Frome Bellet)	1530	81	£10		Wheat 12 qtrs. Barley 15 qtrs. Oats 20 qtrs.	DHC D/FLO Accession 3839 Box 1
Woolland	John Medon, Henry Kete, yeomen	Sept 1538	17	£29 13s 4d	£21 8 6d		Hutchins ii 450
Chalmington (Sydling)	Thomas Morton	1538	61 from 1560				WCM 18277 Traskey, p. 171

Table 53: Some leases made by Milton Abbey in the sixteenth century.

³⁶ Huish was leased to John Browne of Frampton in 1535, for 60 years, implying that it was once again in the abbot's hands at some time in 1535.

members. These are summarised in Table 53. It is not possible, from this limited evidence, to draw any general conclusions about the Milton Abbey's approach to leasing, other than that leasing of demesne lands started in the middle of the fifteenth century and became more common in the sixteenth century. For Milton Abbey there is evidence that the monastery continued with direct cultivation, both arable and pastoral, on some of the demesne land of three of its manors (Milton, Huish and Sydling) up to at least 1535. In common with the other monasteries in Dorset, they retained an active interest in sheep farming. At West Compton the demesne arable and pastoral land was leased before 1480. The length of leases increased during the period from about 1525 until the Dissolution, despite there being a period of inflation.

Obedientiaries.

The *Valor* lists as obedientiaries, by name, the prior, the sacrist and the almoner. Bishop John Chandler, in the report of his visitation of Milton Abbey in 1425, instructed the abbot, Richard Cley, to appoint a receiver of monies, as he was dissatisfied with his management of the monastery.³⁷ This seems to have been a monk obedientiary, as in 1480, John Middleton, monk, was named as receiver.³⁸ In 1482, Thomas Lee and John Byrporte, both monks, were named as receivers for the abbey.³⁹ In 1486, the receiver was John Byrport.⁴⁰ In 1508 and 1511, the receiver was John Imberley, also a monk.⁴¹ By 1528, the abbot, John Bradley received the money directly from the bailiff of Sydling. Thus although from 1425 there was a central accounting system, administration of the system was in the hands of the religious, rather than lay.

In 1475, the guesthouse steward was Richard Helton (monk),⁴² and in 1482, it was John Byrport, also a monk. The only other reference found so far to named obedientiaries is that of the cellarer, John Haselbere, a monk, who, in 1426, was the abbot's proctor at a meeting of the provincial chapter.⁴³ Bishop Wyvil, following his visitation in 1344, said that a prudent monk was to be appointed cellarer. The election accounts in the bishops' registers do not mention any offices apart from prior. Although the offices of granator and steward of Milton Abbey are mentioned in the ministers' accounts, no names are recorded. This lack of data makes it difficult to establish whether monks were acting as obedientiaries in these roles in the management of the monastery's estates.

³⁷ *VCH Dorset*, vol 2, p. 61. Reg Chandler, fol. 51.

³⁸ DHC: D/MCY/5651 (Compton Abbas, ministers' account, bailiff, 1479-80).

³⁹ DHC: D/MCY/5650 (Compton Abbas, ministers' account, bailiff, 1481-2). Also WCM: 18869 (Sydling, ministers' accounts, rent collector, 1481-2).

⁴⁰ WCM: 18871 (Sydling, ministers' account, collector of rents, 1485-6).

⁴¹ DHC: D/MCY/5652 (Compton Abbas, ministers' account, bailiff, 1506-7).

⁴² WCM: 8868 (Sydling, ministers' accounts, rent collector 1474-5).

⁴³ Traskey, *Milton*, p. 143. W.A. Pantin (ed.), *Documents illustrating the activities of the General Provincial Chapters of the English Black Monks*, vol. 3, (London, 1937), p. 212.

The *Valor* lists Sir Thomas Denys as senior steward, Thomas Baskett as receiver-general, and William Thornhull and George Sterr as auditors, the latter also being the bailiff of Burleston. None of these were monks. The commissioners of the *Valor* were only entitled to enter into the survey the emoluments of the stewards, bailiffs, receivers and auditors, hence there are no records of other lay officials.⁴⁴

3. The estates of Shaftesbury Abbey

Sources.

Sufficient documents have survived from Shaftesbury Abbey to enable a picture to be deduced of the abbey's farming policy in the late fifteenth century and sixteenth century. These documents comprise the *Valor* of 1535, which can be compared with a list of grain rents in the Augmentation Office;⁴⁵ the granger's account of 1518-9;⁴⁶ and documents contained in two court and account books of Shaftesbury Abbey.⁴⁷ Although a number of accounts of Shaftesbury Abbey's estates have survived, and are located mainly in the Wiltshire Record Office, many of these are too fragile to be produced. However a few estate accounts, mainly 15th century in date, for Tisbury, Donhead, and Fontmell are still in reasonable condition. A summary of the incomes from Shaftesbury Abbey's manors as reported in the *Valor*, is given in the Appendix, Table 24. Aspects of the abbey's important grange of Barton Farm in Bradford-on-Avon in the 14th century have been discussed by Harvey and Harvey.⁴⁸ The early history of Shaftesbury Abbey's estates has been discussed by Keynes,⁴⁹ Stacy,⁵⁰ and Kelly.⁵¹

Pastoral and Arable farming on Shaftesbury Abbey's estates.

From the *Valor*, the granger's account of 1518-9 and the valuation of Shaftesbury abbey's manors in the Augmentation Office, it is clear that by 1518 Shaftesbury Abbey had ceased arable farming on the demesne lands of all of its manors, with possible exception of their home farm at Barton, and had leased them as farms.⁵²

⁴⁴ Savine, *Eve of Dissolution*, p. 252.

⁴⁵ TNA: E 315/397 pp. 77-8.

⁴⁶ DHC: D/WLC Z5 (Compotus of William Wolewale, granator 1518-9).

⁴⁷ WRO: 2667/12/48 (Court and account book of Shaftesbury Abbey 1488-1490). WRO 178/70: (Court and account book of Shaftesbury Abbey 1517-8).

⁴⁸ R.B. Harvey, and B.K. Harvey, 'Bradford on Avon in the 14th Century', *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, vol. 86 (1993), pp. 118-129.

⁴⁹ S. Keynes, 'The Lost Cartulary of Shaftesbury Abbey', *Anglo-Saxon England*, vol. 18, (1989), pp. xxvii-xxvi. This based upon the 15th century manuscript, BL Harley 61.

⁵⁰ N.E. Stacy (ed.), *Charters and Custumals of Shaftesbury Abbey, 1089-1216* (Oxford, 2006). In this book Stacy reviews material in BL Harley 6, relating to Shaftesbury Abbey's estates.

⁵¹ S.E. Kelly, *Charters of Shaftesbury Abbey* (Oxford, 1966).

⁵² In the *Valor*, the wording for the manor of Barton, in Shaftesbury (not to be confused with Barton Farm at Bradford) seems to indicate that demesne land, as well as pasture was still in the abbess' hands rather than leased, and thus, may have been under cultivation by the monastery in 1535. Similarly, the mill at Barton was also in the abbesses' hand. This seems to be confirmed by the fact that the manor farm at Barton, including the mill, was leased to Thomas Arundell under the seal of the convent on 5th February 1538. (TNA: SC6/HENVIII/655).



Figure 25: The estates of Shaftesbury Abbey in 1535. **G** – those manors providing grain rents and **S** – those manors on which the abbey kept sheep flocks.

The manors of Shaftesbury Abbey are labelled as follows: 1 = Barton; 2 = Melbury; 3 = Compton Abbas; 4 = Fontmell; 5 = Iwerne Minster; 6 = Hinton St. Mary; 7 = Tarrant Hinton; 8 = Sixpenny Handley; 9 = Arsgrave; 10 = Donhead St. Mary; 11 = Tisbury; 12 = Berwick St. Leonard; 13 = Mapperton; 14 = Almer; 15 = Encombe; 16 = Kingston; 21 = Kilminster; 23 = Combe Abbas; 24 = Caundle Purse; 25 = Cheselbourne; 26 = Dinton; 27 = Segghull; 28 = Stour. The following manors are too far away to be depicted on the map: Kelveston, (Somerset), Bradford and Liddington (Wiltshire), and Felpham (Sussex).

The farmers of demesne lands of those manors in Dorset and Wiltshire which were close to Shaftesbury Abbey provided grain rents, whilst those further away paid in money. Figure 25 shows how these manors were grouped around Shaftesbury. The abbey continued to maintain sheep flocks on the demesne land of six of its manors.

Manor (Valor)	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Bailiff	Granger's account 1518-1519 William Wodewale	E/315/397 p. 77-78 cf. Valor
Compton Abbas (Dorset)				Handley	20 wheat, 15 barley, 10 oats.	John Surdon. 20 wheat, 7 barley, 10 oats
Melbury (Dorset)	40 qtrs	17 qtrs	40 qtrs	Handley	20 wheat, 10 barley, 30 oats	Robert Kyner, 20 wheat, 10 barley, 30 oats
Tarrant Hinton (Dorset)	20 qtrs	10 qtrs	20 qtrs	Handley	20 wheat, 20 barley, 20 oats	Robert Balles, 20 wheat, 20 barley, 20 oats
Donnehed (Wiltshire)	20 qtrs	10 qtrs	20 qtrs	Handley	20 wheat, 5 barley, 20 oats	Richard Lymynge, 20 wheat 10 barley, 20 oats
Sixpenny Handley (Dorset)	20 qtrs	32 qtrs		Handley	20 wheat, 32 barley, 20 oats	William Were, 20 wheat, 30 barley, 20 oats
Arsgrave Farm		10 qtrs	12 qtrs	Handley	10 barley, 12 oats	Robert Kyner, 10 barley, 12 oats
Fontmell (Dorset)	20 qtrs	10 qtrs	20 qtrs	Kingston	20 wheat, 10 barley, 20 oats	Henry Plowman, 20 wheat, 10 barley, 20 oats
Hinton St. Mary (Dorset)	24 qtrs	10 qtrs	20 qtrs	Kingston	24 wheat, 18 barley, 23 oats.	Robert Collyns, 24 wheat 18 barley, 32 oats
Almer (Dorset)	5 qtrs	6 qtrs	7 qtrs	Kingston	5 wheat, 10 barley, 7 oats	Thomas Cutler, 5 wheat, 6 barley, 9 oats
Iwerne Minster (Dorset)	20 qtrs	20 qtrs	28 qtrs	Kingston	20 wheat, 20 barley, 28 oats	Robert Godwyn, 20 wheat, 20 barley, 28 oats
Maplerton (Dorset)	13 qtrs	9 qtrs	9 qtrs	Kingston	18 wheat, 5 1/2 barley, 10 oats	William Fillolle, 13 wheat, 9 barley, 9 oats
Tisbury (Wilts)	20 qtrs	20 qtrs	40 qtrs	Tisbury	20 wheat, 20 barley, 40 oats	
Combe Abbas (Somerset)						Robert Hobbes, 4 Wheat

Table 54: Grain rents as listed in the *Valor* (Green), compared with the granator's account of 1518-19, and a copy of the list of grain rents in the Augmentation Office records.

The accuracy of the grain rents reported in the *Valor* is demonstrated by the close agreement between these figures and those listed in the accounts of the grain deliveries received from these manors by William Wodewale, granator of Shaftesbury in 1518-9,⁵³ and the grain rents given in another account in TNA which also lists the farmers.⁵⁴ This confirms the reliability of Shaftesbury Abbey's grain incomes from their estates as listed in the *Valor* and is illustrated in Table 54. A fuller version is given in Appendix Table 24. However, the granator lists grain rents coming from both Compton Abbas and Melbury. Surprisingly, the *Valor* does not list the manor of Compton Abbas as a temporality of Shaftesbury Abbey.⁵⁵

It does however, list Melbury and gives a grain rent for Melbury which is clearly the sum of the grain rent from both Compton Abbas and Melbury. This is confirmed by the list of

⁵³ DHC: D/WLC Z5. This is a transcription, probably made in the 17th century. The original has not been traced.

⁵⁴ TNA: E 315/397, pp. 77-8

⁵⁵ The printed version of these entries for Shaftesbury Abbey in the *Valor* is identical to the original return, TNA: E 344/19/1, in failing to list Compton as a temporality of Shaftesbury Abbey.

rents in the Augmentation office,⁵⁶ which lists grain rents from both manors individually, and also by an indenture of 1518-9 in which the abbess of Shaftesbury leased the demesne lands of Melbury to Robert Kynge for a rent of 20 quarters of wheat, 10 quarters of barley and 30 quarters of oats, the same quantity as is recorded in the granator's account.⁵⁷ The failure to list Compton Abbas as a temporality of Shaftesbury Abbey seems to be a failure of the clerk recording the original *Valor* returns.

The grain rents in 1518-9, collected from the 12 manors close to Shaftesbury Abbey by the bailiffs of Kingston, Handley and Tisbury were sent to the granator William Wolewale at Shaftesbury. They amounted to 207 quarters of wheat, 165 quarters of barley and 240 quarters of oats, giving a total of 612 quarters of grain. During the year the granator of Shaftesbury received, either as rents or purchases, 400 quarters and 4 bushels of wheat, 208 quarters of barley, 271 quarters of oats and 750 quarters of brewing barley (*brasium*). This is a total of 1629 quarters of grain. Although the granator did sell some of the grain he received, he was not responsible for the cultivation of any grain.

The brewing barley went to Richard Neprad, the abbess' brewer at Shaftesbury. The large scale of the monastery's brewing facility is illustrated by the fact that in 1413, William Ferebeter, a servant of the Abbess' brewer fell into a bronze cauldron whilst attending to it, and died immediately, either by drowning, or by the heat of the vessel and the liquor contained in it. This bronze cauldron was valued at 100 marks, an indication of its size.⁵⁸ In the cartulary of Shaftesbury Abbey⁵⁹ there is a brief note, on a page listing the incomes of the Shaftesbury benefices, which lists the quantity of grain used in baking and brewing. It is totally unconnected with the rest of the page and, although not entirely clear in meaning, it can be read as saying that each week 35 quarters of grain are used, totalling 1862 quarters. In addition, another 41 quarters are listed as being used, giving a grand total of 1903 quarters. This is of the same order as the quantity received by the granator in 1518-9.

The figure of 1629 quarters of grain received by Shaftesbury Abbey's granator in 1518-9 does not seem overlarge in comparison to other monasteries. For example, in the opening decade of the fifteenth century, Winchester cathedral priory received a minimum of about 1500 quarters of grain from its estates.⁶⁰ In 1361-2, the Glastonbury Abbey granger received a total of 2,800 quarters of grain from its Somerset and Dorset manors.⁶¹ Tillotson has used an

⁵⁶ TNA: E/315/397, p. 77-8.

⁵⁷ M.S.Ross, 'Melbury Abbas: Medieval Pottery in Perspective', *PDNHAS*, 115 (1994), p. 114. He quotes from WRO: 2667 3/863.

⁵⁸ *Calendar of Miscellaneous Inquisitions (Chancery)*, Vol. VII (1968), p. 453.

⁵⁹ BL: Harley 61, fol. 120 v.

⁶⁰ J. Hare, 'The Bishop and the Prior: Demesne Agriculture in Medieval Hampshire', *Agricultural History Review*, 54 (2006), p. 189.

⁶¹ Dunning *Monasteries*, p. 109.

estimate of the quantity of grain in the form of bread and beer which an individual will consume in a year to calculate the number of persons living in the community of the important Benedictine abbey of Selby in Yorkshire. From the amount of grain received by the granger of Selby Abbey in 1404-5, Tillotson has estimated a community of rather more than 100 persons, at Selby Abbey.⁶² At the time of the Dissolution there were 23 monks in Selby Abbey, and 29 monks in 1496, implying a total community of about 100 persons, using Savine's figures for the ratio of monks to lay persons in a male monastery. Using a similar approach, the author has calculated that the 1650 quarters of grain received by the Shaftesbury Abbey granger in 1518-19 implies a total community of about 170. At that time there were c. 55 nuns. Using Savine's figures for the ratio of nuns to lay persons in a nunnery, that implied c. 150, (nuns and laypersons) in the household of the abbey, which is of the same order as the figure calculated using annual grain consumption figures. Obviously, the calculations are only approximate, but the 1650 quarters of grain received by the granger seems to have been sufficient for the needs of Shaftesbury Abbey.

In the court and account book for Shaftesbury Abbey, 1488-90 there is a list of grain purchases.⁶³ This records: 16 purchases of wheat from 16 named individuals, totalling 185 quarters at a cost of £44 14s 4d; eight purchases of barley from 8 individuals, totalling 172 quarters at a cost of £23 1s 0d; two purchases of oats, totalling 25 quarters at a cost of £2 2s 11d, and 10 purchases of brewing barley, totalling 327 quarters at a cost of £50 6s 8d, giving a total of 678 quarters. These purchases are in addition to the grain rents received by the granator for the monastery. Although there is no evidence for the monastery selling grain in this court and account book, the possibility that they may have been selling grain or grain products, for example beer, cannot be eliminated.

In the late fourteenth century Bradford was cultivating 136 acres of wheat. In 1367, the granger at the Barton barn received 169 quarters of wheat, and of this 53 were sent to Shaftesbury Abbey. A further 20 were sent to a maltster at Bradford, who is recorded as sending 232 quarters of malted grains to Shaftesbury Abbey.⁶⁴ At Michaelmas, on the farm in 1367 there were 910 sheep, and in 1372, there were 1072 sheep, divided into a breeding flock of ewes and rams, and flocks of wethers, hogasters and lambs. The flocks seem to have been

⁶² Tillotson, *Monastery and Society*, pp. 129-130. He points out the difficulty of estimating the total population due to the number of servants and others associated with the monastery and also the varying numbers of guests and visitors being fed during the year. Also the quantity of bread distributed as alms is not known. It is useful that he was able to check his calculation against the known number of monks.

⁶³ WRO: 2667/12/48 (Shaftesbury Abbey, court and account book, 1488-1490). This contains a calendar of copy holders, manorial court records, manorial accounts and fragments of monastic accounts. The grain purchases are listed on mms. 42-44. The book may well have been a notebook for the abbey's receiver.

⁶⁴ Harvey, *Bradford*, p. 124.

self-contained, but reference is made to 140 wethers being sent to the reeve at Liddington and 140 lambs to Donhead.⁶⁵

Surviving accounts of Donhead, Tisbury and Fontmell enable an appreciation to be formed of Shaftesbury Abbey's approach to farming in the second half of the fifteenth century. Many of the surviving fifteenth-century grain and stock accounts for Donhead, Fontmell and Tisbury had been written beforehand, with spaces left for amounts, which were subsequently filled in. This indicates that the format of the account was, by now, standard. There is also evidence for very careful auditing of the accounts. For those ministers' accounts surviving for the middle of the fifteenth century which have survived and been examined, this is best illustrated by grain accounts, prepared by either the reeve or the steward of the manor. At the start of the grain accounts there is a short table giving the amount of wheat, barley and oats which should be harvested in future years. The grain accounts conclude with a table showing the total quantity of grain harvested that year, the total grain sown and the total area sown. Also, beside the entries for wheat, barley and oats, there are notes in a different hand (probably the auditor's) giving the ratio of grain sown the previous year to the grain harvested in the current year. These are often faint and difficult to read.⁶⁶

This can be illustrated by the grain account for 1449-50 prepared by John Vynyngge, reeve of Donhead for that year.⁶⁷ It was prepared for William Carent, the steward of lands, under the supervision and testimony of John Thornhill, bailiff, in the ninth year of the Abbess Edith Bonham. The abbey's receiver at the time was Henry Gavalier, who was also rector of Tarrant Hinton, deacon of Shaftesbury Abbey, and later sacrist for the abbey and prebend of Liddington. It commences with an estimate of the grain which should be produced each year - 80 quarters of wheat, 40 quarters of barley and 120 quarters of oats (giving a total of 240 quarters of grain). At the end of the grain section there is a summary which states that during the year 283 quarters of grain were harvested, and a total of 84 quarters and 1 bushel of grain was sown over 214 acres (for the next year's harvest).

In the margin next to the wheat account, there is a note to the effect that the grain harvested this year was 3 quarters 2 bushels, in excess of 3 times the quantity of wheat sown. For barley, this was 2 quarters 2 bushels, in excess of 3 times the quantity of barley sown and for oats this was 10 quarters 7 bushels, in excess of the quantity sown. Unfortunately too few accounts have survived to enable any estimate of trends in grain yields to be made.

In detail, the demesne in 1449-50 produced 70 quarters of wheat, 22 quarters 5 bushels of which were sown over 90 and a half acres at a rate of 2 bushels an acre. 25 quarters

⁶⁵ *Ibid*, pp. 124-125.

⁶⁶ The significance of these notes is discussed in J.S. Drew, 'The manorial accounts of St. Swithun's priory, Winchester', *English Historical Review*, vol. 62 (1947), pp. 20-41. Appendix, p. 41.

⁶⁷ WRO: 2667/16/146 (Donhead, ministers' accounts, reeve, 1449-1450 and 1450-1).

was sent to Thomas Richard, the granator of Shaftesbury Abbey, the remainder going as payments for reapers etc and liveries to the abbey servants. This accounted for all the wheat. A total of 36 quarters 5 bushels of barley was produced from the demesne. 8 acres of demesne land at Eastgrave were sown at 4 bushels an acre, totalling 4 quarters. 13 acres of demesne land at Donhead were sown, at the same rate, totalling 6 quarters and 4 bushels. The remainder went in livery to the abbey's servants. The demesne land also produced 179 quarters 3 bushels of oats. 101 acres were sown at 4 bushels and acre, totalling 50 quarters and three bushels. 86 quarters and one bushel were sent to the abbey's granator, the remainder were dispersed in wages and liveries. Thus a total of 111 quarters of grain were sent to the granator of the monastery in that year. Although the wheat and barley targets were about 10% below target, the oats harvest was about a third above target, meaning that the total grain target was exceeded.



Figure 26: Shaftesbury Abbey's barn at Barton Farm, Bradford on Avon.
(Author's photograph)

Livestock included 30 oxen which were available for ploughing the demesne arable field, 13 cows, 2 bulls, 5 bullocks, 2 calves, 41 pigs, 29 piglets, 30 geese, 30 capons and 90 chickens, which produced 400 eggs. During the year 4 oxen, 2 cows, 2 bullocks, 2 calves, 28 pigs, 12 geese, 24 capons, 16 chickens and 250 eggs were sent to the larder of Shaftesbury Abbey. The larderer may have been a nun obedientiary or a lay official.

At the start of the accounting year 1449-50, 44 sheep remained in the Abbey's flock of wethers. 277 hogasters were admitted as wethers. The farmer of Eastgrave sent 200 wethers; 80 hogasters were received from Hanley, all before shearing. 100 died and 10 were sold before shearing, leaving 492 at shearing. 20 died after shearing, leaving 472 sheep at the end of the year. 492 fleeces were produced and of these 49 went to the rector in tithes and 429 were sent to Shaftesbury Abbey's wool house.

The reeve's (Thomas Sheve) account of the manor of Fontmell for 1449-50 is damaged in part.⁶⁸ The estimate for grain yields is 40 quarters of wheat, 28 quarters of barley and 40 quarters of oats, a total of 108 quarters of grain. The final summary states that the total grain actually leaving the manor this year was 82 quarters 5 bushels, and 46 quarters were sown over 122 acres, giving a total yield of 128 quarters, thereby exceeding the targets. The reeve reported that he received 42 quarters of wheat during the year. From this, he sowed wheat over 60 acres, and sent 13 quarters 6 bushels to the granator. He received 34 quarters of barley. From this he sowed 10 quarters over 20 acres and sent 6 quarters to the granator. The remainder served as wages and liveries. He received 38 quarters 3 bushels of oats. He sowed 21 quarters over 42 acres of demesne land and sent 13 quarters to the granator. Thus a total of 33 quarters of grain were sent to the granator.

Livestock in 1449-50 included 4 draught horses, 25 oxen, 1 bull, 8 cows, 4 calves, 542 wethers, 68 pigs, 30 piglets, 74 geese, 30 capons and 57 hens. 1,042 eggs were also produced. The reeve sent to the larderer 2 oxen, 2 calves, 50 wethers, 29 pigs, 35 geese, 35 hens and 700 eggs. In 1449, at the start of the accounting year, 523 wethers remained. During the year 1449-1450, 100 wethers were received from Chesilbourne and 80 died before shearing. 524 sheep were sheared in 1450, 47 of the fleeces went to the rector in tithes, and 475 fleeces were sent to the wool house. At the end of the year, 470 wethers remained in the flock.

By 1506, the demesne land of Fontmell⁶⁹ had been let to farm, with the larderer receiving a rent of 20 quarters of wheat, 10 quarters of barley and 20 quarters of oats. In addition he received 105 geese, for reapers, 40 hens and 370 eggs.

The account of the manor of Tisbury for 1464-5 was prepared by William Hart, reeve and collector of rents for the steward of lands, William Carent, in the sixth year of the Abbess Margaret St. John. Thomas Hardgill was the receiver general for the abbey.⁷⁰ It lists the receipt of £3 6s 8d from John Lusshe for the rent of one holding of demesne lands including closes and pastures for 40 years from 1458 (37 Hen 6).

⁶⁸ DHC: D/GLY, B/M5 (Fontmell Magna, ministers' accounts, reeve, 1449-1450).

⁶⁹ DHC: D/GLY, B/M6 (Fontmell Magna, ministers' accounts, 1505-6).

⁷⁰ WRO: 2667/16/293 (Tisbury, ministers' accounts. Reeve and rent collector, 1464-5).

By the end of the year, the reeve had received 185 quarters and 6 bushels of wheat. From this, he had sown 32 quarters and 3 bushels over 139 acres of demesne land at 2 bushels an acre. 53 quarters were sent to Thomas Codsale, the larderer of Shaftesbury Abbey, for the baker, William Maner, and 59 quarters and 8 quarters to the granator, William Stone. The reeve also received 30 quarters and 3 bushels of barley. Of this, 28 quarters were sown over 66 acres of demesne land at 4 bushels an acre. 2 quarters were sent to the larderer for the baker. 8 quarters of mixed corn were received from the granator and this was sown over 16 acres of demesne land at 4 bushels an acre. The reeve also received 57 quarters of oats, from which he sowed 33 quarters over 66 acres at 4 bushels an acre. He sent 16 quarters to the larderer. The rest was paid in allowances and expenses and 2 quarters were allocated to the dovecote. He also received 6 quarters of beans, from which he sowed one quarter over three and a half acres of demesne land, one quarter over 2 acres and sent the remaining 5 quarters to the baker. Although the spaces for the estimates of grain harvested for the year had not been filled in, the summary of grain produced states that a total of 148 quarters of all kinds of grains left the manor during the year, and 102 quarters and 7 bushels of grains were sown over 271 acres.

In 1464, the abbey had a breeding flock of ewes at Tisbury, as well as flocks of wethers and hogasters. The abbey's flock of wethers consisted of 436 of which 60 died before shearing. 358 remained for shearing. 10 were received from Bradford and 12 were sent to the larderer, 2 sent in expenses of harvest and 4 died. 338 remained at the end of the year. At the start of the year, 164 ewes remained. By the time of shearing there were 189 ewes. After shearing, 49 ewes were sent from Bradford. At the end of the year, 211 remained. The pelts from 358 wethers, 189 ewes and 114 lambs, were sent to the wool house. Stock sent to the larderer include 1 ox, 1 cow, 12 wethers, 4 ewes, 29 pigs, 41 geese, 12 ducks, 36 capons, 42 chickens, 650 eggs, 590 doves.

Estate accounts of the abbey's manors also occur in the Shaftesbury Abbey court and account book of 1488-1490.⁷¹

An inventory of the abbey's sheep flocks in 1517-8 is given in the Shaftesbury Abbey court and account book of those years.⁷² By 1518, Shaftesbury Abbey had just six flocks – wethers only at Donhead, Berwick and Encombe; wethers and hogasters at Handley; a breeding flock of ewes at Barton; and wethers and a breeding flock of ewes at Tarrant Hinton.

⁷¹ WRO: 2667/12/48 (Shaftesbury Abbey, court and account book, 1488-1490). This book contains a calendar of copy holders, manorial court records, manorial accounts and fragments of monastic accounts, including sheep accounts.

⁷² WRO: 1728/70 (Shaftesbury Abbey, court and account book, 1517-8) This contains the receiver general's accounts for Shaftesbury Abbey, accounts for sheep flocks, and court rolls.

Manor	1449	1450	1464	1465	1478	1479	1489	1490	1517	1518	1535
Barton manor, Shaftesbury							Wethers: 398 Ewes: 336 Lambs: 253	Sheared: 1091 Wethers: 300 Ewes: 330	Ewes: 283 Lambs: 162	Sheared: 327 Ewes: 307	Ewes: 300
Donhead	Wethers: 44 Lambs: 9	Sheared: 492 Wethers: 492			Wethers: 205	Sheared: 277 Wethers: 267	Wethers: 421	Sheared: 438 Wethers: 408	Wethers: 297	Sheared 254 Wethers 234	Wethers 250
Hanley							Wethers: 525 Hogasters: 347	Sheared: 923 Wethers: 557 Hogasters: 328	Wethers: 519 Hogasters: 287	Sheared 787 Wethers 530 Hogasters: 257	Wethers: 600 Hogasters 200
Berwick							Wethers: 189	Sheared: 205 Wethers: 197	Wethers: 281	Sheared: 296 Wethers: 296	Wethers: 200
Tarrent (Hinton)							Wethers: 297 Ewes: 306	Sheared: 545 Wethers: 283 Ewes: 332	Wethers: 249 Ewes: 308 Lambs: 149	Sheared: 594 Wethers 236 Ewes 315	Wethers: 200 Ewes: 200
Encombe							Wethers: 348	Sheared: 410 Wethers: 360	Wethers: 374	Sheared: 459 Wethers: 459	Wethers: 350
Kingston							Rams: 3 Ewes: 345 Hogasters: 201 Lambs: 259	Shearing: 404 Ewes: 350			
Chesilborne							Sheared: 28 Ewes: 643 Hogasters: 333	Sheared: 1028 Ewes: 619			
Fontmell	Wethers: 522	Sheared: 542 Wethers: 492					Wethers: 184	Sheared: 233 Wethers 233			
Tisbury			Wethers: 405 Ewes: 164 Hogasters: 30 Lambs: 86	Sheared: 547 Wethers: 338 Ewes: 211 Hogasters: 0 Lambs: 110							
Iwerne							None				
Melbury							None				
Dinton (Donnington)							Wethers: 261	Sheared: 264 Wethers 241			
TOTALS							Wethers: 2623 Hogasters: 680 Ewes: 1607 Total 4910	Wethers: 2569 Hogasters: 329 Ewes: 1627 Total 4525	Wethers: 1720 Hogasters: 287 Ewes: 591 Total: 2598 Sheared: 2453	Wethers: 1720 Hogasters: 257 Ewes: 622 Total: 2634	Wethers: 1600 Hogasters: 200 Ewes: 500 Total 2300
Reference	WRO/16/146	WRO/16/146	WRO 2667/16/293	WRO 2667/16/293	WRO 2667/16/148	WRO 2667/16/148	WRO 2667/12/48	WRO 2667/12/48	WRO 1728/70	WRO 1728/70	Valor

Table 55: Available data on numbers of Shaftesbury Abbey's sheep on its manors at various dates.

The abbey had ceased to maintain flocks at Donnington, Fontmell, Chesilborne and Kingston and the total number of sheep in the abbey's flocks in 1517 was about half that of 1489. The surviving sheep accounts for the ten manors on the demesne lands of which Shaftesbury Abbey maintained flocks are summarised in Table 55. It should be noted that all ten manors were situated on the chalk downlands. The numbers of sheep in 1519 is similar to that in the *Valor*, showing that data in the *Valor* does give a good approximation to the actual numbers of sheep maintained by the abbey on the demesne land of its manors.



Figure 27: Movements of sheep between Shaftesbury Abbey's manors, 1517-8.

Estate accounts of Donhead for 1449-50 and 1478-9 show that the abbey had maintained a flock of wethers at Donhead since at least 1449.⁷³ Numbers had fluctuated, with 492 in 1450, 267 in 1479, 408 in 1490, 307 in 1518 and 300 in 1535. Shaftesbury Abbey also housed a flock of 492 wethers at Fontmell in 1450. Numbers reduced to 233 in 1490. By 1517, the abbey had ceased to maintain a flock there. At Tisbury, in 1464, there was a breeding flock of 164 ewes, 30 hogasters, 86 lambs and 338 wethers. By 1489, the abbey no longer maintained a flock there. Thus there is evidence of a contraction in the numbers of sheep maintained by the abbey in the second half of the 15th century.

⁷³ WRO: 2667/16/148 (Donhead, ministers' accounts, 1478-9).

In 1517-8, Berwick and Encombe maintained their flocks by purchasing wethers. The other 4 manors moved sheep between flocks amongst themselves as the lambs matured to become ewes, rams or wethers. The total number of sheep maintained by the abbey at this time was about 2,500. Details of the abbey's flocks in 1517-9 and the flocks listed in the *Valor* are given in table 55. The table also contains data for individual manors before these dates. From the *Valor*, it is clear that in 1535, the abbey was still maintaining these flocks at about the same size on the same manors, farming them in the same way as in 1517-18. Although the figures in the *Valor* are rounded, the similarity in these figures indicates that sheep numbers quoted for Dorset in the *Valor* are probably reliable.

It has previously been noted that sheep farming by Shaftesbury Abbey continued at the same level between 1517 and 1535.⁷⁴ However, data for the years 1450 to 1518 shows that there was a significant reduction in Shaftesbury Abbey's involvement with sheep farming during that period, both in numbers of sheep and the number of demesne holdings being exploited in this way.

As well as the actual numbers of sheep maintained in flocks at various manors, the stock accounts also record movements of stock between manors.⁷⁵ As with Milton Abbey, manors specialised in rearing lambs or hogasters, and sheep were often moved between manors as they grew from lambs to hogasters and hogasters to wethers, ewes or rams. Table 25 in the Appendix details the movement of sheep between manors for years for which stock accounts have survived. Figure 27 summarises sheep movements in 1517-8. This provides evidence for large scale sheep farming with movement of sheep between manors in a similar way to that shown for Milton Abbey.

Obedientiaries.

The Shaftesbury Abbey ministers' accounts reviewed provide the names of a number of the abbey's officers. Those identified are listed in Table 56 and show that the only office filled by a nun was that of the sacrist. Election records in the bishops' registers do not mention any obedientiaries other than abbess and prioress. Thus the evidence for nuns serving as obedientiaries in Shaftesbury Abbey, at this period is sparse and incomplete. Although there are good reasons why nuns could not hold the office of steward or granator, which required close contact with male officers outside the monastery, there would seem to be no good reason as to why they could not hold the offices of sacrist, chambress, mistress of novices cellaress, or even receiver.⁷⁶ Indeed Coldicott states that the names of a few later cellaresses

⁷⁴ J.N. Hare, 'Regional Prosperity in Fifteenth-Century England: Some Evidence from Wessex', in M. Hicks (ed), *Revolution and Consumption in Medieval England* (Woodbridge, 2001), pp. 118-9.

⁷⁵ Totals of sheep in flocks of lambs, hogasters, ewes and wethers are given at the start and end of each accounting year, as well as sheep entering and leaving the flock, or dying during the accounting period.

⁷⁶ Chandler, *Shaftesbury*, p. 56.

are known in the Hampshire Abbeys.⁷⁷ Diana Coldicott also summarises the views of the bishops of Winchester towards nunneries in their diocese. In 1326, the bishop ordered that the abbess was to appoint a receiver general, who was to be assisted by a few older and more discreet ladies. She deduces that before this date the nuns had a working knowledge of the financial affairs of their nunnery.⁷⁸ The evidence for Shaftesbury Abbey is slim, but a picture does emerge of lay officers, possibly assisted by designated nuns (non-accounting obedientiaries). Only the names of the nun sacristans have been located. There is no reason why the names of non-accounting nun obedientiaries should appear in transactions in the ministers' accounts.

STEWARD

Nicholas Thurmond, 1392. (Rector of Felpham c.1401- c.1444)

William Tarrent, (Steward of lands), 1449-50, 1464-5, 1475-6.

Philip Tarrent, (Steward of lands), 1477-8

John Tarrent, (Steward of lands), 1478-90.

Henry, Lord Daubeney, (Steward of lands and tenements), 1535.

RECEIVER GENERAL

Henry Gavalier, 1449-50. (Rector of Tarrant Hinton 1442-71, Deacon of High Altar 1442-58, (Prebend of Liddington 1454-70. Died 1470)

Thomas Hardgill, 1464-5.

William Twynyho, 1477-80, 1488-90.

Stephen Payne 1504-06 (buried in Abbey)

George Twynyho 1517-1518. (Clerk. Hospital of St. John the Baptist 1492-7)

John Horsey, 1527-8

Thomas Arundel 1535

LARDERER

Thomas Codsale, 1464-5

GRANATOR

Thomas Richard, 1449-50, William Stone, 1464-5, William Wodewale, 1505-6, 1518-9.

BAKER

William Maner, 1464-5

SACRISTAN

Henry Gavalier

Alexander Cater (Buried in Abbey)

William Breton, 1535 (Magister, Rector of Felpham 1530-, Chantry of St. Catherine 1535-1541)

Margaret Hemmesford 1535,

Ursula Payne 1535

Table 56: The names of some of Shaftesbury Abbey's officials in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The names listed in the table also suggest a change in the mid fifteenth century from appointing clergy from the abbey's benefices as stewards and receivers to appointing local lay landowners to these roles. By 1535, Henry Lord Daubeney was steward of lands and

⁷⁷ D.K.Coldicott, *Hampshire Nunneries* (Chichester, 1989), p. 76.

⁷⁸ *Ibid*, p. 126.

tenements, and Sir Thomas Arundell was general receiver. Nicholas Willoughby and David Brockweye were auditors, the latter being also bailiff of Melbury and Hanleigh.

From this limited evidence it can be deduced that by 1518, Shaftesbury Abbey had ceased arable farming on all of its demesne lands, with the possible exception of the Shaftesbury Barton.⁷⁹ Such data as exists for Shaftesbury indicates that it had probably ceased arable farming by the second half of the fifteenth century. Demesne lands on estates close to Shaftesbury were leased for grain rents, whilst those estates further away were leased for cash rents. However, although Shaftesbury Abbey continued to farm their sheep flocks on a few of the demesne pastures up to at least 1535, during the second half of the fifteenth century they reduced both the numbers of sheep farmed and the numbers of estates on which they kept their flocks. Ecclesiastical estates on the chalk downlands in Wiltshire show a similar pattern of direct pastoral farming on their demesne lands until at least the middle of the fifteenth century.⁸⁰

4. The estates of Abbotsbury Abbey

Entries in the Domesday Book relating to Abbotsbury Abbey's manors are summarised in Table 57. At this period the abbey had four flocks of sheep totalling 1500 animals.⁸¹

Manor	Hides	Ploughs	Meadow	Pasture	Woodland	Mills	Oxen	Horses	Cows	Sheep
Abbotsbury	21 hides (8 demesne)	16 ploughs (5 in demesne)	36 acres	27 furlongs by 3 furlongs	8 furlongs	2		4	23	600
Portesham	16 hides (5 demesne)	9 ploughs (4 in demesne)	24 acres	2 furlongs by 1 league		1				
Tolpuddle	18 hides (8 demesne)	12 ploughs (3 in demesne)	6 furlongs	18 furlongs		2		2	10	300
Hilton	18 hides (9 demesne)	10 ploughs (3 in demesne)	10 acres	1 league by half a league	3 furlongs	1		3	8	406
Waddon (Wootton)	2.5 hides (1 demense)	4 ploughs (2 in demesne)	5 acres	3 furlongs	3 furlongs			1	4	100
Shilvinghampton (Sevemeton)	5 virgates	1 plough	6 acres	3 furlongs						100
Totals								10	45	1500

Table 57: Summary of assessments of the extent of the manors of Abbotsbury Abbey in 1086.

In 1343, on the death of Abbot William de Fauconer, an extent was held at Abbotsbury by Thomas Cary, escheator of Somerset and Dorset, of the temporalities of the abbey.⁸² The

⁷⁹ See footnote 52, p. 12

⁸⁰ Hare, *Prospering Society*, pp. 86-87.

⁸¹ The table is based on Thorn, *Domesday*, pp. 12-13.

end of the document is in poor condition (Gravestone), and details of the land and stock are summarised in Table 58. This provides a valuable summary of the stock on the Abbotsbury manors in 1343, showing that the abbey had flocks totalling at least 1250 sheep at this date. Thus the abbey's sheep flocks had not increased in overall numbers between 1086 and 1343. Although annual values are given for individual elements of the assessment, no overall totals are given for each manor.

Manor	Buildings	Arable	Pasture	Oxen	Cows	Ewes/rams	Wethers	Hogasters	Pigs
Abbotsbury	Several houses Dovecote Watermill	200 acres (133 sown)	65 acres	12	3	300			3
Portesham	Manor house Dovecote Watermill	60 acres (40 sown)	23 acres	8	6	100	500		20
Tolpuddle	Manor house Dovecote Watermill	40 acres (26 sown)	10 acres	4	1		100		
Hilton	Manor house Dovecote	65 acres (44 sown)	6 acres	8	2	40	60		
Graynston (Gravestone)		30 acres (20 sown)	3 acres	8	6			50	
Witherston (Wydeston)	Four buildings Dovecote	30 acres (20 sown)	12 acres	8	6			50	2
Waddon (Wootton)	Several buildings Dovecote	30 acres (20 sown)	30 acres	6	3		40		3

Table 58: Summary of the assessments of the extent of the manors of Abbotsbury Abbey in 1343

On 29 October 1348, following the death of Abbot Walter de Sampford, a similar enquiry was held at Abbotsbury, again by the escheator, Thomas Cary.⁸³ This is summarised in Table 59 and a more detailed summary is given in the appendix. At this time, the manor of Abbotsbury had 200 acres of arable land and 30 acres of pasture.

One might have supposed, as this inquisition was made by the same escheator, Thomas Cary, five years after his inquisition at the death of the previous abbot, that the methodology adopted would be the same in both cases. However, the 1348 assessment, apart from the manor of Abbotsbury, either shows a diminished stock or no list of stock at all. In all instances no value is given to the stock, whereas the land, rents, works, dovecotes, mills etc court are all given annual values. Although the 1348 assessment is damaged and difficult to read in parts, in two instances the jurors state that the abbot had no stock in the manor. This could mean that the pastoral land was leased, or that, following the Black Death, there were

⁸² TNA: SC 12/7/10 (extent of possessions of Abbotsbury Abbey, death of Abbot William de Falconer, 1343). Entries for Wyrdford and Watton, listed at the head of this document do not appear to have survived.

⁸³ TNA: SC 11/175 (extent of possessions of Abbotsbury Abbey, death of Abbot Walter de Sampford, 1348). The regnal year at the head of this document is damaged, and assumed from the known date of the election of the next abbot.

insufficient people left on the manor to maintain the stock of animals. Not only did the abbot die during the Black Death, but also the vicar of Abbotsbury, who was instituted in 1348, the patron being the king as it was during the vacancy caused by the death of the abbot.

In 1348, the abbey was maintaining a three field system, leaving one field fallow each year. Only the sown fields were included in the valuation.

Manor	Annual Value	Buildings	Arable	Pasture	Oxen	Cows	Ewes	Wethers	Hogasters	Pigs
Abbotsbury	£13 11s: 8d	2 buildings Dovecote Water mill	200 acres (133 sown)	30 acres	12		400			22
Portesham	£8 7s 8d	Manor house Dovecote Water mill	60 acres (40 sown)	104 acres	Declared no stock					
Silvinghampton		Several buildings	40 acres (26 sown)	3 acres	8	1	50			
Tolpuddle	£3 0s 0d	A building Dovecote Water mill	40 acres (26 sown)	10 acres	Declared no stock					
Hilton	£2 12s 7d	Manor house Dovecote	66 acres (48 sown)	6 acres	10	2				
Graveston (damaged)	£1 2s 10d	Manor house other buildings	30 acres (20 sown)		No stock					
Witherstone (damaged)					No stock					
Wootton (damaged)		Manor house Buildings	30 arable	20 pasture	No stock					

Table 59: Summary of the assessments of the extent of the manors of Abbotsbury Abbey in 1348

The location of the estates of Abbotsbury Abbey in 1535 are shown in Figure 28 and tabulated in Table 60.



Figure 28: The estates of Abbotsbury Abbey in 1535.

The map shows that the majority of the estates were relatively close to the abbey with its grange at Abbotsbury. In 1535 the abbey maintained flocks of sheep at Abbotsbury and the nearby manor of Portesham. Grain rents were received from only two manors, Tolpuddle and Portesham.

In contrast to the other Dorset abbeys, a remarkable number of ministers' accounts and other documents survive for Abbotsbury Abbey and the majority of these are in the Dorset History Centre, amongst the papers of the Fox Strangways (Earls of Ilchester) estate.⁸⁴ The most useful documents for study of Abbotsbury Abbey's estates are the grangers' accounts of 1368-9 and 1404-5, bake house accounts of 1404-5, a bake house account of 1400-1, 30 reeve or bailiff accounts for the manor of Abbotsbury and four livestock rolls for the abbey. A custumal for the manor of Abbotsbury in 1269 also survives in this collection.⁸⁵ There are also a number of leases of Abbotsbury lands.

⁸⁴ These are filed and catalogued under D/FSI. The author is grateful to Mark Forrest for drawing this collection to his attention. It seems that a significant number of documents from Abbotsbury Abbey survived the burning of the Strangways' house at Abbotsbury in 1644.

⁸⁵ DHC: D/FSI Box 5.

Manor (Valor)	Manor Value (gross) (Taxatio 1291)	Fixed Rents	Demesne in occupation of abbey total	Sheep on demesne lands	Rent from Demesne	Grain	Other
Abbotsbury (manor)	£79 11s 8d (£31:7:2)	£39 7s 5d	£25 13s 2d	500 wethers £2 1s 8d (Abbotsbury) 221 ewes £3:13:8 (Croke) 468 ewes £ 8:9:4 (Yeldfold) 374 hoggasters £4:13:6 (Yeldfold)			£15 4s 1d
Lowke (Looke) (manor)	£8 6s 6d (with Abbotsbury)	£4 6s 6d			£4 0s 0d		
Bexington (land and tenements)	£5 14s 0d	£4 0s 0d					
East Elworth (lands and tenements)	£8 0s 0d	£8 0s 0d			£1 14s 0d (Abbot of Bindon)		
Abbot's Wotton (manor)	£56 1s 5d (£8 6s 8d)	£38 19s 5d			£5 6s 8d		£11 15s 4d
Hilton, (manor)	£61 5s 5d (£19 17s 6d)	£47 10s 11d			£9 13s 6d		£4 1s 0d
Tolpuddle (manor)	£50 10s 4d (£16 10s 0d)	£27 9s 0d			£4 6s 8d	10 q wheat 20 qtrs barley 20qtrs oats	£12 1s 4d
Portesham (manor)	£41 14s 4d (£18 18s 0d)	£22 8s 6d	£7 9s 0d	495 sheep (£2 11s 3d) 391 sheep called Thevys (£4 17s 9d)		12 qtrs wheat 30 qtrs barley 30qtrs oats	£3 2s 10d
Witherstone (manor)	£9 7s 2d (£2 10s 0d)	£8 0s 6d					£1 6s 8d
Grayneston (Graston) and Shepton (manor)	£7 0s 0d (£6 0s 0d)	£7 0s 0d					
Skylgate (manor)	£8 12s 7d	£7 14s 11d					£0 17s 8d
Milton sub Stoure (manor)	£12 5s 4d	£11 0s 0d					£1 5s 4d
Holwell (manor)	£21 0s 0d	£20 6s 8d					£0 13s 4d
Shilfhampton (land and tenements)	£12 0s 0d	£12 0s 0d					

Table 60: The estates of Abbotsbury Abbey from the *Valor* of 1535.

Amongst the ministers' accounts is that of William Davy, bailiff and rent collector for the manor of Abbotsbury in 1534-5, prepared at about the same time as the assessments for the *Valor* were being made.⁸⁶ This account clearly shows direct cultivation of the manor's arable demesne land by the abbey continuing until the extremely late date of 1535. The account for 1534-5 lists 190 quarters of wheat, 194 quarters of barley and 98 quarters of oats (a total of 482 quarters) as being produced from the abbey's grange (home farm) during the year. Moreover, a total of 374 acres were sown, (in 1532, 400 acres were sown). A high proportion of the grain went in livery to the master baker, for use in baking and brewing.⁸⁷ Interestingly, the sum total of the grain produced from Abbotsbury and the grain from the two manors paying rent in grain totals 604 quarters, comparable with the 705 quarters received by the granator in 1404-5.

On 3rd February 1539, barely a month before Abbotsbury Abbey was dissolved, the abbot, Roger Rodden (Hardy) and Giles Strangways sealed a supplement to a lease in which

⁸⁶ DHC: D/FSI Box 5: (Abbotsbury manor, ministers' account, bailiff and rent collector, 1534 -5).

⁸⁷ 140 quarters of wheat, 140 quarters of barley and 60 quarters of oats.

the latter agreed to pay for standing grain crops and stock on the demesne land (grange of Abbotsbury) which had been lately leased to him for a fixed number of years.⁸⁸ This includes 90 acres of wheat, 60 acres of barley and 40 acres oats. Stock included 1100 sheep, (600 ewes, 500 hogasters), 23 oxen, and 10 cows. This shows that direct cultivation by the abbey ceased at some time between 1535 and 1539. On 16 January 1540, Giles Strangways was given a lease of the demesne lands in the manor of Abbotsbury for 21 years by the Court of Augmentation, for an annual rent of £27 16s 4d.⁸⁹

On 1st March 1538, the abbot, Roger Rodden assigned the reversion of a lease on the demesne lands of Holwall to Henry Strangways.⁹⁰

Sheep farming.

The account 1534-5 also shows the extent of the abbey's involvement with sheep farming on the manor of Abbotsbury. There was a flock of about 550 wethers at Castell, a flock of about 500 hogasters at Croke, and breeding flocks of about 260 ewes and rams at Croke, and about 650 ewes at Yeldefold. A total of 1466 fleeces were sent to Abbotsbury Abbey's wool house. These figures can be compared with those listed in the *Valor* (see Table 60), which record 500 wethers and 374 hogasters at Abbotsbury, 220 ewes and rams at Croke, and 468 ewes and rams at Yeldefolde, which would yield a total of about 1560 fleeces. The *Valor* assessment for Abbotsbury agrees well with figures in the bailiff's sheep accounts for 1534-5, confirming the reliability of the of the *Valor* assessment for Dorset, as has previously been noted for Milton Abbey and Shaftesbury Abbey. The *Valor* also shows that there were about 900 sheep at Portesham, showing that the abbey would have produced 2300-2400 fleeces during the year. Although this represents a significant investment in sheep farming, it cannot be compared to wool production in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

A few rolls, detailing the livestock owned by Abbotsbury Abbey for the period 1385 to 1408 have survived.⁹¹ In 1385, the abbey had flocks of wethers, totalling 4110 sheep on nine of their manors: Wotton, Portesham, Tolpuddle, Hilton, Witherston, Abbotsbury, East Shulhampton and Elworth. They also had a flock of 715 hogasters at Abbotsbury. Breeding flocks of lambs and ewes, totalling 2752 sheep were kept at Portesham, Tolpuddle, Hilton, Graveston, Abbotsbury, East Shulhampton, and Lowke. Flocks of lambs, totalling 2069 were kept at West Shulhampton, Hilton, Abbotsbury, East Shulhampton and Louke. A total flock of nearly 10,000 sheep was spread across the demesne lands of all 11 of their manors.

The situation was almost unchanged in 1408. The livestock roll shows that in this year the abbey had a total flock of 8,434 sheep. Hogasters were kept at Wotton and Hilton as well

⁸⁸ DHC: D/FSI Box 20.

⁸⁹ TNA: SC6 /HENVIII/ 655.

⁹⁰ DHC: D/FSI Box 20.

⁹¹ These are filed in DHC: D/FSI Box 9.

as at Abbotsbury. Hilton and Louke no longer had flocks of ewes and rams. Wethers were kept on all manors other than Lowke and Tolpuddle, and lambs were kept on all manors apart from Helton and Witherston. Thus sheep flocks were still being maintained on the demesne lands of all 11 manors.

The remarkably long series of reeves' and bailiffs' accounts for the manor of Abbotsbury provides a means of studying trends in both numbers of sheep maintained on the manor and also of the interchange of sheep between specialist flocks on other manors.⁹² Flocks of ewes and rams produced lambs, which were kept in flocks, before being transferred to flocks of hogasters. Male hogasters were then either castrated to produce wethers, or allowed to develop as rams. Ewes and rams were kept in breeding flocks. Some of Abbotsbury Abbey's manors specialised in flocks of one kind, for example, hogasters. Such an arrangement necessitated extensive transfer of stock between manors. Unfortunately reeves' and bailiffs' accounts have survived only for the manor of Abbotsbury, and a small sample of these have been used to study overall trends in sheep farming methods in the late fourteenth, fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries.

The reeve's account of 1377 is unusual, as it gives a summary of the wool produced on all of the abbey's estates.⁹³ The record of wool production, given in Table 61, enables a more complete picture of the monastery's entire sheep flocks in 1377 to be deduced. In addition to the seven manors with which Abbotsbury exchanged sheep, the monastery also maintained a flock at Hilton. The abbey's total sheep flock, sheared in 1377 was 7193 wethers, ewes, rams and hogasters. In addition, 1,334 lambs were also sheared, giving a total of 8,527 sheep. In addition 1533 sheep skins or bare skins were produced from sheep which had either died or been slaughtered during the year. Table 26, in the Appendix, summarises the sheep flocks at the manor of Abbotsbury, showing that, at the start of the year they had flocks of 637 wethers, 1337 ewes and rams, and 921 hogasters, totalling 2895 sheep. 841 lambs were produced during the year. Sheep were exchanged with flocks on 7 other Abbotsbury Abbey manors, namely Portesham, Witherstone, Wotton, Sulphampton, Elworth, Lowke and Graston.

⁹² These are filed in DHC: D/FSI Box 5. 26 accounts covering the period from 1350-1535 have survived.

⁹³ DHC: D/FSI Box 5 (Abbotsbury manor, Ministers' account, reeve of Abbotsbury, 1376-7).

Manor	Fleeces coarse	Lamb fleeces	Wool refuse	Sheep skins	Lamb skins	Bare skins
Abbotsbury	2492	709	20lb	109	158	13
Lowke	304	4	6lb	44	82	29
Sulphampton	481		3lb	5		14
Hilton	1188	414	12lb	75	168	14
Portesham	1451	187	13lb	43	333	3
Tolpuddle	493	3	4lb	42	57	
Graston	222	16	6lb	51	95	10
Wotton	234		7lb	66	31	9
Witherstone	328		3lb	51		31
Total	7193	1333	74lb	486	924	123

Table 61: Fleeces produced by Abbotsbury Abbey in 1377.

These figures can be compared with those in the stock accounts for 1385, which show that in that year, the demesne land at Abbotsbury manor had a total of 2798 sheep (1163 wethers, 916 ewes and rams, 715 hogasters), almost the same total as 1377, but a different distribution between flocks. A total of 819 lambs were also produced. Abbotsbury Abbey's flock in 1385 totalled 9646, compared with a figure of 8527 for 1377. However, the two figures are not directly comparable as 1533 sheep were slaughtered or died in addition to the 8527 sheep providing fleeces during the year.

In 1377 there appears to have been a very high mortality amongst lambs. A total of 1,333 lambs were shorn, whilst 1,047 lambs were skinned. Assuming that the majority of deaths amongst lambs occurred before shearing, this gives a mortality rate of about 40%. Abbotsbury manor produced a total of 3201 fleeces in this year.

In 1440-1 the total number of sheep in the abbey's flocks on the demesne land of Abbotsbury manor had reduced to 2,124 at the start of the year and 1,903 at the end of the year.⁹⁴ A total of 2,036 fleeces and 606 sheepskins were sent to the wool house. Amongst these were 418 lamb fleeces and 308 lambskins, which again gives a mortality rate of approximately 40%. These figures are summarised in Table 62.

⁹⁴ DHC: D/FSI, Box 5 (Abbotsbury manor, ministers' account, bailiff, 1440-1).

Sheep	Start of year	End of year	Sent to Guesthouse Keeper	Fleeces	Wool refuse	Sheep skins	Bare skins
Kebbs	0	0	98				
Wethers	308	343	0	352		9	13
Hogasters	196	119	0	119		83	
Ewes and Rams	968	1093	21	1147		170	23
Lambs	652	348		418		308	
Totals	2124	1903	119	2036	14lb	570	36
				To abbey woolhouse	To abbey woolhouse	To abbey woolhouse	To abbey woolhouse

Table 62: Sheep flocks and wool production at Abbotsbury manor in 1441.

As well as moving sheep between flocks at Abbotsbury, there were exchanges of sheep between flocks at Lowke, Watton, Portesham and Hilton. Thus sheep movements between manors were significantly less than those in 1377 and 1385. These movements are outlined in Appendix Table 27.

The accounts for 1463-4 show a continuation of this trend, with flocks at Abbotsbury totalling 1732 at the end of the period.⁹⁵ A summary is given in Table 63.

Sheep	Start of year	End of year
Wethers	321	277
Lambs	201	223
Ewes and Rams	200	223
Croke		
Lambs Croke	248	343
Hogasters Croke	11	9
Ewes and Rams	506	657
Elfold		
Lambs Elfold	0	0
Totals	1487	1732

Table 63: Sheep flocks at Abbotsbury manor in 1463-4.

By 1463-4 there was a significant difference in the way the sheep flocks were managed at Abbotsbury manor from that in 1440-1. This is illustrated in Appendix Table 28. The monastery kept a flock of hogasters and a flock of wethers at Abbotsbury, flocks of ewes and rams at Elfold and Croke, and flocks of lambs at Abbotsbury and Elfold and Croke, which were both within the manor of Abbotsbury. Outside the demesne of Abbotsbury, there were flocks of wethers, ewes and rams, and hogasters at Portesham and a flock of hogasters at Hilton. Thus movements of sheep between flocks at Abbotsbury, and the abbey's flocks in adjacent manors had declined since 1441. These accounts do not contain information about wool products from the manor. However, a separate entry for sheep kebbs records 224 kebbs sent in livery to the keeper of the guest house.

⁹⁵ DHC: D/FSI, Box 5 (Abbotsbury manor, ministers' account, bailiff, 1462-3).

Sheep	Start of year	End of year	Sent to Abbot's cook	Fleeces	Sheep skins	Bare skins
Wethers Abbotsbury	459	424		430	20	5
Hogasters Abbotsbury	705	0			33	
Lambs Abbotsbury	0	579		683	40	
Ewes and Rams Coke	184	158		164	6	6
Hogasters Croke	3	3				
Lambs Croke	0	0				
Ewes and rams Elfold	757	756		756	32	6
Lambs Elfold	0	1				
Kebbs	32	55	427	226	173	
Totals	2140	1976	427	2259	304	17
				To abbey woolhouse	To abbey woolhouse	To abbey woolhouse

Table 64: Sheep flocks and wool production at Abbotsbury manor in 1490-1.

The number of sheep and location of the flocks at Abbotsbury in 1490-1 was similar to that recorded in the 1463 account.⁹⁶ Table 64 summarises details of the flocks and wool production. In 1490 there were a total of 2,140 sheep, with flocks of wethers, hogasters, lambs at Abbotsbury, ewes and lambs at Croke, and ewes and lambs at Elfold (See Appendix Table 29). In addition to these flocks, the bailiff recorded a separate flock of kebbs maintained at Abbotsbury. This flock was not present in 1441. Outside Abbotsbury, the abbey had flocks at Portesham, Lowke and Watton. In 1491 2259 fleeces were produced, a very similar number to those produced in 1441. The death rate in lambs, calculated from the number of lambskins and lamb fleeces, had improved to about 6%. At this time the monastery was producing sheep for meat, as 427 kebbs were given in livery to the abbot's cook, compared with 224 given in livery to the guest house keeper in 1463.

Details of the sheep accounts from the bailiff's accounts for 1527-8⁹⁷ and 1531-2⁹⁸ are given in table 65, which also shows the production of wool for these years. These accounts show a continuing policy of concentrating sheep farming at Abbotsbury, with separate flocks at Croke and Elfold whilst retaining flocks of hogasters and wethers at Portesham. The flock of kebbs at Abbotsbury continued, with the adoption of a separate section for kebb carcasses in the stock accounts from c. 1491 onwards, and demonstrates an increasing emphasis on meat production, with 343 sheep kebb carcasses being sent in livery for expenses of the steward of the abbey's guest house in 1528 and 254 in 1532. It is not clear from these accounts whether the carcasses were for internal consumption, or were to be sold.

⁹⁶ DHC: D/FSI, Box 5 (Abbotsbury manor, ministers' account, bailiff, 1490-1).

⁹⁷ DHC: D/FSI, Box 5 (Abbotsbury manor, ministers' account, bailiff and rent collector, 1527-8).

⁹⁸ DHC: D/FSI, Box 5 (Abbotsbury manor, ministers' account, bailiff and rent collector, 1531-2).

Sheep 1527-1528	Start of year	End of year	Sent to steward of guesthouse	Sent to abbot's kitchen	Fleeces	Sheep skins	Bare skins
Wethers Abbotsbury	664	600			633	70	15
Hogasters Abbotsbury	86	35			35	242	
Lambs Abbotsbury	0	348			383		30
Ewes and Rams Coke	276	258			260	39	2
Lambs Croke	0	0					
Ewes and rams Elfold	797	648			697	373	9
Lambs Elfolde	0	0					
Kebbs	165	55	343		199	26	216
Totals	1988	1944	343	0	2207	750	272
Sheep 1531-1532	Start of year	End of year	Sent to steward of guesthouse	Sent to abbot's kitchen	Fleeces	Sheep skins	Bare skins
Wethers Abbotsbury	500	487			524	16	3
Hogasters Abbotsbury	518	0		12		31	
Lambs Abbotsbury	0	502		6	532		25
Ewes and Rams Coke	224	220			240	89	6
Lambs Croke	0	0					
Ewes and rams Elfold	529	537			560	12	3
Lambs Elfolde	0	0					
Kebbs	26	20	254		77	89	181
Totals	1797	1766	254	18	1933	237	218

Table 65: Sheep flocks and wool production at Abbotsbury manor in 1527-8 and 1531-2.

A plot of the numbers of sheep for each year for which Abbotsbury manor estate accounts survive, shows the number of sheep at Abbotsbury manor reached a maximum in the years between c.1380 and 1420. They dropped to a lower number in the years between c. 1440 and 1490, then started to rise again until about 1515, when they approached the levels of 1380 – 1420.⁹⁹ It must be noted however, that in the fourteenth and early years of the fifteenth centuries, sheep farming was organised centrally with sheep being transferred between manors. This means that the numbers of sheep on Abbotsbury manor is unlikely to mirror the overall size of the abbey's flocks.

⁹⁹ The author is grateful to Mark Forrest (Dorset History Centre) for a copy of his tabulation of sheep numbers from the surviving ministers' accounts for the manor of Abbotsbury. No accounts survive for 1334-1376, 1420-1442 and 1473-1489 and 1515-1525 which makes a more detailed analysis of trends rather speculative.

It is tempting to equate this drop in numbers with the mid-century recession of c. 1450s-1480s.¹⁰⁰ The lack of surviving accounts for critical years, combined with the evidence for the monastery consolidating sheep farming at Abbotsbury at the expense of the other manors, means that it is not possible to make this correlation. However, this consolidation of flocks to the manors of Abbotsbury and Portesham may, in fact, have been driven by this recession, resulting in a reduction in the total numbers of sheep farmed by the abbey. In 1380-1390, the abbey had flocks totalling about 10,000 sheep. At the start of the sixteenth century, their total flock was about 1500-2,000.

Grain production.

Data relating to grain production at Abbotsbury is available from the 30 reeve and bailiff accounts for Abbotsbury manor which have survived. This data shows that the area of wheat, barley and oats sown on the demesne land at Abbotsbury in the period ca. 1520-1535 was higher than that sown in the previous 50 years, as was the grain harvested. The acreage of barley sown was constant from about 1490 to 1435, being similar to the acreages and yields in about 1380 to 1400. Between 1400 and 1490, there is a pronounced dip in acreage sown and amount harvested. It is significant that arable farming at the home farm (Abbotsbury grange) continued undiminished right up to 1535.

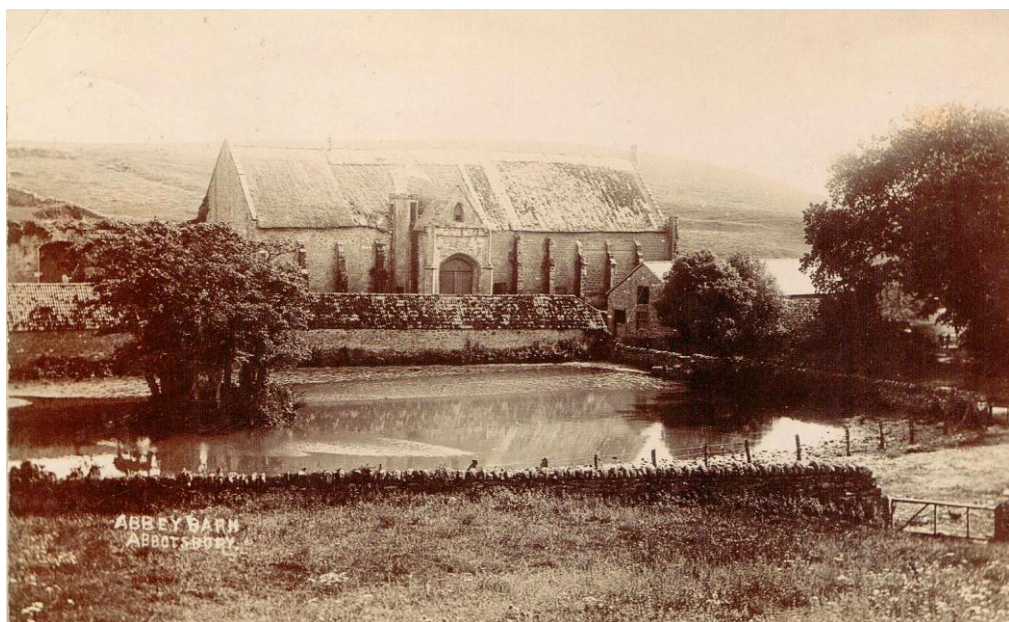


Figure 29: The barn at Abbotsbury grange from a postcard of c. 1906. Only half of the barn survives, the other half was to the left of the building shown.

¹⁰⁰ Hare, *Prospering Society*, pp. 202-208.

It is possible to estimate total grain production on all the monastery's demesne lands in 1368-9 and 1404-5, since accounts of the monastery's granators survive for these years.¹⁰¹ These two accounts are summarised in Table 66. The account for 1368-9 is the most complete and shows that the Abbotsbury grange was by far the largest producer of grain. Only Portesham, Hilton, Tolpuddle and Witherstone were able to send significant amounts of grain to the Abbotsbury granger. In that year, the granger received 971 quarters of grain, 553 of which are recorded as coming from the Abbotsbury grange. Of the total grain received by the granator, 416 quarters were used for brewing and 238 for baking, making a total of 754 quarters. This is about a third of that used for this purpose in Shaftesbury Abbey, which was a much larger and richer establishment. Interestingly, neither the two granators' accounts, nor the two master bakers' accounts refer to any grain purchased.

	1368-9					1404-5				
	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Dross corn	Total	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Dross corn	Total
Remain		19	6		25	8	2	11		21
Abbotsbury	307	103	114	29	553	138	116	52	1	307
Portesham	44	58	26	11	139	16	52	34	2	104
Helton	48	16	10		74	35		19	2	56
Tolpuddle	39	6	10	12	67	14			4	18
Watton	2	2	21		25	1		6		7
Gravestone	3		5	2	10	11	7	5	1	24
Shulhampton	1	11	2		14	6	7	14		27
Wytherston	7	2	18	5	32	4	2		1	7
Lowke	1	4			5	1		4		5
"Divers sowings"	7				7					
Other		20			20	48	48	33		129
Total	459	241	212	59	971	282	234	178	11	705
To Famuli	81	34	15	10	140	11	105	14	1	131
To master baker	208	17	12	1	238	264	4		11	279
To Brewer	66	162	130	58	416		128	77		205
Capitalis					72					203
Cursalis					290					258

Table 66: Summary of the granators' accounts for 1368-9 and 1404-5.
(amounts are to the nearest quarter)

The figures in the reeve's account of 1377, record a total of 476 quarters of grain, comprising 102 quarters of wheat, 206 quarters of barley and 168 quarters of oats. This can be

¹⁰¹ Account of William Fale, granator, 1368-9 and account of Richard Wallop, granator 1404-5. There is no record of either of these as being monks of Abbotsbury, but their ordinations would almost certainly have been before these records appear in the bishop's registers. Richard Wallop was also master baker in 1400-01. Both of these accounts are in DHC: D/FSI, Box 5.

compared with figures from the granger's account of 1368-9 which reported 553 quarters of grain comprising 306 quarters of wheat, 103 quarters of barley and 114 quarters of oats from Abbotsbury grange. Despite the approximations, we can deduce that less wheat and more barley and oats were sown in 1377 than in 1368. Altogether 481 acres of grain were sown.

Table 67 summarises the grain harvested and sown at the Abbotsbury grange for selected years, the figures are taken from the bailiffs' accounts. Whilst the number of years sampled is small, certain points can be deduced from the data.

It is clear that the monastery still cultivated the arable land at their grange at Abbotsbury until at least 1535, although there is a small drop in the area sown and grain produced from 1532 to 1535. There was a sustained improvement in grain yields between 1377-1468 and 1491-1535. Whilst there is only one instance where accounts for two successive years has survived, an approximation of the fertility of the land can be gained by considering the grain yield and area sown in the same year. Differences are to be expected between years due to fluctuations in the weather. However, ratio of yield of grain/area sown is below one for the first period and well over one for the second period. The reason for the increase in yields is not clear, but it may be due to improved methods of agriculture, especially use of manure, as the sheep were concentrated on the grange the second half of the fifteenth century onwards.

	1377	1441	1463	1468	1491	1528	1532	1533	1535
Wheat (total)	102 (151)	215 (239)		119 (194)	141 (141)	224 (224)	205 (205)	192 (192)	190 (190)
Barley (total)	206 (247)	39 (56)		105 (113)	45 (45)	188 (188)	187 (187)	188 (188)	194 (194)
Oats (total)	168 (169)	228 (228)		146 (146)	268 (268)	144 (144)	189 (189)	192 (192)	98 (98)
Total grain (grange)	476	482		373	454	556	581	572	482
Wheat sown (acres)	218	248	153	206	128	198	180	180	169
Wheat sown (qtrs)	53	62	38	52	32	54	45	45	50
Barley sown (acres)	126	94	118	86	61	116	120	120	104
Barley sown (qtrs)	47	35	35	43	31	58	60	60	54
Oats sown (acres)	119	206	143	128	111	128	100	120	98
Oats sown (qtrs)	59	103	71	64	59	64	50	60	38
Total area sown (acres)	481	548	414	427	313	442	400	420	373
Ration of grain/area	0.99	0.88		0.88	1.45	1.26	1.45	1.36	1.29

Table 67: Grain harvested and sown at Abbotsbury grange for selected years.¹⁰²

(Figures to nearest quarter or acre. Numbers in brackets, total received.

Not in brackets, total produced by grange).

The amount of barley harvested dropped dramatically between 1377 and 1441, only returning to these levels again in the sixteenth century. The quantity of oats sown and harvested fluctuates markedly over the whole period. This analysis is based on a selection of available ministers' accounts. Data from all of the surviving ministers' accounts might amplify

¹⁰² 1. The start of many of the grain accounts are damaged. The outside of the rolls of the reeves' and bailiffs' accounts for the manor of Abbotsbury have suffered from bad storage at some time in their lives. 2. Although the text of the grain accounts for 1463 is present, the figures for grain received have not been entered into the spaces left. This shows that uniform accounts were prepared in advance each year ready for the amounts to be inserted.

and consolidate this picture. In addition to the detailed data, the grain accounts summarise the total acreage of grain sown in the demesne lands of Abbotsbury, and this figure for all surviving accounts is tabulated in Figure 30.

The start of the Abbotsbury grain accounts usually contain an estimate of the amount of wheat, barley and oats which should be harvested in the year, together with a statement of the total grain actually harvested, the total grain sown, and the total area sown with grain, in a similar fashion to the Shaftesbury accounts. The lack of data for a number of years at several points in this series precludes any detailed analysis, but several features stand out. In the years between 1377 and 1404 the area sown was fairly constant at about 470 acres. By 1441-6 it had risen to about 550 acres. By 1463-8, it had dropped to about 400 acres. From 1491 to 1514 it was constant at about 310 acres. However, by 1528, it had risen again to over 400 acres and stayed around this figure, remaining at 370 acres in 1535, the time of the *Valor*. This rise in the period immediately before the Dissolution is difficult to explain. However, the fact that the rents they were receiving as grain in 1535 were so low in comparison with those received by Cerne, Milton, Shaftesbury, Bindon and Tarrant Abbeys, necessitated an increase by the monks

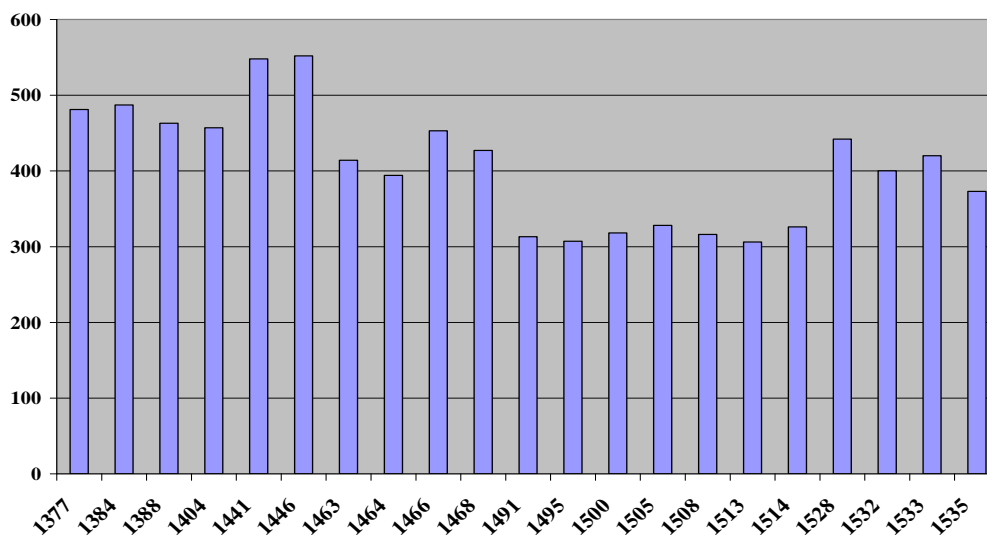


Figure 30: Total acreage of grain sown for the years 1377-1535, as summarised in surviving ministers' accounts for Abbotsbury. (Note that scale is not linear. Years have been selected from those accounts which have survived).

in their cultivation of the Abbotsbury home farm. The converse is equally true – they were producing so much grain at Abbotsbury, they did not need much rent in the form of grain. In addition to these overall figures for sown acreage, the ministers' accounts from 1377 until 1505 contain marginal notes of the ratio of quantity of wheat, barley and oats sown in the preceding year to the quantity of these grains harvested in the current year, in the same format as those discussed for ministers' accounts for Shaftesbury Abbey.¹⁰³ Unfortunately the

¹⁰³ See p. 188

start of the grain/stock accounts for Abbotsbury are mainly damaged, with poor legibility, but those that can be read show that the ratio varied markedly from year to year, but there are too few to enable any meaningful conclusions to be drawn.

Two bake-house accounts for Abbotsbury Abbey have survived.¹⁰⁴ In the first (1400-1401), the master baker received 249 quarters of wheat which he used to make bread for the abbey. He also received 7 quarters of dross corn from which he baked bread for paupers. He also received 151 quarters of barley which he used to bake lower quality bread. He used 173 quarters of oats to brew beer and 446 quarters of brassium to brew beer. Thus the baker used 407 quarters of grain for bread and 609 quarters of grain for beer, a total of 1,055 quartets of grain.

The second-bake house account (1404-1405) is on the reverse of the granator's account of the same year and is in poorer condition and difficult to read. In that year the master baker received 257 quarters of wheat which were baked into bread for the abbey. 12 quarters of dross corn were used mainly for brewing inferior beer, as were 131 quarters of barley and 77 quarters of oats.

The ministers' accounts for Abbotsbury Abbey, whilst mentioning the offices of granator, master baker, granger, steward, guesthouse keeper, and kitchener make no reference to a receiver. The money seems to be paid either directly to the abbot, or to the steward. The only office-holders mentioned by name in accounts are Richard Wallop (granator and master baker c. 1400-1405), William Fale (granator 1368-9) and John Houskyns (granger c.1460). Robert Veel is named as the abbey's steward in a deed of 1398.¹⁰⁵ None of these names appear in either ordination records or in the records of the election of abbots, so it is likely that these were lay officials.

Obedientiaries.

Election records mention monks with the following offices: prior (1142, 1452, 1468, 1505, 1539); subprior (1452, 1498, 1505); third prior (1452); steward (1452, 1496, 1505); precentor (1452); sacrist (1496); subsacrist (1452, 1505); cantarists (1496), Clerk of works '*operatus*' (1496, 1505) and steward of guesthouse (1496, 1505). No mention is made of a cellarer, granator or granger, from which one might deduce that by the fifteenth century these offices were filled by laymen rather than monks. However, such an arrangement is very unusual. This will be considered in the context of the other Dorset monasteries in the conclusion to this chapter. The *Valor* for Abbotsbury Abbey is damaged at the end of the

¹⁰⁴ DHC: D/FSI box 5 (Abbotsbury Abbey, accounts of Richard Wallop, master of the bake house, 1400-1401 and 1404-1405).

¹⁰⁵ DHC: Box 10. Robert Veel was one of the witnesses of the deed and was identified as the abbot's steward on the reverse of the deed.

entries, but Sir Giles Strangways was named as auditor and Nicholas Willoughby as one of the auditors.

The reeve of Witherstone in 1540 was listed as William Styby.¹⁰⁶ An Abbotsbury monk of this name followed the abbot, Roger Hardy, as vicar of Hilton in 1545. There is a possibility that both the reeve and the monk were the same person. If this is so, then William Styby was employed as a reeve whilst waiting for a benefice. In this case, he is likely to have had some experience of managing an estate, which would mean that monk obedientiaries were used for this purpose at Abbotsbury. In the lack of further evidence this must remain pure speculation.

Manor Farm	Tennants	Date	Period	Rent	Stock
Wootton Abbatis	Walter Long, Isobel (wife), Nicholas (son)	1534	lives	£5 6s 8d	
Hilton farm	Gilburt Kenyll	1528	life	£8 6s 8d	
Tolpuddle farm	Stephan Jacob, Margaret (wife) William (son)	1529	lives	£11 0s: 0d	
Portesham farm	John Dryris Edith (wife), Thomas (son)	1526	lives	£9 4s 0d	125 wethers 125 theves
Portesham pasture	William Hardy	1538	80 years	£8 6s 8d	125 ewes 125 theves
Witherstone	Walter Travers	1509	lives and one life	£4 1s : 4d	
	Thomas (son)				
	Nicholas (son)				
Graston	Thomas Clerk John Clerk	1511	lives	£6 1s : 4d	
Milton sub Stour	William Vye John (son)	1534	lives	£11 0s 0d	
Holwall	William Michael	1464	80 years	£20 1s : 8d	

Table 68: Some tenents of Abbotsbury Abbey's manor farms in 1540.¹⁰⁷

Some of the tenants of the demesne lands of the former abbey of Abbotsbury are summarised in Table 68. With the exception of Portesham, all were leased before 1535. Portesham was divided into two farms, Portesham farm and Portesham pasture. Although the farm was leased from 1526, the pasture was not leased until 1538. The bailiff of Abbotsbury manor's account for 1535 records receipt of 63 wethers from the shepherd of the lord's hogasters at Portesham. Both this record and the fact that the pasture was leased in 1538 indicate that the sheep recorded at Portesham in the *Valor* were part of the sheep flock managed by the abbey, rather than a flock of sheep which the abbey had leased.

¹⁰⁶ TNA: SC/HENVIII/655

¹⁰⁷ Data taken from TNA: SC6 HEN VIII 655

5. The Estates of Cerne Abbey

Sources and Estates

Virtually no documents relating to the estates of Cerne Abbey have survived; the main source of our information is the *Taxatio* of 1291 and the *Valor* of 1535. As part of the three case studies of the estates of Shaftesbury Abbey, Milton Abbey and Abbotsbury Abbey their *Valor* assessments were compared with data derived from leases, ministers' accounts and other estate documents which have survived for these three monasteries. Although this has only been possible for a limited number of aspects (mainly sheep, grain rents and money rents), the agreement has been sufficiently close to enable the *Valor* assessments to be used with some confidence for studying those estates of the Dorset monasteries in 1535 for which no other documentation has survived.

Only the first sheet survives of the extent of Cerne Abbey, vacant due to the death of abbot Stephen Sherrard (1356-1361).¹⁰⁸ It covered the manors of Cerne, Symondesborough, Winterborne Abbas, Radipole, Wirdford, Affpuddle, Bloxworth, Minterne, Wynford and Hawkchurch and was undertaken by John de Beckynton, escheator of Dorset and Somerset in 1361. This reports that the manor of Cerne had several buildings of no value *per annum*; two gardens of fruit, valued at 3s 4d *per annum*, together with hay valued at £0:6:8 *per annum*; two water mills, valued at 5s 0d *per annum*; 9 carrucates of land containing 1,065 acres (120 acres); 720 acres sown each year, value £9 0s 0d *per annum* (3d an acre).

An extent of Cerne Abbey was taken in 1356, on the death of Richard de Osmyngton. A translation of this appears in SDNQ volume XII, pp. 330-336 amongst a series of Dorset inquisitions. The author has been unable to trace the document in The National Archives either from the reference given, or from searches of the catalogue. A brief summary is given in Table 69. There is a lack of any reference to sheep at this period, although sheep flocks are listed on some of these estates in *Domesday*.

¹⁰⁸ TNA: SC 12/7/12

Manor	Annual Value	Buildings	Arable	Pasture	Oxen	Cows	Pigs
Cerne	£37 11s 8d	Several buildings Water mill	1080 acres (720 sown)	40 acres	48 (24 plough, 9 cart)		8
Symondesborough	£29 6s 0d	Several buildings. Dovecote	240 acres (160 sown)	30 acres	24 (6 draught beasts)	13 cows 9 bullocks 6 calves	31
Mopescombe	£8 12s 3d	Several buildings	90 acres (45 sown)		17	3 cows 1 bullock	
Wytherstone	£4 18s 0d	Several buildings	150 acres (100 sown)		18 (4 draught beasts)	2 cows 1 bull	
Radipole	£2 4s 8d	Several buildings	200 acres (100 sown)	12 acres	13 (2 draught beasts)	1 bull	
Wydesford	£3 17s 7d	Several buildings	200 acres (133 sown)	20 acres	14 oxen (1 draught beast)		
Affpuddle	£11 6s 0d	Several buildings. 2 water mills	200 acres (133 sown)		12 oxen (2 draught beasts)	3 cows 1 bull	15
Bloxworth	£6 16s 8d	Several buildings	300 acres (200 sown)	10 acres	24 oxen (3 draught beasts)		11
Mintern	£4 15s 1d	Several buildings	300 acres (200 sown)		14 oxen (2 draught beast)		
Wynford	£0 16s 8d	Several buildings	60 acres (40 sown)	3 acres	7	4 cows 1 bull	
Hawkchurch	£2 6s 0d	Several buildings	60 acres (40 sown)				
Total	£112 11s 5d						

Table 69: The estates of Cerne Abbey in 1356.

The estates of Cerne Abbey as listed in the *Valor* are depicted in Figure 31, which shows those manors providing grain rents, and those where the abbey is listed as having sheep on its demesne pastures. An analysis of the estates in 1535 is presented in Table 70. The reliability of this data can be checked against three documents. The first is an indenture of 1516 in which Abbot Robert Westbury, leased the manor and rectory of Kimmeridge, together with stock, to Nicholas Chiverell and Agnes, his wife for 40 years, at an annual rent of £10 a year for the manor, and £2 13s 4d a year for the rectory, and 8s 4d in lieu of 50 hens.¹⁰⁹ The *Valor* records £9 13s 4d in rents from Kimmeridge under the abbey's temporal income and £2 13s 4d from Kimmeridge rectory under its spiritual income, in agreement with the lease.

¹⁰⁹ Smedmore Papers, Smedmore House, Kimmeridge, Dorset. T 12/1: (lease of Kimmeridge by Robert Westbury, Abbot of Cerne, 1516). In 1539, Henry VIII sold Kimmeridge manor and rectory to William Uvedale. T12/3: (Indenture of the sale by Henry Uvedale of the manor and farm of Kimmeridge to John Clavell in 1553). This describes a lease made by Thomas Corten, abbot of Cerne to Roger Clavell in 1530, and gives a list of the live and dead stock to be delivered to John Clavell in 1556 on termination of the lease of Nicholas and Agnes Cheverell.



Figure 31: The main estates of Cerne Abbey in 1535. (yellow = manors; white = tenements or land which supply money rents. **G** = Grain rents; **S** = Sheep).

Manor (Valor)	Manor Value (gross) Taxatio	Fixed Rents	Demesne in occupation of abbey total	Sheep on demesne lands	Demesne leased	Demesne Rents in grain	Wheat
Cerne (manor)	£99 5s 2d £26 11s 3d	£50 12s 3d (includes £3 for rent of shambles)	£34 9s 0d	800 ewes (£13 6s 8p) 850 hoggasters (£10 12s 6d) 442 wethers (£1 11 10d)	£8 18s 0d		
Hawchurch (manor)	£9 2s 6d £4 0s 0d	£8 13s 4d					
Milton (manor)	£24 19s 5d £5 0s 0d	£14 19s 6d			£2 13s 4d	£1 17s 4d	Wheat: 4 qtrs (4 qtrs) Barley: 4 qtrs (4 qtrs) Oats: 4 qtrs (4 qtrs)
Symondesburgh (manor)	£118 6s 6d £13 19s 7d	£77 19s 6d				£29 6s 0d	
Maiden Newton	£7 18s 0d	£7 10s 6d					
Mopescombe and Nettlecombe (manor)	£16 17s 8d £7 11s 4d	£9 3s 6d				£4 14s 0d	Wheat: 9 qtrs (9 qtrs) Barley: 9 qtrs (9 qtrs) Oats: 9 qtrs (9 qtrs)
Little Bredy (manor)	£24 17s 2d	£8 17s 7d	£13 4s 2d	804 ewes (£8 0s 0d) 250 hogasters (£3 2s 6d) 500 wethers (£2 1s 8d)		£4 16s 8d	Wheat: 5 qtrs (5 qtrs) Barley: 5 qtrs (5 qtrs) Oats: 5 qtrs (5 qtrs)
Long Bredy (manor)	£23 14s 5d £19 0s 0d	£10 6s 1d	£2 10s 0d	600 wethers (£2 10s 0d)		£5 1s 4d	Wheat: 11 qtrs (14 qtrs) Barley: 11 qtrs (14 qtrs) Oats: 10 qtrs (11 qtrs)
Winterborne Abbas (manor)	£18 16s 1d £3 12s 0d	£10 19s 0d	£2 15s 8d	668 wethers £2 15s 8d		£4 9s 4d	Wheat: 10 qtrs (13 qtrs) Barley: 10 qtrs (11 qtrs) Oats: 7 qtrs (9 qtrs)
Nether Cerne	£23 4s 9d £9 0s 0d	£10 19s 6d	£6 17s 11d	320 ewes (£5 6s 8d) 375 wethers (£1 11s 3d)		£5 3s 4d	Wheat: 9 qtrs (9 qtrs) Barley: 11 qtrs (11 qtrs) Oats: 12 qtrs (12 qtrs)
Minterne (manor)	£12 2s 1d £5 15s 8d	£5 19s 10d	£1 9s 2d	350 wethers £1 9s 2d		£2 15s 8d	Wheat: 6 qtrs (8 qtrs) Barley: 6 qtrs (8 qtrs) Oats: 6 qtrs (8 qtrs)
Middelmersshe (Manor)	£16 5s 6d	£6 9s 5d					
Bloxworth (manor, fishpond,)	£25 17s 7d £9 0s 0d	£16 12s 0d (+ rent fishpond 3s, salt 24 hamp. 5s)				£5 7s 0d	Wheat: 12 qtrs (12 qtrs) Barley: 12 qtrs (12 qtrs) Oats: 12 qtrs (12 qtrs)
Pokeswell (manor)	£12 9s 8d £10 5s 4d	£6 17s 2d				£5 1s 4d	Wheat: 10 qtrs (10 qtrs) Barley: 12 qtrs (11 qtrs) Oats: 12 qtrs (12 qtrs)
Affepudell (manor)	£30 15s 8d 39 7s 7d	£20 3 0d			£2 13s 4d	£3 14s 8d	Wheat: 8 qtrs (8 qtrs) Barley: 8 qtrs (8 qtrs) Oats: 8 qtrs (8 qtrs)
Mylborne (manor)	£10 6s 1d	£3 8s 6d	£1 9s 2d	350 wethers (£1 9s 2d)		£4 13s 4d	Wheat: 10 qtrs Barley: 10 qtrs Oats: 10 qtrs
Radipole (lands and tenements)	£10 13s 4d £7 0s 0d	£10 13s 4d					
Little Burton (land and tenements)	£7 0s 0d	£7 0s 0d					
Wirdeford (lands and tenements)	£12 6s 8d £6 11s 0d	£12 6s 8d					
Wynford Eagle (lands and tenements)	£4 0s 0d £4s 8d	£4 0s 0d					
Kimmeridge (land and tenements)	£9 13s 4d £8 2s 0d	£9 13s 4d					
Remescombe (land and tenements)	£12 0s d £13 15s 2d	£12 0s d					
Musterton (Dorset)	£10 10s 2d	£4 0s 0d			£1 13s 4d (Pasture for 100 ewes)	£4 16s 10d	Wheat: 10 qtrs (11 qtrs) Barley: 10 qtrs (11 qtrs) Oats: 10 qtrs (11 qtrs)
Hermitage and Knighton (lands and tenements)	£8 5s 2d	£8 5s 2d					

Table 70: A summary of the main estates of Cerne Abbey from the *Valor* of 1535, showing sheep on demesne lands (blue) and grain rents (green). The figure in red are the grain rents as listed in another document surviving in the Augmentation Office papers.¹¹⁰

The second is a series of six accounts of the farmer of Bloxworth manor.¹¹¹ In these, there was a fixed rent of £16 6s 5d, 3 shillings rent for the fish pond, grain rents of about 11 qtrs. of wheat, barley and oats, although the quantity varied slightly from year to year. The farmer also supplied about 18 sacks of salt from Middlebere, and about 4lb of wax, again the quantities varied slightly from year to year. The *Valor* of 1535 assessed the rent for the manor at £16 12s 0d with 3 shillings rent for the fishpond and 24 sackss of salt, and grain rents of 12 qtrs of wheat, barley and oats. Bearing in mind that the Bloxworth accounts were for 1460-70,

¹¹⁰ TNA: E/315/397 p. 79 (Cerne Abbey, summary of the grain rents, including the names of the farmers, of the former monastery of Cerne).

¹¹¹ DHC: D/BLX/M3 (Bloxworth, accounts of Andrew Briton, farmer of Bloxworth, 1460-1, 1463-7, 1469-70).

the agreement is remarkably good. It also demonstrates that the rents received by the monastery from Bloxworth had not changed in 75 years. The fishpond rent is the only one recorded in the *Valor* for the Dorset monasteries.

The third check comes from a list of grain rents from the manors of Cerne Abbey which appear to have been drawn-up at about the time of the *Valor*.¹¹² In general these, which have been inserted in red in the table, are very similar to those in the *Valor*. From these observations we can be confident that the *Valor* gives a reasonably accurate picture of rents from Cerne Abbey's estates.

Sheep farming and grain production.

Previously, it has been shown that the figures for sheep on the demesne lands of Abbotsbury, Milton and Shaftesbury Abbeys, quoted in the *Valor* give a good approximation to the sheep flocks of the abbey during the years slightly before 1535.¹¹³ In 1535, Cerne Abbey had flocks totalling 5,985 sheep (1600 ewes, 1100 hogasters and 3285 wethers). There were three breeding flocks at Cerne Abbas, Little Bredy and Nether Cerne. There were also flocks of wethers at Long Bredy, Winterborne, Mintern and Milborne. The largest number of sheep was at Cerne Abbas (2,100) and Little Bredy (1230). These seven manors were spread over a wider area than the sheep flocks at Abbotsbury and Milton at this period, but there is no evidence to say whether or not there was any interchange of sheep between manors.

In 1535, twelve manors provided Cerne Abbey with grain rents totalling 316 qtrs. These were 103 qtrs wheat, 107 qtrs barley, and 106 qtrs oats. These twelve manors covered a wider area than those of Abbotsbury or Milton. By contrast Milton Abbey received a total of 222 qtrs grain (62 wheat, 83 barley and 77 oats) from 7 manors.

The wording for the demesne land in both Cerne and Middlemarsh manors (*proficuis terris deminicalibus ibidem in occupacione abbatis per annum*) implies that arable farming was still being undertaken by the abbey in 1535. For the other manors, the demesne arable land is described as being let as a farm, and, in some instances, the demesne pasture is described as still being in the occupation of the abbey.

Obedientiaries.

Although the only obedientiaries noted in the election records in the bishops' registers are the prior and subprior, the Dissolution surrender list identifies, by name, the prior, subprior, infirmarer, guest house keeper, and sacrist. The only ministers' accounts identified were for Bloxworth, which was leased as a farm. In the account for 1464-5, Roger Bemyster (a

¹¹² TNA: E 315/397 p. 79. This is in a composite volume of accounts which includes a similar list of rents for Shaftesbury Abbey manors and an assessment for Milton which seems to be derived from the *Valor*. The use of the term "*mod*" (modius). in this list of grain rents is unusual. In this context the dry measure it represents is clearly a bushel.

¹¹³ It is not possible to be certain that these sheep flocks listed in the *Valor* were still owned by abbeys, or whether the flocks had been leased and were grazing on pasture still in the abbeys' demise.

monk), was named as steward, although in virtually every other instance the money was paid to the abbot, as receiver. Other officers/obedientiaries named include, William Rewe, receiver (1470), John Stephens, granator (1460, 1461), John Watton granator (1465, 1467, 1470), Nicholas Byrges, granator (1470), Roger Mandevyle, stock keeper, (1467). None of these names correspond to recorded monks, hence it is likely that from the middle of the fifteenth century, the officials concerned with the administration of the abbey's estates were lay persons. However, the possibility that these names do refer to monks whose ordinations have not been recorded, although unlikely, cannot be excluded.



Figure 32. The barn on Cerne Abbey's grange at Cerne Abbas, one end of which has been converted into a residence.

6. Estates of Sherborne Abbey

Unfortunately virtually no information regarding the estates of Sherborne Abbey has survived apart from an extent of 1349 and the *Valor* of 1535. Work on the other Benedictine estates in Dorset has shown that the assessments in the *Valor* are generally reliable. The main manors and other major holdings of Sherborne Abbey are shown on the map, Figure 33.

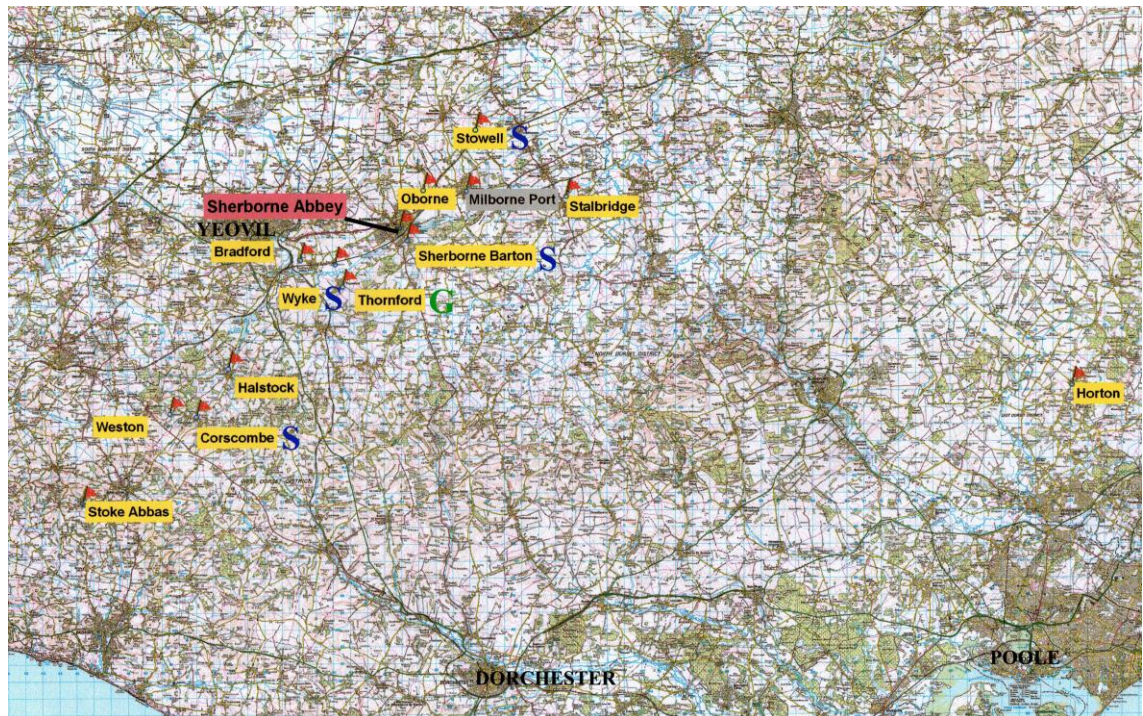


Figure 33: Sherborne Abbey's manors in Dorset in 1535.

(S = sheep flocks; G = grain rent)

The map does not include the manors of Carswell Abbatis, Laleham and Exmouth, and Beere and Seaton in Devon. Sherborne differs from the other four Benedictine abbeys in that it had only 885 sheep on four manors, fewer than the other Dorset abbeys. It also had only one manor providing a small amount of grain rent, far smaller than any other Dorset abbey. This may be a reflection of the fact that, in contrast to the other four Benedictine monasteries in Dorset, Sherborne Abbey's estates did not lie on the chalk downlands.

Sherborne Abbey also differs from the other four Dorset Benedictine monasteries in that some of the income from some of their estates was assigned directly to the holders of Sherborne obedientiaries, including the kitcheners, Thomas Sherborne; the prior; the precentor; the almoner; the priest in charge of anniversaries; the treasurer, Thomas Cabel; the pitancer, John Barstaple; and the infirmarer, William Vowell. The *Valor* also recorded Sir John Horsey as the senior steward of the monastery and Robert Compton as auditor.

Manor (Valor)	Manor Value (gross) (<i>Taxatio</i>)	Fixed rents	Demesne in occupation of the abbey	Sheep on demesne lands	Demesne leased	Grain rent	Assigned to Abbey officers (gross)
Stoke Abbas (manor) Dorset	£45 0s 5d (£14 6:8)	£16 12s 2d			£18 5s 2d (several persons)		£2 13s 4d to anniversarius
Corscombe (manor) Dorset	£43 11s 5d (£16 14s 6d)	£27 3s 9d	£6:6:8 (<i>pratis, pasturis</i>)	440 wethers (£1 16s 8d)			£11 0s 0d to anniversarius £11 0s 0d to hordarius
Halstock (manor) Dorset	£29 8s 0d (£5 13s 4d)	£4 0s 0d			£8 3s 8d (several persons)		
Bradford (manor) Dorset	£23 5s 6d (£11 2s 6d)	£13 13s 4d			£6 9s 0d (several persons)		7s 0d to prior
Wick (manor) Dorset	£17 18s 8d	£1 18s 8d	£12 16s 8d (<i>pratis, pasturis</i>)	190 ewes (£3 3s 4d)			
Stowell (manor) Dorset	£20 11s 3d	£13 12s 8d	£1 13s 4d (<i>pratis, pasturis</i>)	103 wethers (£0 8s 7d)			£1 13s 4d to infirmerer
Thornford (manor) Dorset	£23 9s 1d (£8 0s 0d)	£10 10s 11d				Wheat: 12 qtrs Barley: 6 qtrs Oats: 24 qtrs	£1 16s 0d to anniversarius (£2 10s 0d to almoner)
Sherborne Barton Dorset	£17 5s 6d	£9 1s 1d	£3 13s 4d (<i>pratis, pasturis</i>)	152 wethers (£0 12s 8d)			8s 0d to precentor (coq.) £7 16s 2d to almoner £7 18s 10d to sacrist (£3 16s 8d) £8 8s 4d to anniversarius £6 1s 0d to precentor 12s 0d to infirmerer (£3 4s 0d)
Milborne Port (rents) Dorset	£1 14s 6d	£1 14s 6d					
Oborne (manor) Dorset	£13 16s 8d (£4 13s 4d)	£7 1s 4d			£5 0s 0d (to farm)		All to kitchen £1 13s 8d to sacrist (£3 1s 8d) 15s 0d to precentor
Weston (manor) Dorset	£29 19s 5d (£7 2s 6d)	£10 10s 0d			£6 7s 0d (several persons)		£4 to hordarius 3s 4d to precentor
Stalbridge (manor) Dorset	£103 7s 5d (£20 8s: 4d)	£69 2s 2d			£16 5s 10d (several persons)		£6 to anniversarius 13s 4d to precentor
Carsewell Abbatis	£25 8s 2d	£24 4s 7d					
Lytelham and Exmouth Devon	£61 14s 1d	£54 6s 3d					
Horton (manor) Dorset	£22 10s 6d (£4 17s 4d)	£16 6s 6d			£6 4s 0d (several persons)		
Bere and Seaton Devon	£59 15s 9d	£15 14s 1d (Bere) £14 10s 8d (Seaton)			£18 7s 3d (several persons)		

Table 71: Sherborne Abbey's main estates in 1535.

A summary of the income from the estates of Sherborne Abbey in 1535 is given in Table 71. This demonstrates that Sherborne Abbey differs from the other four abbeys in other ways. For example, its sheep flocks in 1535 number only 885 (695 wethers and 190 ewes, held on four manors). Thus Sherborne Abbey had fewer sheep in 1535 than the other Benedictine abbeys in Dorset. The four manors where the abbey grazed sheep in 1535, Corscombe, Wick,

Stowell, and Sherborne Barton, also list demesne land in occupation by the abbey. Grain rent was provided by only one of Sherborne Abbey's manors.

The assessment for the demesne land in these four manors (*in terris deminicalibus in occupacione abbatis per annum*), indicates that this arable land was still being farmed by the monastery. In these four cases sheep on demesne pasture in occupation of the abbey are also valued. At the Sherborne home farm (Barton) the demesne included 113 acres of arable land.¹¹⁴ Contrary to most other Sherborne Abbey manors, this demesne land is not listed as leased in the document. From this one can deduce that it is likely that this grange was cultivated directly by the monastery right up to the Dissolution. A similar argument also applies to Corscombe, Wick and Stowell.

Only one manor, Thornford supplied the abbey with grain rents (12 qtrs. wheat, 6 qtrs. barley, and 24 qtrs. oats). This total of 62 qtrs. of grain rent from Sherborne Abbey contrasts with 612 qtrs. for Shaftesbury Abbey, 316 qtrs. for Cerne Abbey, 267 qtrs. for Milton Abbey and 122 qtrs. for Abbotsbury Abbey, which indicates that Sherborne Abbey was adopting a different policy regarding the provision of grain from its estates. The same argument adduced for Abbotsbury may apply, that the sum total of the small grain rent, plus the grain produced at these four demesne farms (Barton, Corscombe, Wick and Stowell) may have been sufficient for the monastery's needs.

The bishop of Salisbury also held land in Sherborne. His reeve's account for 1467-1468 survives.¹¹⁵ This shows that 211 acres of grain were sown and 294 quarters of grain harvested. At the end of 1468, there were 372 wethers, 153 hogasters and 4 horses and 18 oxen, pigs, but no cows. Since this land was in a similar geographic area to Shaftesbury Abbey's grange,¹¹⁶ it is likely that there would be a similar balance of arable and pastoral land to that on the bishop's land.

An extract from the manor court roll of the abbot of Sherborne records the admission on 15th March 1537 (2nd year of the abbot, John Bastable) of Richard Furkes *alias* Elyot, his wife Emmeta, and son Thomas as tenants of the capital grange of Osborne for 40 years at a rent of £5 a

¹¹⁴ Data taken from TNA: SC6 HEN VIII 655: (Lands of the dissolved monasteries of Dorset). This document also shows that the demesne at Corscombe manor had not been leased by the Dissolution and contained arable land; the demesne at Wick was not leased by the Dissolution; and the demesne at Stowell was leased in 1536. Interestingly the bailiff of the Sherborne Barton is listed as John Dunster, possibly John Dunster the former prior.

¹¹⁵ TNA: SC 6/1141/6

¹¹⁶ Sherborne Barton is thought to have lain to the north and west of the monastery (Fowler, *Sherborne*, p.81). The abbey barn stood about 190 m. north of the abbey (M.Hanson, 'The Abbey Grange, Sherborne Abbey's former tithe barn', *SDNQ*, vol. XXXVII (2011), pp.73-78. The bishop's land lay to the south of the town in the Yeo valley (Fowler, *Sherborne*, p. 138).

year.¹¹⁷ This is the same rent as that recorded in the *Valor*, confirming the accuracy of at least one of the assessments.

Stalbridge: A capital messuage valued at nothing per annum (*pa.*). A garden with fruit 12d *pa.* Hay 12d *pa.* A dovecote 3s 4d *pa.* 310 acres of arable land £5 2s 6d *pa.* (3d per acre). 26 acres of pasture, which, after reaping, is worth £1 6s 0d at 12d an acre. Winter pasture, 13s 4d *pa.* Summer pasture 16s *pa.* Perquisites of the court 20s. Fixed rents valued at £3 10s 8d *pa.* Rents £5 6s 8d *pa.* Customary works valued at 11s 6d *pa.* Carting valued at 4s 4d. Churchscotte valued at 3s 3d. **Sum £19 10s 3d**

Weston: A capital messuage, valued at nothing *pa.* An enclosure valued at 3s 4d *pa.* 180 acres of arable land valued at £2 5s: 0d *pa.* (at 3d per acre). 12 acres of pasture valued at 12s *pa.* (at 12d an acre). Winter pasture from the festival of St. Michael until Easter valued at 4s 4d *pa.* Summer pasture from reaping until festival of St. Michael 10s *pa.* Fixed rents £2 2s 0d *pa.* Customary works valued at 9s *pa.* Perquisites of the court 5s *pa.* **Sum £6 12s 2d**

Oborne: A capital messuage, valued at nothing *pa.* An enclosure valued at 3s 4d *pa.* A dovecote valued at 3s 4d *pa.* 170 acres of arable land valued at £2 2s 6d (3d per acre). 6 acres of pasture valued at 6s *pa.* Winter pasture between the festival of St. Michael and the end of Easter valued at 2s *pa.* Summer pasture valued at 8s *pa.* Fixed rents of £2 4s 4d *pa.* Customary works 12s 3d *pa.* Churchscotte valued at (?) *pa.* Perquisites of the court 4s *pa.* **Sum £6 4s 0d**

Thornford: (Entry damaged) A capital messuage....(40?) acres of arable land valued at 13s 4d *pa.* (4d per acre). 3 acres of pasture

Over Compton: (Entry damaged) A capital messuage. 19 acres of arable land, valued at 6s 4d *pa.* (4d per acre). 9 acres of pasture valued at 9s *pa.* pasture Fixed rents valued at £2 3s: 0d *pa.* Churchscotte, valued at 10d. Perquisites of the court valued at 2s *pa.* **Sum £3 6s 11d**

Bradford: Buildings which are worth nothing *pa.* A garden close valued at 2s *pa.* A dovecote valued at 3s 4d *pa.* 152 acres of arable land valued at £1 18s 0d (3d per acre). 11 acres of pasture valued at 11s *pa.* Winter pasture valued at 2s *pa.* Summer pasture valued at 8s *pa.* Fixed rents valued at £4 18s 4d *pa.* Works valued at 3s 2d *pa.* Perquisites of the court valued at 80 (d) *pa.* (?) valued at 3s 6d *pa.* Churchscotte 6s *pa.* **Sum: £8 12s 6d**

Halstockstock and Netherstock: A capital messuage. Fixed rents valued at £6 5s 3d *pa.* Customary works valued at 1s 6d *pa.* Winter works valued at 1s 6d *pa.* Churchscotte of 49 hens at 6s 1d *pa.* Perquisites of the court valued at (?) *pa.* **Sum: £7 7s 8d**

Corscombe: Buildings valued at nothing *pa.* A former (close?) which is valued at 3s 4d *pa.* A dovecote, valued at 3s *pa.* 182 acres of arable land, valued at £1 10s 4d *pa.* (2d per acre). 15 acres of pasture valued at 15s *pa.* Winter pasture valued at 6s 8d *pa.* Summer pasture valued at 13s 4d *pa.* Fixed rents valued at £4 19s 6d *pa.* Water Mill, valued at £2 0s 0d *pa.* Works valued at 4s 6d *pa.* Winter works valued at 4s 6d *pa.* Perquisites of the court valued at (?). **Sum: £11 6s 9d**

Gomersby (in Stalbridge): A capital messuage valued at nothing *pa.* A garden with fruit, valued at 12d *pa.* Hay from the same valued at 1s 6d *pa.* 120 acres of arable land valued at £1 10s 3d (3d per acre). 11 acres of pasture valued at 11s. Winter pasture from the festival of St. Michael to Easter, valued at 2s. Summer pasture from Easter to the festival of S. Michael, valued at 6s. Fixed rents valued at 6s 7d. **Sum: £2 18s 4d**

Table 72: The estates of Sherborne Abbey as recorded in the inquisition of 1349.

¹¹⁷ TNA: E 314/40/116. In TNA: SC6 HEN VIII 655, the entry for the grange of Oborne, which includes arable, as well as pastoral land, confirms that it was still leased by Richard Elliot at £5 a year. He was also acting as bailiff for the manor.

In December 1349, an inquisition was held, by Thomas Cary, escheator of Dorset, into the extent of the temporal lands of the abbey of Sherborne, vacant due to the death of the last abbot, John de Henton (summarised in Table 72).¹¹⁸ The ratio of pasture to arable land was lower for Sherborne Abbey than for Abbotsbury Abbey, which was probably a consequence of most of the Sherborne manors not being on the chalk downland.

Obedientiaries.

No names of estate managers, whether obedientiaries or lay, are known from ministers' accounts, since none have survived. The only sources available for locating obedientiaries, are the Dissolution surrender deed, the *Valor*, and election records. In 1310, obedientiaries include the cellarer, cantor, and chamberlain. None are listed in the election of 1459. In 1504, the guesthouse keeper, almoner, pittance, infirmarer, steward and subsacrist are listed. The reference to a John Dunster as bailiff of the Sherborne Barton in 1540 is tantalising. If this is indeed the John Dunster, the former prior, then it is likely that he had some experience of estate management to enable him to perform this role.¹¹⁹ The available evidence does not enable any assessment of whether estate management for Sherborne Abbey was performed by obedientiaries, or by lay appointees.

Sherborne Abbey differs from the other three male Benedictine monasteries in that income from specified estates went to the abbey's obedientiaries. In the *Valor*, £59 15s 9d from the manor of Beer and Seaton was assigned to the office of kitchener (Thomas Sherborne); 7s 0d from rents in Bradford was assigned to the office of prior; 8s 0d from rents in Sherborne was assigned to the office of precentor. £8 16s 6d from rents in Sherborne was assigned to the office of almoner; £9 12s 6d was assigned to the office of sacrist; £30 18s 4d was assigned to the office of anniversary masses; £27 1s 4d was assigned to the office of treasurer (Thomas Cable); £17 17s 1d was assigned to the office of pitancer. The infirmarer at the Dissolution was Thomas Vowell. It follows that Sherborne Abbey adopted a system of obedientiaries that included a monk treasurer, and not a centralised accounting system under a lay receiver such as appears to be the case at the abbeys of Abbotsbury and Cerne.

¹¹⁸ TNA: SC 11/175

¹¹⁹ John Dunster was living in Sherborne when Leland visited Sherborne shortly after the Dissolution and he became vicar of Osborne in 1545. Another possible example of a monk employed as a bailiff/reeve whilst awaiting a living is that of William Styby, a monk from Abbotsbury.

7. Estates of Bindon Abbey.

In contrast to the preconquest Dorset Benedictine Abbeys whose estates have been discussed previously, the Cistercian Abbey of Bindon was founded on its present site in 1172. Unlike the Benedictine abbeys, it lies in the Frome Valley just to the north of the chalk downlands. Many of its estates lie on the chalk to the south. To the north is a belt of London clay and beyond that lie the infertile sandy heaths which surround Poole harbour. In 1804, Thomas Weld, the then owner of the abbey site wrote:

‘The hills on the southern side of it as well as the vale itself are well wooded with a rich and beautiful view of meadows, meanderings and windings of the river which makes the whole a rich and delightful prospect...If he proceeds over the priory to the north towards Beer, the eye will be disgusted with an extent of dreary heath, uncultivated lands, which by its looks seems to bid defiance to the art of man to improve’.¹²⁰

Thus this was an ideal site for a Cistercian monastery, remote, with ample water, some rich meadow lands, woods and other lands needing improvement. Its original site had been at little Bindon in Lulworth. However this site proved to be unsuitable, due to lack of water, and after a few years it was refounded at the present site, which was much more suitable.

Virtually no internal documents, nor ministers’ accounts of Bindon Abbey have survived, and we are forced to rely upon the *Valor* of 1535 for a picture of the abbey’s estates. A summary of this is given in Table 72. This shows that in 1535 Bindon Abbey had flocks totalling 3537 sheep (including 1155 hogasters, 689 ewes). The total number of sheep was smaller than for the abbeys of Cerne and Milton, with flocks of 6309 and 7535, but larger than Abbotsbury and Sherborne with flocks of 2449 and 885. Bindon Abbey maintained breeding flocks at Woodstreet and West Chaldon; wethers only, at Burngate and Bovington; and hogasters at West Lulworth and West Chaldon. There is a record that in 1329-30 Bindon Abbey was keeping 7,000 sheep on its manors.¹²¹ The abbey received grain rents of 150 quarters of grain (48 wheat, 52 barley and 50 oats) from three estates.

An undated sheet of paper giving an assessment of the manors of Bindon Abbey shows a few differences from the *Valor* tabulated in Table 73.¹²² For example, the number of wethers in the pasture of West Chaldon is given as 605 in the undated sheet as against 505 in the *Valor*. The former is in error, since the quoted value per head is 1d which does not correspond to the total value shown. The undated sheet also shows an incorrect number of wethers at Bovington, although the grain rents are accurate. At East Chaldon, the farm of the grange yields £12 6s 8d in the undated sheet, whereas the *Valor* shows a grain rent of 26 qtrs. wheat,

¹²⁰ DHC: D/WLC/R18 T. Weld, ‘Materials for the History of Bindon Abbey for amplification’, Lulworth Castle, Feb 1804. Manuscript notebook.

¹²¹ C. Taylor, *The Making of the English Landscape – Dorset* (London, 1970), pp. 119-120.

¹²² TNA: SC 12/7/14. Whilst obviously related to the *Valor* assessment, the sheet is undated.

26 qtrs. barley and 21 qtrs. oats, of a total value of £11 16s 8d. The rent from tenements at Knighton is given as £3 18d 10d on the undated sheet, but £2 5s 7d in the *Valor*. The fact that some of the numbers of sheep are clearly in error, since they do not correspond with the value quoted on the sheet, shows that little reliance can be placed on this document, and hence no doubt is thrown on the validity of the *Valor*.

Manor (Valor)	Manor Value (gross) <i>Taxatio</i>	Fixed Rents	Demesne in occupation of abbey	Sheep on demesne lands	Demesne leased for money	Value rents in grain	Demesne rents - grain
Bindon (manor, demesne in occupation of Abbey) Dorset	£19 3s 5d	£8 0s 10d			£8 0s 0d		
Wool (manor) Dorset	£18 6s 3d	£15 9s 4d					
East Burton (manor) Dorset	£5 1s 9d	£5 1s 0d					
Pulham (manor) Dorset	£9 3s 8d (£1 10s 0d)	£3 0s 0d			£6 0s 0d (farm)		
East Chaldon and West Forsehill (manor)	£21 11s 0d (Included with West Chaldon)	£7 19s 10d				£11 16s 8d	Wheat 26 qtrs Barley 26 qtrs Oats 21 qtrs
West Lulworth (manor)	£23 10s 0d	£10 14s 10d	£10 9s 7d	500 hogasters 380 theves			
Worth (rents lands and tenements)	£7 6s 8d (£2 13s 4d)	£7 6s 8d					
Knighton (rents, lands and tenements)	£2 15s 7d	£2 15s 7d					
Fordington (rents, lands and tenements)	£7 13s 4d (£9 0s 0d)	£7 13s 4d					
Hethefelton (rent in grain)	£4 17s 4d (£2 13s 4d)					£4 17s 4d	Wheat 6 qtrs Barley 10 qtrs Oats 14 qtrs
Burnegate and Little Bindon (Sheep)	£6 2s 8d (£34 8s 8d)		£6 2s 8d	368 wethers			
Woodsterne (land in occupation of Abbey)	£5 0s 0d (£8:19:0)		£5 0s 0d	300 ewes			
Bovington (rents and land occupied by abbey, sheep)	£9 9s 5d (£1 0s 0d)		£2 0s 1d	481 wethers	£7 9s 4d (farm)	£7 9s 4d	Wheat 16 qtrs Barley 16 qtrs Oats 16 qtrs
West Chaldon (land in occupation of Abbey, sheep)	£16 15s 7d (£24 15s 4d)		£16 15s 7d	389 ewes 655 hogasters 506 wethers			
Cryche (rents, lands and tenements)	£6 13d 4d (£7 14s 4d)	£6 13s 4d					
Bexington (rents, lands and tenements)	£12 14s 0d (£12 2s 0d)	£12 14s 0d					

Table 73: The manors and main estates belonging to Bindon Abbey in 1535.

No documents have survived relating to the abbey's estates, but there is a roll of sheep accounts for the de Newborough estates in 1464-66.¹²³ The de Newborough estates were in the same area as the Bindon estates and indeed, Bindon Abbey acquired many of their

¹²³ DHC: D/10 M68 (Winfrith Newborough, sheep accounts for the de Newborough estates 1464-1466). Aspects of this sheep account are summarised in Keen, *Weld Estate Dorset*, pp. 32-35.

lands from the de Newboroughs. This shows that the de Newboroughs had breeding flocks on some estates and flocks of hogasters and wethers on other estates. There was much movement of sheep between the de Newborough estates and sale of stock to farmers and estates outside their ownership. In fact the pattern of sheep management is very like that observed for Abbotsbury Abbey, Milton Abbey and Shaftesbury Abbey in the fifteenth century, and it would not be unreasonable to suppose that Bindon Abbey was operating in a similar way during this period.

The *Valor* assesses the sale of wood from the manor of Bindon at £1 0s 0d a year and the keeper of the guest house using wood from the estate to the value of £1 6s 8d a year. An assessment of the value of the woods at Bindon shows that there were three woods on the estate.¹²⁴ The Park Copse consisted of 20 acres of Hazel, Willow and Sallow which were coppiced and 200 saplings of 30 to 40 years old valued at £1 6s 8d a year. Also 600 trees of 100 years growth, valued at £22 10s 0d. The East Wood had underwood of Hazel and Sallow and 400 sapling oaks of 30-100 years growth. Also 1,000 oaks, part for timber and part pollarded. The 40 acres of the Broad Wood Coppice contained oak and hazel, both coppices and also 300 trees of which 200 mainly for firewood. Thus Bindon Abbey had sufficient wood from its manor of Bindon to supply its needs.

The locations of the main estates of the abbey are shown in Figure 34. The map shows that they are situated in a smaller area than those of the preconquest abbeys and they are concentrated on areas of chalk downland.

A case brought before the Court of Requests (April 1538-April 1539) involves the lease by Thomas Elyott, late abbot of Bindon, of the farm and grange of East Chaldon to Edward Martin in 1525.¹²⁵ The lease included the right to pasture 40 hogasters, 70 (?) and 8 horses in West Chaldon from Whitsunday until Hockday. He paid £27 for the lease under the seal of the abbot and monastery of Bindon. This was in the form of a stock and grain lease with 20 quarters of wheat, 20 quarters of barley and 20 quarters of oats, as well as a team of 10 oxen with their equipment. The lease came into dispute after the election of John Norman as abbot in 1534.

¹²⁴ TNA: E 315/460/11.

¹²⁵ TNA: REQ 2/6/94.



Figure 34: The most important estates of Bindon Abbey. (S = estates on which the abbey kept sheep flocks. G = estates providing grain rents).

The lack of documents and the fact that no elections of Cistercian houses are recorded in the registers of the bishops of Salisbury means that we have no record of obedientiaries, nor of estate officials and so have little idea as to how the estates were administered. The *Valor* lists Henry Lord Daubeney as chief steward for the monastery, and John and William Jerrard as auditors, and John Clevys as receiver general.

8. Estates of Tarrant Abbey.

Even fewer documents relating to the estates of Tarrant Abbey have been traced and virtually the only surviving information is given in the *Valor*. This is summarised in Table 74 and illustrated in Figure 35. It has previously been shown that the data in the *Valor* is broadly accurate and hence can be used to provide a picture of Tarrant Abbey's management of its estates at this period.



Figure 35: The estates of Tarrant Abbey in 1535. (Manors have a yellow background. **S** = estates on which the Abbey kept sheep. **G** = estates providing grain rent. Not included on the map are Bradpole near Bridport, and the manors of Benderton in Sussex and Husselborne Tarrant in Hampshire.)

The *Valor* shows that flocks totalling 2950 sheep were held on seven manors. Breeding flocks of ewes at Tarrant Keynes and Winterborne Musterton, hogasters at Tarrant Keynes, and wethers at Tarrant manor, Tarrant Crawford, Charleton, Gussage All Saints and Bere Regis. Their total flock compares in size to that of Abbotsbury with 2449 sheep and with Bindon at 3571 sheep. As we are lacking any ministers' accounts for Tarrant Abbey, no deductions can be made about the management of these flocks.

From the wording in the *Valor*, it appears likely that Tarrant Abbey continued arable farming on the demesne lands of Tarrant, Keynson, Winterborne Musterton, Charleton and Bere until at least 1535.

Manor (Valor)	Manor Value (gross) <i>Taxatio</i>	Fixed Rents	Demesne in occupation of abbey (less sheep)	Sheep on demesne lands	Demesne leased	Value of Rents in grain	Wheat
Tarrant (manor)	£12 5s 10d	£2 2s 6d	£7 13s 4d	600 wethers (£2 10s 0d)			
Tarrant Keyneston (manor)	£35 2s 8d £0 5s 0d	£17 1s 0d	£5 0s 0d	400 ewes (£6 13s 4d) 500 hoggets (£5 8s 4d)			
Winterborne Musterton (manor)	£13 10s 4d £11 10s 5d	£3 19s 0d	£9 12s 8d	350 ewes (£5 16s 8d)			
Tarrant Crawford (manor)	£5 4s 11d £0 15s 0d	£2 12s 11d		160 wethers (£0:13:4)	£1 17s 4d (farm)	£1 17s 4d	Wheat 4 qtrs Barley 4 qtrs Oats 4 qtrs
Chareilton (manor)	£6 3s 10d	£2 14s 10d	£2 13s 4d	180 rams (£0 15s 0d)	£2 13s 4d (farm)		
Gussage St. Andrews (manor)	£6 10s 0d	£2 8s 8d			£4 4s 8d (farm)	£3 4s 8d	Wheat 8 qtrs Barley 8 qtrs Oats 8 qtrs
Gussage All saints, (manor)	£15 3s 7d £8 0s 0d	£10 1s 7d		160 wethers (£0 13s 4d)	£4 5s 4d (farm)	£4 5s 4d	Wheat 10 qtrs Barley 8 qtrs Oats 8 qtrs
Bere, (manor)	£31 4s 2d £16 5s 10d	£21 1s 6d	£2 10s 0d	600 wethers £2 10s 0d)	£4 6s 0d (farm)	£4 6s 0d	Wheat 10 qtrs Barley 7 qtrs Oats 6 qtrs
Binderton Sussex, nr. Chichester (manor)	£16 2s 8d £15 0s 0d	£16 0s 0d					
Husborne Tarrant Hants (manor)	£23 14s 10d £10 3s 0d	£13 18s 2d			£8 0s 0d (farm)		
Studland (manor)	£6 13s 4d £13 0s 0d	£6 13s 4d					
Mannington (lands and tenements)	£2 13s 4d	£2 13s 4d					
Noteford (lands and tenements)	£12 0s 0d	£12 0s 0d					
Wodeyates (manor)	£9 3s 11d £10 9s 0d				£6 17s 3d	£2 0s 0d	Barley 10 qtrs Oats 10 qtrs
Hanford (manor)	£13 15s 0d £22 16s 5d	£4 0s 0d			£9 11s 8d (farm)	£9 11s 8d	Wheat 20qtrs Barley 20 qtrs Oats 20 qtrs 200 doves
Hyde (manor)	£4 8s 0d £2 15s 8d				£4 8s 0d	£4 8s 0d	Wheat 1qtr Barley 5 qtrs Oats 4 qtrs 4 oxen £1 12s 0d 4 cows £1 12s 0d

Table 74: The main estates of Tarrant Abbey in 1535. (Valor)

Grain rents totalling 53 quarters of wheat, 62 quarters of barley and 61 quarters of oats were collected as rents from the demesne farms of seven manors. The total of 176 quarters of grain was significantly more than the abbeys of Bindon, Abbotsbury, and Sherborne, but significantly less than Cerne, and Milton. However, the fact that Tarrant Abbey was, in 1535, still cultivating their demesne land in five of their manors means that the total grain available could have been sufficient to meet their needs.

There are no records of obedientiaries, nor of estate administrators. The *Valor* records nuns as abbess, prioress, sub-prioress, sacrist and cellarer. Thomas Trenchard was the steward, the auditors were William Jolyff and Thomas Gawyne. The latter was also bailiff of Gussage All Saints, and John Dyer was the receiver general.

9. Dorset Monastic Estates – discussion

The reliability of assessments in the *Valor*

As few documents relating to the estates of several of the Dorset monasteries have survived, a basic objective of this work has been to establish the reliability of the *Valor* assessments. This has been achieved by comparing ministers' accounts and other documents which have survived for three of the Dorset monasteries with assessments made in the *Valor* for these monasteries. Reliance has generally been placed on the accuracy of transcription of the printed version.¹²⁶ In instances where the wording or figures were critical, the printed version was compared with the original return for Dorset.¹²⁷ In each instance, the printed version was found to agree with the original return, endorsing the overall accuracy of the printed transcription.

Savine had previously assessed the accuracy of the *Valor* by comparing entries for specific monasteries, manors or benefices with other surviving material, including 'paper' surveys surviving in the Augmentation Office records, county receivers' accounts, and patents for the sale of monastic lands. As a result of his study he concluded that, although the later valuations tend to exceed those of 1535, the valuations given in the *Valor* are sufficiently accurate to warrant using them in an analysis of the state of the monasteries in 1535.¹²⁸

There were three sets of different commissioners for the deaneries in Dorset, as detailed in Table 75. Although they or their families were all connected with particular Dorset monasteries, and were familiar with their estates, they were not members of the commission dealing with the monastery with which they were most intimately connected. Savine noted that from surviving correspondence, and bearing in mind the political situation, it is likely that the commissioners were eager to complete the work swiftly, accurately carrying out their written instructions. His view was that they were unlikely to have undervalued monastic income. Their correspondence showed that, where they had succeeded in raising a valuation, they pointed this out.¹²⁹ Within the Dorset assessments there are minor inconsistencies in layout between monasteries in different deaneries, and minor differences in wording and terms used.

¹²⁶ *Valor*

¹²⁷ TNA: E 344/19/1.

¹²⁸ Savine. *Eve of Dissolution*, pp. 31-75. The first account available following the Dissolution of a particular monastery was used. On pp. 68-69 he presents a comparison of data for Cerne from the *Valor* with that from the Dorset receiver's account for 32 Henry VIII and concludes that there is a reasonable agreement between the two valuations.

¹²⁹ Savine, *Eve of Dissolution*, p. 18.

Monastery	Deanery	Members of the commission
Abbotsbury	Bridport	Thomas Arundell; Thomas Moore; Henry Strangways; William Gerard.
Bindon	Dorchester	Thomas Trenchard; Edward Willoughby; George de la Lynd; Henry Asheley; Nicholas Willoughby.
Milton and Cerne	Whitchurch	Thomas Trenchard; Edward Willoughby; George de la Lynd; Henry Asheley; Nicholas Willoughby.
Tarrant	Pimperne	Giles Strangways; John Horsey; William Thornhill ; Robert Willoughby.
Shaftesbury and Sherborne	Shaftesbury	Giles Strangways; William Thornhill; John Horsey; Robert Willoughby.

Table 75: Members of the commission making the *Valor* assessments for each monastery.

The three case studies presented in this chapter (Milton Abbey, Sherborne Abbey and Abbotsbury Abbey) have described a number of comparisons between certain *Valor* assessments for the three Dorset monasteries and a small number of surviving ministers' accounts, leases and other documents. In each instance there was close agreement between them, confirming the reliability of the *Valor* assessments for Dorset. Thus they can be used, in the absence of any other evidence, to provide information about a Dorset monastery's estates in 1535. The general reliability of *Valor* assessments on a national scale is now widely accepted.¹³⁰

Arable and sheep farming in Dorset.

It has long been recognised that the *Valor* for Dorset contains data relating to the sheep flocks of the Dorset monasteries. This information is only given in the *Valor* for seven monasteries in Dorset, Wilton Abbey in Wiltshire, one in Gloucestershire and a few contiguous manors in Norfolk. This study has examined the stock accounts from all ministers' accounts which could be located for the Dorset monasteries in order to extract the number and type of sheep on the demesne lands of their manors in the first forty years of the sixteenth century. These numbers are closely similar to the numbers and types of sheep listed in the *Valor*. This confirms the reliability of the *Valor* figures for sheep, and justifies the use of these figures when considering Dorset monasteries for which no ministers' accounts for this period have survived.

No ministers' accounts for the manors of the Dorset monasteries survive for the period of 1536-1539, so one cannot be certain that, at the time of the Dissolution in 1539, these sheep were still farmed by the abbeys, and that they had not leased their flocks, charging the

¹³⁰ See for example Knowles, *Tudor Age*, pp. 241-246. J.Thirsk, H.P.R. Finberg, (eds.) *The Agrarian History of England and Wales*, Vol. 4. 1500-1640 (Cambridge, 1967), pp. 324-5.

tenants for the right to graze the demesne pasture. However, the 1535 estate account for Abbotsbury grange clearly shows that the abbey was farming sheep during the year. The numbers correspond quite closely with the figures for sheep on the demesne lands of Abbotsbury, still in the ownership of the abbey given in the *Valor*. This provides evidence that the wording in the *Valor* (*in occupac(i)one abba(at)is*) means these sheep flocks enumerated and valued probably belonged to the abbey, rather than to a tenant who was paying to graze them on the abbey's land.

The sheep accounts from the surviving ministers' accounts of Abbotsbury, and Milton and Shaftesbury, present a picture of a decrease in numbers of sheep and in the number of manors where flocks of the monastery's sheep were maintained throughout the fifteenth century. This resulted in less movement of sheep (lambs, hogasters and wethers) as specialist flocks were confined to fewer manors. During the sixteenth century, although the numbers of sheep remained fairly constant, consolidation of sheep flocks onto fewer manors continued. Ministers' accounts for the Abbotsbury grange and Sydling are shown in Table 76. Although the data is sparse, there is evidence for a progressive decline in sheep numbers on these manors during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Year	1317	1486	1523	1532	1535	1550
SYDLING						
Sheep	1496	3165	2765	2250	2087	2700

Year	1377	1385	1404	1408	1440	1464	1490	1527	1531	1535
ABBOTSBURY										
Sheep	3458	3617	3513	2456	2124	1732	2140	1988	1797	1563

Table 76: Sheep on the manors of Sydling and Abbotsbury for various years. ¹³¹

The total number of sheep flocks of the Dorset abbeys and the grain rents received by the abbeys are listed in Table 77, which also includes Wilton Abbey (Wiltshire). The number of monks or nuns in each house at the Dissolution is also included. The numbers of sheep do not correlate with the size of the monastery. A total sheep flock of over 25,000 shows the importance of the monasteries in the sheep rearing and wool production in 1535 in Dorset in the first half of the sixteenth century. Many of the manors of the Dorset monasteries, and also Wilton Abbey, are located on the large tracts of chalk downland which occurs in both Dorset and Wiltshire. However, the nunnery of Wilton is the only monastery in Wiltshire for which

¹³¹ Figure for Sydling in 1550 are from C. Taylor, *The Making of the English Landscape – Dorset* (London, 1979), p. 127.

evidence of sheep farming on demesne land as late as 1535 is recorded in the *Valor*, although the figure of 1,000 looks suspiciously like a rounded estimate.¹³²

	Abbotsbury	Cerne	Milton	Sherborne	Shaftesbury	Bindon	Tarrant	Totals	Wilton
Number of monks nuns at Diss.	10	17	12	17	56	8	19	139	33
Total Income	£390	£575	£578	£682	£1,166	£147	£215	£3,753	£601
Income per head	£39	£34	£48	£40	£21	£18	£11	£27 average	£18
Rent: wheat	22	102	73	12	222	48	53	532	
Rent: barley	50	108	84	2	154	52	62	512	
Rent: oats	50	105	97	24	216	51	60	603	
Rent: total grain	122	315	254	38	592	151	175	1647	591
Sheep: wethers	965	2935	1509	695	1400	1355	1540	10399	
Sheep: hogasters	374	1100	1960	190	200	665	500	4989	
Sheep: ewes and rams	689	1924	3856		700	1189	750	9108	
Sheep: theves	391		470			380		1241	
Total : sheep	2419	5959	7795	885	2300	3589	2790	25737	1000

Table 77: Sheep flocks and grain rents for the Dorset monasteries and Wilton Abbey in 1535.

The Benedictine nunnery of Wilton, of preconquest foundation, is the only monastery in Wiltshire for which rents in grain (and other produce) are listed. These rents consisted of 591 quarters of grain (201 wheat, 237 barley and 153 oats) with small numbers of geese, capons, chickens, and doves.

Grain rents, or rents in kind, show a very rough correlation with the size of the monastery. These come generally from manors close to the abbey. Savine notes that for Milton the grain rent was about 1/16th of the total temporal income. He also ascertains that rents in kind occur chiefly in the southern and south western monasteries. He postulates that the older economic organisation continued longer in the south and south-west.¹³³

In considering the size of the grain rents it is also necessary to appreciate that in 1535 most of the Dorset monasteries show evidence for arable farming on either their home farm, or on demesne lands of manors close to the monastery. The account of the bailiff of the monastery Abbotsbury Abbey provides clear evidence for arable farming on the grange in 1534-5, when a total of 482 quarters of grain were produced. Savine concludes that for monks, the average ratio of number of lay persons who obtained their living from a monastery to the number of monks was about 1:3.5. For nuns it was 1:2.¹³⁴ If we consider the number of people to be fed, we also need to include the abbey's guests, and it is not possible to arrive at an estimate for these. Tillotson uses the assumption that 8.5 quarters of grain are needed to provide one person with bread and beer for a year.¹³⁵ If we apply a similar ratio here, it is

¹³² For a discussion of monastic sheep farming in Wiltshire in the second half of the fifteenth and the sixteenth century see Hare, *Monks as Landlords*, pp. 85-6.

¹³³ Savine, *Eve of Dissolution*, p. 163-164 fn.

¹³⁴ *Ibid.* p. 222.

¹³⁵ See p.188 of this chapter.

evident that the grain rents are too small to support both the religious and the laymen in any of the Dorset monasteries. Either the monasteries were cultivating their demesne lands to produce grain and other food, or they must have been purchasing it. We have evidence for purchases of grain by Shaftesbury Abbey in 1488-90.¹³⁶

The bailiff's account of 1534-5 for Abbotsbury shows that arable cultivation of demesne land was taking place there in 1535. For the manors of the Dorset monasteries, two forms of words are used in the *Valor*. Either the demesne land is described in terms such as : 'Reddit(us) t(e)rr(is) d(eme)nical(ibus) dimiss(is) ad firm(am)' showing the land had been leased as a farm, or in terms such as: '(in p(ro)ficus terris p(ra)torum et Pastur(is) d(emen)ical(is) in occupac(ione) abb(ati)' before listing the annual value of the land. Table 78 lists the manors where land is described in the latter terms.

Abbotsbury	Cerne	Milton	Sherborne	Shaftesbury	Bindon	Tarrant
Abbotsbury	Cerne	Milton	Sherborne Barton	Barton	Bindon	Tarrant Keyneson
	Middlemarsh	Huish	Corscomb			Winterborne Musterton
		Sydling	Wyke			
			Stowell			

Table 78: Manors where there is evidence in the *Valor* for arable farming.

Thus there is evidence for the continuation of arable farming by the Dorset monasteries as late as 1535, which is highly unusual. Although Savine thought arable cultivation of home farms was not uncommon in the *Valor*, few monasteries grew corn on manors other than their own home farm. He cites Milton as a rare case where the monks kept demesne lands in their own hands, although it is doubtful if they were undertaking arable farming at Holworth, East Ringstead and Wullond, as he suggests.¹³⁷

In 1529, a statute was passed which curtailed the commercial activities of monasteries, especially the larger houses. They should produce only what was necessary to supply members of their own households and guests. The effect of this was somewhat negated by a statute of 1533-4 which prohibited individuals from keeping more than 2,400 sheep, but exempted all flocks kept for household purposes and religious persons.¹³⁸ The 1529 statute may have been a driver for the increase in the leasing of land for arable farming by the Dorset monasteries in the last 10 years before the Dissolution. The reason for the fact that the lands of the Dorset monasteries are virtually the only monastic lands in which the numbers of sheep are listed is not clear. Either this arises as the Dorset assessors were using different parameters from those

¹³⁶ WRO 2667/12/48: (Shaftesbury: Court and account book of Shaftesbury Abbey, 1488-1490). Contains a calendar of copy holders, manorial court records, manorial accounts and fragments of monastic accounts. The grain purchases are listed on mm. 42-44.

¹³⁷ Savine 1909, p. 179. But the abbey were keeping sheep on the demesne lands of Holworth, Wullond and East Ringstead.

¹³⁸ J. Thirsk, H.P.R. Finberg (eds.), *The Agrarian History of England and Wales; Vol. 4. 1500-1640* (Cambridge, 1967), p. 315.

in other counties, or there were factors involved which were unique to Dorset. The Dorset chalklands are on the southern end of a range of chalkland stretching from Dorset to Yorkshire, including the North and South Downs, the Salisbury Plain stretching across into Norfolk.¹³⁹ It is the most isolated part of the chalk downs, and it may be that it was the last part to be influenced by agricultural or economic changes.

It is obvious from Table 76 that Sherborne Abbey managed its estates in an entirely different way from the other Dorset monasteries. Although Sherborne Abbey had the same number of monks as Cerne to maintain, it produced far fewer sheep and rents in kind, and from only one manor. Savine has shown that it is not uncommon for neighbouring monasteries to manage their lands in quite different ways, quoting St. Augustine, Canterbury and Canterbury Cathedral as an example.¹⁴⁰ As well as differences in sheep management and rent in kind, Sherborne differs from the other monasteries in devolving some of the income from its estates to specific obedientiaries – a decentralisation of its finances despite a monk treasurer. This difference may be due to one or both of two factors. As most of Sherborne Abbey's estates were not on the chalk downland, they had different geographical/geological conditions from the other Dorset monasteries. Since the bishop of Salisbury's palace was situated in Sherborne, and the bishop had an estate in Sherborne, it is likely that the monks were influenced by this close connection.

In the previous section it has been shown that the Dorset monasteries continued sheep farming at about the same level throughout the first 35 years of the sixteenth century until just before the Dissolution. Study of the *Valor* and other sources, has demonstrated that arable cultivation probably continued on the home farms of Shaftesbury (Shaftesbury Barton) and definitely continued at Abbotsbury (Abbotsbury Grange) and possibly all of the other Dorset monasteries. Cultivation of demesne lands by monasteries in other counties was rare by this date.

For Milton's manor of Sydling changes in the numbers of sheep on the manor can be tracked until after the Dissolution. This is shown in Table 75. The numbers of sheep kept at Sydling decreased gradually from 1486 until 1535, but had risen again by 1550.

Summarising, whilst the leasing of a monastery's demesne lands had become the norm in many parts of England by 1420, on the Wessex chalklands monastic demesne lands continued to be farmed directly, rather than being leased. By about 1500, the leasing process was only just complete.¹⁴¹ There is evidence that for the Dorset monasteries demesne leasing did not commence until the middle of the fifteenth century. The Dorset monasteries continued

¹³⁹ A.E. Trueman, *Geology and Scenery in England and Wales*, (Edinburgh, 1963), pp. 43-50.

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid*, p. 164 fn.

¹⁴¹ Hare, *Monks as Landlords*, pp. 93-4.

to farm some of their demesne estates, both arable and pastoral, up until 1535. One of the drivers for this could have been the need to feed not just the religious, but their households and guests.¹⁴²

Obedientiaries, lay monastic officials, and centralised accounting:

The use of obedientiaries and the development of centralised accounting in monasteries has been discussed by Dobie.¹⁴³ The obedientiary system was fully developed by the thirteenth century. One flaw of the obedientiary system was that it would have a tendency to neglect the overall financial state of the monastery. Monastic accounting has been divided into three stages. Until the mid thirteenth century there were mainly oral audits with the aid of counters, tally sticks and notes. During the second stage, from c. 1270-c.1380 detailed written accounts were prepared, which were needed to effectively monitor estates which were directly managed by the monastery rather than leased out. During the third stage, from c.1380 until c.1530, the accounts became less detailed as they mainly dealt with rental income.

For the three Dorset monasteries for which ministers' accounts have survived, the detailed written accounts of stage 2 continued until at least the middle of the fifteenth century for some Shaftesbury manors, and until about 1500 for the manors of Sydling and Abbotsbury. Accounts for these two manors after about 1500 lack rigid formats and auditors notes, and fall into stage 3. This demonstrates that the Dorset monasteries were lagging behind developments in other counties, mainly because they were still farming their demesne and at a later date.

The *Valor* assessments show a clear difference between Sherborne and the other three Benedictine monasteries. A number of the Sherborne obedientiaries had income from the abbey's estates assigned to their office. The list of obedientiaries, although not including a cellarer or larderer, indicates that the obedientiary system still existed in the monastery. For Abbotsbury, Cerne and Milton, the obedientiaries, or at least the offices concerned with estate management and provisioning, seem to have been in lay hands. The accounting system seems to have been centralised. For Milton, the abbot was the receiver, whilst for Abbotsbury and Cerne, the receivership was in lay hands.

Perhaps the reason for the difference, at least as far as the abbeys of Abbotsbury, Milton, Shaftesbury and Bindon was concerned, was that was that each of these houses suffered from financial hardships, requiring the intervention of outside authority, the bishop or king, during the fourteenth century and into the fifteenth century. These events could have precipitated a move from an obedientiary system to central administration. In Cerne Abbey,

¹⁴² Youngs, J. 'The Church' in *The Agrarian History of England and Wales*, vol. iv, 1500-1640, J. Thirsk (ed.), (Cambridge, 1967), pp. 312-5.

¹⁴³ A. Dobie, 'The development of financial management and control in monastic houses and estates in England c. 1200-1540', *Accounting, Business and Financial History*, vol. 18 (2008), pp. 146-151

where limited evidence is available, the officials dealing with estates were laymen rather than monks, which does indicate a centralised system as well. The fact that the numbers of monks were small (13 in 1468 for Abbotsbury Abbey, 14 in 1458 for Cerne Abbey, 15 in 1458 for Milton Abbey, 18 in 1459 for Sherborne Abbey) may be an additional driver for centralised accounting or the employment of lay officials for non religious responsibilities, in order to ensure that there were sufficient monks available to attend divine services.

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

Chapter 6: Discussion and Conclusions

Discussion:

The objectives of this study were introduced and outlined in chapter 1. Little has been published on the histories of these monasteries during the late medieval period. Few original documents relating to the Dorset monasteries in this period have survived. In particular, there are no chronicles, no references in national chronicles, apart from the Sherborne riots of 1437, no registers, and only four internal (obedientary) accounts. The aim of this thesis has been to contribute to and extend our knowledge of the Dorset monasteries in this period. This thesis, therefore, focuses on the demography of the monks, ecclesiastical patronage, and the management of the estates, for which topics original documents are available. Whilst the subjects of these three areas are quite distinct, there are instances where information gained from one area can enhance or illuminate aspects of another. Combining information from disparate sources can add to our general understanding of the position of the monasteries in Dorset at this period. This thesis has specifically excluded the narrative of the monasteries, the monastic buildings, the landscape and estate buildings, relations between the monastery and its tenants and the estates of the alien priories.

The common thread in these three investigations are the people – the monks and nuns, the clergy (beneficed and unbeneficed), the local landowners, gentry and aristocracy, and the ecclesiastical hierarchy and the ordinary parishioners. Therefore the approach adopted has been a generally prosopographical one.

Each of the chapters ends with a section summarising the findings and conclusions. The intention of this chapter is to look at some general aspects relating to the relationship between the Dorset monasteries and their lay and clerical neighbours and colleagues.

One factor which has not been covered in the patronage chapter concerns ordinations given under the title of one of the seven Dorset monasteries (five Benedictine and two Cistercian). The numbers of Dorset monasteries giving title fall into two groups. Over the period of 1395 to 1539, the abbeys of Abbotsbury, Cerne, Milton and Sherborne each gave title to c. 120 clergy; the abbeys of Bindon and Tarrant give title to c. 75 clergy. Shaftesbury Abbey, however, gave title to only 18 clergy. The reasons for this are not clear. Rather surprisingly, with one or two exceptions, the Dorset monasteries never conferred livings on those to whom they had given title. One might have supposed that awarding titles would have enabled them to identify clerics suitable for appointing to one of their benefices. However, there is little found in the Salisbury registers to indicate what was involved in the term 'title'

and whether it represents more than a formality, and little to add to our current understanding as to what was involved in the process of giving title.¹

Another interesting discovery is that a few clerics had already been appointed to Shaftesbury livings before they had been ordained priests. These gave their living as their title. Thus, in a few cases, the abbey was prepared to appoint a rector/vicar who was unable to say mass in the church and needed a stipendiary priest to do so.

In the same period, c. 800 clerics, described as, *magister*, were ordained in the Shaftesbury diocese. Very few were given title by a Dorset monastery. Although the significance of this data has not yet been fully analysed (a time-consuming job, needing data for all Salisbury livings, and outside the scope of the current study), three stand out as having been given title by Sherborne and then instituted into one of their livings. These were John Poskyns BA, ordained priest in 1509, rector of Stalbridge 1500-1544 (death); William Poskyns BA, ordained priest in 1518, rector of Corscombe 1522; and Nicholas Penfold BA, ordained priest in 1497, vicar of Bradford Abbas until 1525. Abbotsbury Abbey sponsored 2 *magistri*, Cerne Abbey sponsored 6, Milton Abbey sponsored 5, Sherborne Abbey sponsored 8 and Shaftesbury Abbey sponsored 2. Bindon Abbey also sponsored 2 *magistri*. The majority of these were in the period of 1510-1520. In addition to the three noted for Sherborne, two sponsored by Cerne Abbey were instituted to Cerne livings.

Unfortunately, the data from ordination and election records in the bishops' registers and other sources is demonstrably incomplete, and too small for detailed statistical analysis of the life expectancies and recruitment of the Dorset monks and nuns. Nevertheless it does enable certain deductions to be made and allows comparison with other counties and sources. Ordination records are to be found in the registers of the bishops of Salisbury only after 1396, which restricts data to c. 150 years.

Although the income of the six Benedictine Dorset houses puts them into the category of the greater houses, the number of monks in the five male houses was low during the period under study. However Shaftesbury Abbey, which had an income of roughly twice that of the four male houses (*Valor*) had between two and three times the number of nuns as they had monks. The Cistercian Abbey of Bindon was not richly endowed and supported only a small number of monks. The Cistercian abbey of Tarrant was wealthier and, at the time of the Dissolution, supported 20 nuns, on an income of £240 a year, compared with Shaftesbury Abbey which supported 57 nuns on an income of £1166 a year. The number of monks and nuns in these monasteries was greater in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries than it was in the later period. For example in 1218, the pope forbade Shaftesbury Abbey to allow its

¹ See R.N. Swanson, 'Title to Orders in Medieval Episcopal Registers', in H. Mayr-Harting and R.I. Moore (eds.) *Studies in Medieval History presented to R.H.C. Davis* (London 1985), pp. 233-245.

community to rise above 100 nuns, on the grounds that they could not support a larger number. In 1326, the bishop fixed the statutory number at 120. In 1343, one of the reasons given for the appropriation of Bradford was that they could not afford the maintenance of the statutory number of 120 nuns.² In 1344, Bishop Wyvil restricted the number of monks in Milton to 21, to allow for repayment of debt.³ Professor Lawrence stated that some Benedictine monasteries suffered a decline in numbers after the eleventh century as they gradually settled to the number that could be supported. They then remained at a constant number, implying that it was not the number of recruits which determined the size of the community, but available resources.⁴

The population data from election records and the recruitment data are consistent with the conclusion that the Dorset monasteries were restricting recruitment to maintain a constant population, which was consistent with their income. There seems to have been no problem with recruitment, when it was needed. The fact that ordinations were often in groups of two or three monks, rather than individuals, is evidence for batch recruiting when numbers dropped below a certain level. The few election records in the Salisbury bishops' registers show a decline in number of monks and nuns in the Benedictine houses in the middle of the fifteenth century. The numbers rose again in the sixteenth century. The number of acolytes ordained for each male monastery plotted in successive 10 year periods indicates a dropping recruitment rate between after about 1400 and continuing until the Dissolution. This resulted in changes the spread of ages within the community. Again this is consistent with batch recruitment and maintaining constant populations.

The Dorset male monasteries recruited locally, with a high percentage coming from within the county. As Sherborne is on the borders with Somerset, it had a lower proportion of recruits from Dorset and a higher proportion coming from Somerset. Of those coming from Dorset, a significant proportion came from the abbey's estates. Bindon Abbey shows a similar pattern to the Benedictine monasteries. In Devon and Dorset A high proportion of monks coming from the area immediately around a monastery has been reported for Somerset and Devon.

Using the election records and estimated ages of monks derived from ordination records, the average age at which a Dorset abbot was elected in the fifteenth century was 51 years. They served for an average of 18 years. Most had already served as an obedientiary or had academic qualifications. None came from outside the monastery.

² *VCH Dorset*, vol. 2, p.77.

³ Traskey, *Milton*, pp. 115-116.

⁴ C.H. Lawrence, *Medieval Monasticism* (London, 1984) pp. 109-110.

One surprising feature is the number of monks, in the second half of the fifteenth century, who were given papal dispensations to hold a living, none for Abbotsbury, one for Cerne, five for Milton, one for Sherborne and six for Bindon. Only one of the six Bindon monks has been identified from the ordination records. One, without an ordination record, nor any record of dispensation, was described as a monk of Bindon by Hutchins, when instituted as rector of East Stoke. Those dispensed were a small, but significant proportion of the monks at both Milton and Bindon. Tracing these monks is difficult, since it entails a search of all livings of the Salisbury diocese in the bishop's registers of the period. (For this thesis, data has been extracted only for the livings in the patronage of the Dorset monasteries. To search all benefices is a very large task, which might need extending to neighbouring dioceses.) One possible deduction is that the institution to a cure of souls shows a change in the way of life within the cloisters of Milton and Bindon Abbeys in the second half of the fifteenth century. Indeed Logan interprets such dispensations as an intention to depart from the religious life.⁵ However, the fact that some wanted to retain their habit and position in the chapter house and choir indicates a wish for the best of both worlds.

More information about the monks and nuns is available at and after Dissolution. For example, pension records enable a date of death of a monk or nun to be ascertained, and, where ordination data is available, an estimate of age at death to be made. This shows that it was not uncommon for former monks to live into their seventies and eighties. Although the numbers involved are too low for statistical analysis, their life expectancy after the Dissolution, at least in Dorset, was no worse than it would have been had they remained in a monastery. The clerical careers of about half of the monks can be traced. Most of the institutions identified were in Dorset. Some have been identified in Somerset. The English Clergy database has been useful, but the fact that the records of the newly-formed diocese of Bristol are fragmentary at this period means that the data can never be as complete as one would like.

There is strong evidence for a close relationship between local landowners, some of whom eventually acquired the monastic lands, and the heads of the Dorset houses. For example, at Abbotsbury, there was a strong association between Roger Hardy the last abbot and Strangways family, who had a chantry chapel in the monastery church. There were leases by Roger Hardy, the last abbot to the Henry and Giles Strangways just before the Dissolution. He wrote to Giles Strangways (who had acquired the abbey site and grange) explaining how he was missing out on some of his dues, and recalling how he himself had dealt with the matter when he became abbot. Taken with the fact that the late abbot was a beneficiary under Giles Strangways' will, these all point to this strong, amicable, relationship. A similar pattern was found for the other Dorset Benedictine abbeys, as well as for Bindon Abbey.

⁵ F.D. Logan, *Runaway Religious in Medieval England* (Cambridge, 2002). See, for example, p. 62.

Work on the estates of the Dorset monasteries has shown that local landowners, in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries, took a close interest in monastic lands. Whereas, formerly they were inferior to the monastery, they later tended to overshadow and run the estates. They took over important roles from the monks and nuns, for example as receivers or stewards. This is reflected by a decrease in the monks identified acting as external obedientiaries in Dorset Benedictine houses. Local laymen are recorded as filling such administrative offices. Abbots (and the abbess of Shaftesbury Abbey) leased parts of their estates to local landowners, who often acquired estates or the abbey sites after the Dissolution. However, this does not seem to be the case for Sherborne, where monks continued to hold offices as obedientiaries. Even in Shaftesbury Abbey, during the second half of the fifteenth century, laymen were filling administrative roles which formerly were undertaken by clergy. It seems clear that once the heads of the monasteries realised that surrender was inevitable, they attempted to obtain the best possible settlement for themselves and the monks or nuns who formed their communities, by further cementing their business relationships with these landowners.

As the Wiltshire chalk downlands continue into Dorset, it is not surprising that agricultural management of the manors of the Dorset monasteries show similarity with that of the monasteries (and lay lords of manors) on the chalk downlands in Wiltshire. Direct cultivation of demesne lands lasted longer in the downland manors. For the Dorset monasteries demesne land, mainly on their home farms, both arable and pastoral, was under direct cultivation in 1535, just before the Dissolution. The importance of sheep to the Dorset monasteries at a later period was confirmed by analysis of the few ministers' accounts which have survived. The figures for sheep given in the *Valor* assessments was confirmed. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries sheep farming was still a major concern for the Dorset monasteries who managed folds of sheep of different ages at several of their manors, walking their sheep sometimes considerable distances from fold to fold according to the time of year and the stage of development of the sheep (eg. lambs, hogasters, wethers, ewes and rams).

Although the numbers of sheep declined in the middle of the fifteenth century, the decline was halted in the third quarter of the century and there is some evidence of slightly increasing numbers. This is reflected by a gradual drop in wool exports from a peak in the middle of the fourteenth century to a minimum in the mid fifteenth century. However cloth exports started rising in the middle of the fifteenth century.⁶ Cloth manufacture was an important industry at that time in Wiltshire and Somerset and Dorset (Shaftesbury and

⁶ C. Dyer, *Making a Living in the Middle Ages* (London, 2009), pp. 244-5.

Sherborne).⁷ The rise in this industry at this period could be the reason for the continuation with sheep farming by the Dorset monasteries.

Inevitably, the basic sources used for this study have not provided much material relating to the monasteries' relationship with people other than clerics and landowners. It is proposed to extend this study at a future date using available custumals and manor court records to examine the monasteries' relationship with tenants and local people other than major landowners. Such work is beyond the scope of this dissertation. However, a couple of well-documented incidents have been included here to indicate the tensions between monasteries and town or crown which could occur.

The well-known dispute between the townspeople and Sherborne Abbey, illustrates how far such disagreements could escalate in an urban environment in the fifteenth century. Relations between the townspeople and the abbey were strained at one point in the period 1436-1450 over a dispute about a font in the parish church of All Hallows.⁸ The Abbot of Sherborne was the rector for the parish and appointed secular priests to serve in the parish church. Until about 1400, the parishioners had used the nave of the abbey church but, in about 1400, the monks built a chapel of ease for the parishioners' use against the west wall of the abbey church. This they used for all services except baptism; the font for this still being in the abbey church. In 1437, Abbot Bradley complained to Bishop Nevill that, amongst other things, the parishioners had built an illegal font in All Hallows. Nevill ruled that the illegal font should be removed, and that the monks should improve the townspeople's access to the font in the abbey church. Neither side made any move to comply.

In the autumn of 1437, one of the townspeople destroyed the illegal font, at which the townspeople and the priest of All Hallows, with the support of the men of the earl of Huntingdon, who were passing through the town, entered the abbey church and set fire to it by firing an arrow into a temporary thatched roof, erected during rebuilding work.

In 1450, the dispute was still simmering. At the time of Jack Cade's rebellion, Bishop Aiscough was captured and killed at Edington (Wilts), on his way to Sherborne Castle. The townspeople thought it was a good time to take their revenge on the monastery, when royal authority (Henry VI) was in doubt. They erected a new font in the church of All Hallows and set an armed guard to protect it. Then they tried to force the abbot to agree to their demands. Initially, he refused, but on realising the danger of the lawless situation, he capitulated and agreed to their demands. The chronicler (probably a Sherborne monk) suggests that some of

⁷ Hare, *Prospering Society*, pp. 177-194.

⁸ See J.H.P. Gibb, *The Battle of the Fonts and the Fire in Sherborne Abbey*, Privately printed (1985). C.L. Kingsford, *English Historical Literature in the Fifteenth Century* (Oxford, 1913), pp. 346-349.

the crowd were disappointed, as they would rather have despoiled the abbey than been successful over the matter of the font.

Fortunately, Abbotsbury Abbey, Cerne Abbey and Milton Abbey were well removed from centres of population and they avoided the animosity generated in a town like Sherborne. However, the actions of one of the clerics whom they had early patronised had the potential to lead Cerne Abbey into a difficult situation. John Morton (later to be Archbishop of Canterbury and a cardinal), was rector of Bloxworth, presented by the abbey, from 1461-1465. He was born in Bere Regis in 1420, and it seems to be accepted that he had his schooling with the monks of Cerne Abbey, before going to Balliol College, gaining a DCL in 1452. Two rectory estate accounts show that the rectory of Bloxworth was farmed out to his procurator, Nicholas Bonvyle (Bonville), indicating that he was not resident in 1462-4. In 1461, he was present at the battle of Towton and was subsequently included in a bill of attainder. He was held in the tower and escaped to join, Margaret of Anjou in France. His property was forfeited and his benefices were sequestrated on attainder in 1465.

In 1471, he landed with Margaret of Anjou, and it is commonly stated, although unreferenced, that he brought her to Cerne Abbey as a place of refuge before the battle of Tewkesbury. This is thought to be confirmed by the fact that in 1471, Edward IV issued the abbot of Cerne with a general pardon. Although it is tempting to assume that the patronage of prominent clerics was always useful for the abbeys, political changes could mean that their patronage became an embarrassment.

Conclusion:

At the start of this work, three specific areas were identified, where information was lacking concerning the Dorset monasteries in the 240 years leading up to the Dissolution and where deficiencies in the sources could be overcome. The first area (chapter 3) considers the monks and nuns in the Dorset monasteries in the years 1290 to 1540 and the lives of monks and nuns following the Dissolution. The data shows that a high proportion of the monks were recruited from areas close to each monastery, a significant number coming from that monastery's manors. Using ages estimated from the dates of ordination, the data shows an increased death-rate in the mid 15th century and level of recruitment aimed at limiting the number of monks or nuns in each monastery. These findings are in line with those found by others looking at more extensive data from larger Benedictine houses in other counties. Following Dissolution, life expectancy for the ex-religious in Dorset was no worse than it would have been had they continued their monastic life, and is similar to that found for the ex-religious in Yorkshire. In Dorset, there is evidence that some of the Shaftesbury nuns, and Sherborne monks continued to remain in contact and, especially for Sherborne, where the

former abbot and several of the ex-monks continued to work together as a group, serving in churches local to the abbey.

The second area (chapter 4) concerns the ecclesiastical patronage of the Dorset monasteries. There has been no previous study of the ecclesiastical patronage of such a group of monasteries. This provided a clear picture of the ecclesiastical patronage of a large rich nunnery, Shaftesbury Abbey, which held many advowsons, including some with no cure of souls or residency requirements. It showed how the rich, desirable livings were given to well connected and well educated clerics, who could provide the nuns with legal and administrative expertise. Livings within easy reach of the abbey were given mainly to lesser clergy, who also served in the monastery church. These formed a community of clerics, centred on the abbey, serving both their parishes and the abbey church. There was evidence of career planning, with some clerics moving amongst Shaftesbury Abbey benefices. The author knows of no similar findings for other nunneries. The Dorset houses of monks showed a similar pattern of presenting privileged clergy to their richer livings, since they, too, needed lawyers. As the monks were able to serve in the abbey church, they had no need to maintain a body of clergy around their abbey as was observed for Shaftesbury Abbey.

The third area (chapter 5) reviews the estates of the Dorset monasteries and their management. Although it is well-known that Dorset is one of the few counties for which numbers of sheep were recorded in the *Valor*, the veracity of this data has never been investigated. This study has shown that the sheep records in the *Valor* are closely similar to those recorded in surviving estate accounts for the Dorset monasteries. It has also shown that the Dorset monasteries continued sheep farming until at least 1535. Moreover, the *Valor* and surviving estate accounts show that arable farming also continued until this date. In common with Wiltshire, the leasing of demesne lands by the monasteries started later than in other English counties. This is a feature of the chalk downlands which extend from Wiltshire into Dorset. Study of the surviving estate accounts of Shaftesbury Abbey, Abbotsbury Abbey, and Milton Abbey has enabled a limited account to be given of the way in which their estates were managed.

Thus it has been possible, using the limited records available, to gain a knowledge of these three aspects of the Dorset monasteries in the period 1290-1540, for which little published work exists. These results have been compared these with published work on the monasteries of the surrounding counties and elsewhere in England, showing that, in general, there are few differences between them. The differences in estate management between the Dorset monasteries and those in other counties relate to the geology of the land on which their estates are situated.

APPENDIX

Election of Edward Watton 1442	Election of William Woller, 1452	Election of Hugh Dorchester, 1468 (Beauchamp)	Election of John Abbotsbury, 1496 (Blythe)	Election of John Portesham, 1505	Surrender	Pension
1. Edward Watton, prior, age c. 52, elected abbot. (Died age c. 62).	1. Henry Trent, prior, age c. 41 (Died before 1468)	1. Oliver Domesham, prior, age c. 73. (Died before 1496)	1. John Abbotsbury, prior, age c. 51, elected abbot. (Died 1505).	1. John Potisham, prior, age c. 39. (Died 1534)	1. Roger Rodden, abbot, age c. 50	1. Roger Rodden, abbot
2. Richard Percy, former abbot, resigned. Age c. 74	2. Oliver Domesham, subprior, age c. 57	2. John Taunton, age c. 67. (Died before 1496)	2. Henry Cerne, subprior, age c. 61. (Died before 1505)	2. William Hampton, subprior, age c. 60. (Died before 1539)	2. Thomas Bradford, prior, age c. 53	2. Thomas Bradford, prior
3. Walter Syderley, aged c. 57. (Died before 1452)	3. John Taunton, operatus, age c. 51	3. Thomas Holewale, age c. 64. (Died before 1496).	3. William Hampton, steward, age c. 51	3. Thomas Hawkchurch, infirmer, age c. 53. (Died before 1539)	3. Thomas Tolpudell, age c. 58	3. Thomas Tolpudle
4. Richard Shirborn, aged c. 57 (Died before 1452)	4. Thomas Holewale, precentor, age c. 48	4. William Middleton, age c. 42. (died before 1496).	4. Thomas Hawkchurch, sacrist, age c. 44	4. John Shirborne, age c. 46. (Died before 1539)	4. William Grey, age c. 53	4. William Grey (Gregory)
5. Henry Heyde, aged c. 52 (Died before 1452)	5. Richard Portesham, third prior, age c. 36. (Died before 1468)	5. Hugh Dorchester, elected abbot, age c. 34. (died 1496).	5. Richard Pawley, cantarist, age c. 42. (Died before 1505)	5. John Excestre, clerk of works, age c. 39. (Died before 1539)	5. John Blandford, age c. 53	5. John Blandforde
6. Richard Faw, subprior, age c. 50 (Died before 1452)	6. William Woller, steward, elected abbot, age ? (Died 1468).	6. Richard Excestre, age c. 33. (Died before 1496)	6. John Shirborn, age c. 37	6. John Lychett, steward, age c. 40. (Died before 1539)	6. John Vinsent, age c. 45	6. John Vynsant
7. Oliver Domesham, age c. 47	7. John Coff. Subsacrist, age c. 30. (Died before 1468)	7. Henry Cerne, age c. 33	7. John Excestre, clerk of works, age c. 30	7. John Pourstok, hospitaller, age c. 29. (Died before 1539)	7. William Styby, age c. 26	7. Henry Lyme
8. John Taunton, age c. 41	8. Richard Tyterly, age c. 28. (Died before 1468)	8. William Peterton, age c. 33. (Died before 1496)	8. John Portesham, hospitaller, age c. 30	8. Thomas Tolpudyl, subsacrist, age c. 24	8. William Bonor, age unknown	8. William Bonor
9. Thomas Bristowe, age c. 41	9. Richard Faw, age c. 60. (died before 1458)	9. Philip Dorchester, age c. 25. (Died before 1496)	9. John Lychett, age c. 31		9. Henry Lyme, age c. 29	9. William Styby
10. John Brygge, age c. 41	10. Thomas Bristowe, age c. 51. (Died before 1468)	10. John Dorchester, age c. 25. Priest. (Died before 1496).	10. John Bradford, deacon, age c. 24. (Died before 1505)		10. Thomas Holnest, age unknown	10. Thomas Holnest.
11. Thomas Holewale, age c. 38	11. John Brygge, age c. 51 (Died before 1468)	11. John Abbotsbury, age c. 23. Deacon. (Died before 1496)	11. John Pourstok, age c. 20			
12. Robert Salisbury, age c. 38	12. Robert Salisbury, age c. 48. (Died before 1468)	12. Thomas Hampton, age c. 23. Deacon. (Died before 1496)	12. John Cote, age c. 20. (Died before 1505).			
13. Henry Trent, age c. 31	13. John Bristowe, age c. 33. (Died before 1458)	13. William Hampton, age c. 23. Acolyte				
14. Richard Portesham, age c. 26	14. William Middleton, age c. 26					
15. Radolphus Abbotsbury, age c. 25 (Died before 1452)	15. John Shaftesbury, age c. 25. (Died before 1468)					
16. William Woller, age ?	16. Peter Axmynster, age c. 23. (died before 1468)					
17. John Weymouth, age c. 33 (Died before 1452)						
18. John Bistowe, age c. 23. Subdeacon.						
Average age = 43. Under 30=2	Average age = 44. Under 30=4	Average age = 42. Under 30=5	Average Age = 40. Under 30 = 3	Average Age = 41. Under 30 = 2		

Table 1: Some elections of Abbotsbury Abbots.

Election of Edward Watton 1442	Election of William Woller, 1452	Election of Hugh Dorchester, 1468 (Beauchamp)	Election of John Abbotsbury, 1496 (Blythe)	Election of John Portesham, 1505	Surrender	Pension
1. Edward Watton, prior, age c. 52, elected abbot. (Died age c. 62).	1. Henry Trent, prior, age c. 41 (Died before 1468)	1. Oliver Domesham, prior, age c. 73. (died before 1496)	1. John Abbotsbury, prior, age c. 51, elected abbot. (Died 1505).	1. John Potsham, prior, age c. 39. (Died 1534)	1. Roger Rodden, abbot, age c. 50.	1. Roger Rodden, abbot
2. Richard Percy, former abbot, resigned. Age c. 74	2. Oliver Domesham, subprior, age c. 57	2. John Taunton, age c. 67. (Died before 1496)	2. Henry Cerne, subprior, age c. 61. (Died before 1505)	2. William Hampton, subprior, age c. 60. (Died before 1539)	2. Thomas Bradford, prior, age c. 53	2. Thomas Bradford, prior
3. Walter Syderley, aged c. 57. (Died before 1452)	3. John Taunton, operatus, age c. 51	3. Thomas Holewale, age c. 64. (Died before 1496)	3. William Hampton, steward, age c. 51	3. Thomas Hawkchurch, infirmer, age c. 53. (Died before 1539)	3. Thomas Tolpudell, age c. 58	3. Thomas Tolpudle
4. Richard Shirborn, aged c. 57 (Died before 1452)	4. Thomas Holewale, precentor, age c. 48	4. William Middleton, age c. 42. (died before 1496)	4. Thomas Hawkchurch, sacrist, age c. 44	4. John Shirborne, age c. 46. (Died before 1539)	4. William Grey, age c. 53	4. William Grey (Gregory)
5. Henry Heyde, aged c. 52 (Died before 1452)	5. Richard Portesham, third prior, age c. 36. (Died before 1468)	5. Hugh Dorchester, elected abbot, age c. 34. (died 1496)	5. Richard Pawley, cantarist, age c. 42. (Died before 1505)	5. John Excestre, clerk of works, age c. 39. (Died before 1539)	5. John Blandford, age c. 53	5. John Blandforde
6. Richard Faw, subprior, age c. 50 (Died before 1452)	6. William Woller, steward, elected abbot, age ? (Died 1468).	6. Richard Excestre, age c. 33. (Died before 1496)	6. John Shirborn, age c. 37	6. John Lychett, steward, age c. 40. (Died before 1539)	6. John Vincent, age c. 45	6. John Vynsant
7. Oliver Domesham, age c. 47	7. John Coff. Subsacrist, age c. 30. (Died before 1468)	7. Henry Cerne, age c. 33	7. John Excestre, clerk of works, age c. 30	7. John Pourstok, hospitaller, age c. 29. (Died before 1539)	7. William Styby, age c. 26	7. Henry Lyme
8. John Taunton, age c. 41	8. Richard Tyttenly, age c. 28. (Died before 1468)	8. William Peterton, age c. 33. (Died before 1496)	8. John Portesham, hospitaller, age c. 30	8. Thomas Tolpudyll, subsacrist, age c. 24	8. William Bonor, age unknown	8. William Bonor
9. Thomas Bristowe, age c. 41	9. Richard Faw, age c. 60. (died before 1458)	9. Philip Dorchester, age c. 25. (Died before 1496)	9. John Lychett, age c. 31		9. Henry Lyme, age c. 29	9. William Styby
10. John Brygge, age c. 41	10. Thomas Bristowe, age c. 51. (Died before 1468)	10. John Dorchester, age c. 25. Priest. (Died before 1496).	10. John Bradford, deacon, age c. 24. (Died before 1505)		10. Thomas Holnest, age unknown	10. Thomas Holnest.
11. Thomas Holewale, age c. 38	11. John Brygge, age c. 51 (Died before 1468)	11. John Abbotsbury, age c. 23. Deacon.	11. John Pourstok, age c. 20			
12. Robert Salisbury, age c. 38	12. Robert Salisbury, age c. 48. (Died before 1468)	12. Thomas Hampton, age c. 23. Deacon. (Died before 1496)	12. John Cote, age c. 20. (Died before 1505).			
13. Henry Trent, age c. 31	13. John Bristowe, age c. 33. (Died before 1458)	13. William Hampton, age c. 23. Acolyte				
14. Richard Portesham, age c. 26	14. William Middleton, age c. 26					
15. Radolphus Abbotsbury, age c. 25 (Died before 1452)	15. John Shaftesbury, age c. 25. (Died before 1468)					
16. William Woller, age ?	16. Peter Axmynster, age c. 23. (died before 1468)					
17. John Weymouth, age c. 33 (Died before 1452)						
18. John Bistowe, age c. 23. Subdeacon.						
Average age = 43. Under 30=2	Average age = 44. Under 30=4	Average age = 42. Under 30=5	Average age = 40. Under 30 = 3	Average Age = 41. Under 30 = 2		

Table 2: Some elections of Cerne Abbots.

Election of Richard Clay, 1417.	Election of John Haselbere, 1431	Election of John Bruton, 1458.	Surrender	Pension
Clay Richard, elected abbot, died 1431.	John Haselbere, elected abbot, aged 41. Died 1458, aged 68.	John Bruton, elected abbot, aged 52.	1. Bradley John, abbot, aged 60.	1. Stevens John, bishop of Salisbury, £133:6:8
1. Sutton Edward, prior		1. Pykotte John, prior, aged 62.	2. Milton Henry, prior, aged 34.	2. Rudell, Henry, £13:6:8
2. Winterborne Richard		2. Shirborne John, aged 68	3. Salesbury Pascasius, aged 70	5. Trygell Pascasius, £6:13:4
3. Oyle John		3. Bridport Roger, aged 58.	4. Sodebury John, sub prior, aged 59	3. Sodebury John, £8
4. Preston Robert		4. Chichestre Robert, aged 49.	5. Furston, Richard, aged 51.	6. Nette Richard, £6:13:4
5. Formage John		5. Mayn Richard, aged 51	6. Amesbury John, aged 52	7. ap Thomas John, £6:13:4
6. Kymeriche Edward		6. Benton John, aged 54.	7. Milton Thomas, almoner, aged	4. Garland Thomas, £6:13:4
7. Artour John		7. Werbrugh John, aged 49	8. Milton Nicholas, aged 39.	8. Goodson Nicolas, £6:13:4
8. Taunton William		8. Brannche, Thomas, aged 40	9. Brystew, William, aged 48.	12. Fosse, William, £6:13:4
9. Heightesbury Henry		9. Andrewe John, aged 40.	10. Peter Robert, aged 39.	13. Peter Robert, £6:13:4
10. Coute John, aged 29		10. Helton Richard, aged 36	11. Sampson John, aged 31	9. Hibbert John, £6:13:4
11. Wynter John, aged 30		11. Bridport, John, aged 36	12. Benet Nicholas, aged 31	11. Edmondes Nicolas, £6:13:4
12. Haselbere John, aged 27		12. Gyllet Walter, aged 31	13. Athelstan John, aged 31.	10. Commings John, £6:13:4
13. Shirborne John, aged 27		13. Holeway John, aged 31		
14. Pedyll John, aged 25		14. Lee John, aged 25		
		15. Milton John, aged 25		

Table 3: Some elections of Milton abbots.

Election of John Thornford 1310.	Election of John Saunders 1459.	Election of John Mere 1504.	Surrender
de Staplebridge, former abbot (1286-1310)	Bradford William, former abbot 1436-1459. Aged 79 at death.	Rampisham Peter, former abbot, died, aged 74	1. John Barstable
de Mohun Richard, prior of Sherborne	Trente Henry, prior of Horton, aged 73	Dorchester John, prior of Horton, aged 65	2. John Dunster
de Chynnok Richard, sub prior of Sherborne	Saundres John, prior, elected abbot, aged 63	Hill John, Steward, aged 53	3. Piers Roger
de London Galfredo, cellarer of Sherborne	Hillard Thomas, sub prior.	Mere William, hospitaller, abbot, aged 52	4. Harte John (Reynold)
de Compton John, prior of Horton	Mudeford John, absent from monastery, aged 48.	Mere John, Almoner, elected abbot. Aged 51. resigned 1525,	5. Paynter John
Dunsterre Philip	Shirborn John, aged 56	Gybbs Henry, aged 50.	6. Cabell Thomas
de Wells John	Welles Thomas, aged 56	London John, pittancer, aged 46.	7. Styl John
de Thornford John, cantor of Sherborne	Horton Henry, aged 54	Salisbury Edmund, infirmerer	8. Bishop John
Osmund William, prior of Kidwelly	Ford Richard, aged 54	Shyrborn John, prior of Sherborne, aged 46	9. Vowell William
de Querendon Edmund, monk of Kidwelly	Janyver Robert	Frome Henry, subsacrist, aged 44	10. Ellyott Thomas (London)
Dourant Robert, monk of Kidwelly	Bertram John	Moore William, aged 44	11. Saunder Gilbert
de Rammesbury Robert, camerarius of Sherborne	Wylton Robert, aged 38	Piers Roger, aged 34	12. Kynge John
Elys Philip, monk of Horton	Grenyng Henry, absent from monastery, aged 37.	Poucheron Thomas, aged 34	13. Crode William
Littleham John, monk of Horton	Milton Nicholas, aged 36	Harrys Thomas	14. Clerk John
	Lymner Thomas, aged 33	Coker Robert, aged 30	15. Pitman Robert
	Sampson John, aged 31		16. Green Augustine
	Ramsham Peter, aged 28		17. Sterte Bartholomew
	Wareham James, aged 25		

Table 4: Some elections of Sherborne abbots

Election of Edith Bonham, 1441.	Election of Margaret St. John, 1460.	Election Margaret Twyneo, 1496.	Election of Elizabeth Shelford, 1505.	Pension
Bonham Elizabeth, prioress, elected as abbess, died 1460.	Stourton Anastasia	Gibbes Alice, former abbess, died 1496.	Twynoe Margaret, former abess, died 1505	1. Zouch Elisabeth, abbess £133 6s 8d
Crete Joanna, subprioress	Graunt Alice	Pokeswell Christina	Kemer Thomasina, prioress	2. Halle Katerina, prioress £20
Hanleigh Johanna	Hardyng Alice	Kemer Thomasina, prioress	Walberton Joanna	3. Monmouth Elisabeth, sub prioress £7
Uppenany Isabella	Spartyrane Margreta	Woodford Agnes	Bonham Phillipa	4. Brether Elisabeth £6 13s 4d
Stourton Anastasia	Bradeley Anastasia	Walberton Joanna	Prynce Agnes	5. Hemmerford Margaret £6 13s 4d
Graunt Alice	Ashton Alice	Bonham Phillipa	Asshe Agnes	6. Amys Johanna £6 13s 4d
Chandese Alicia	Savage Alice	Prynce Agnes	Pyrn Alice	7. Jakes Alicia £6 13s 4d. Sick and lame.
Edyngdon Johanna	Beauchamp Isabella	Grene Issolda	Payn Maria	8. Gatesby Philippa £6
Auger Johanna	Bainys Isabella	Twynoe Margaret, elected abbess	Laurence Aymee	9. Coke Margareta £6
Swynessfeld Christina	Amberley Alice	Asshe Agnes	Bulwarden Jocosa	10. Goodwyn Elizabeth £6
Tytheborne Juliana	Shelford Agnes	Pyrn Alice	Shelford Elisabeth	11. Payne Ursula £6
Rooze Gentia	Brynton Isabella	Payn Maria	Husen Thomesina	12. Balle Agnes £6
Harding Amisia	Bulwardyne Johanna	Laurence Aymee	SayntJohn Margeria	13. Faringdon Joanna (Jane) £6. Sick and Lame
Pourestoke Agnes	Morsley Johanna	Bulwarden Jocosa	Rotherford Emma	14. Brent Alicia £6
Clowes Amisia	Wodehyll Agnes	Shelford Elisabeth	Deynton Anna	15. Champeneys Alicia £6
Claveringe Isabella	Cousin Christina	Husen Thomesina	Brether Elisabeth	16. Kelly Johanna £6
Wodesworth Anna	Florey Maria , prioress.	SayntJohn Margeria	Mounpesson Elisabeth	17. Payne Alice £6. Sick and lame.
Spartyrane Margreta	Landaff Margaret	Rotherford Emma	Monmouth Elisabeth	18. Longford Johanna £6
Leigh Isabella	Musbury Isabella	Deynton Anna	Pevesy Alicia	19. Kemer Edith £6
Bradeley Anastasia	Brown Margaret	Brether Elisabeth	Thornhille Katerina	20. Fauntelaro Brigett £5 6s 8d
Aisshecombe Alicia	Bekyngham Elizabeth	Mounpesson Elisabeth	Stokes Johanna	21. Gelifa Katheryn £5 6s 8d
Pounde Alicia	Oke Alice	Monmouth Elisabeth	Bulstred Johanna	22. Baker Alice £5 6s 8d
Savage Alice	Ashecombe Johanna	Pevesy Alicia	Hemmerford Margaria	23. Gare Elizabeth £5 6s 8d
Betham Elizabeth	Bradley Constance	Thornhille Katerina	Pulter Elenora	24. Benbury Johanna £5 6s 8d
Panye Elizabeth	Sampson Johanna	Stokes Johanna	Payn Margareta	25. Percevall Jane £5 6s 8d
Chichestere Felicia	Pokeswell Christina	Bulstred Johanna	Abbot Alicia	26. Maws Margaret £5 6s 8d
Goviz Alianera	Bradley Elenora	Hemmerford Margaret (unprofessed)	Zouch Elisabeth	27. Awdeley Anne £5 6s 8d
Culmer Anna	Ramston Edith	Pulter Elenora	Halle Katerina	28. Pecocke Alice £5 6s 8d
Woodford Agnes	Kemer Thomasina	Payn Margareta	Amys Johanna	29. Cressett Mary £5 6s 8d
Amberley Alice	Marland Katerina	Abbot Alicia	Gatesby Philippa (unprofessed)	30. Burdeanys Julyan £5 6s 8d
Shelford Agnes	Seint John Margaret, elected abbess.	Zouch Elisabeth	Coke Margareta	31. Cowse Johanne £5 6s 8d
Westleigh Isabella	Mounpesson Elisabeth	Halle Katerina	Goodwyn Elizabeth	32. Philpott Anne £5
Brynton Isabella	Ashcombe Elizabeth	Amys Johanna	Payne Ursula	33. Butsett Margaret £5
Bulwardyne Johanna	Umfrey Alice	Gatesby Philippa	Jakes Alicia	34. Aysslely Elizabeth £5
Morsley Johanna	Abraham Elizabeth	Coke Margareta	Eliot Eleanora	35. Weston Christian £4 13s 4d
Wodehyll Agnes	Poynes Margaret	Maunshill Johanna	Balle Agnes	36. Magdalen Edith £4 13s 4d
Cousin Christina	Seint George Margaret	Goodwyn Elizabeth	Faringdon Joanna (Jane)	37. Horsey Elizabeth £4 13s 4d
Florey Maria	Kemes Petronilla		Brent Alicia	38. Nuton Margarete £4 13s 4d
Landaff Margaret	Combe Margaret		Champeneys Alicia	39. Gerard Alice £4 13s 4d
Musbury Isabella	Pytney Christina		Calga Gracia	40. Johnson Ursula £4 13s 4d
Brown Margaret	Pytney Alice		Alford Sibella	41. Larder Elizabeth £4 13s 4d
Oke Alice	Lewersey Alice		Skylling Margareta	42. Rogers Alice £4 13s 4d
Alberton Agnes	Pownys Elena		Framitleroy Brigid	43. Clausey Dorothy £4 13s 4d
Godewyn Mararita (unprofessed)	Florey Katerina		Walker Alicia	44. Bodenham Anne £4 13s 4d
Belyngam Elizabeth	Gibbes Alice		Marwyn Maria	45. Denham Elizabeth £4 13s 4d
Ashecombe Johanna	Hutchyn Edith		Kelly Johanna	46. Hussey Thomesyn £4
Bradley Constance	Woodford Agnes		Gyles Katarina	47. Bonde Alice £4
Rempston Elena	Walberton Joanna		Laker Alicia	48. Bortapton Elizabeth £4
Sampson Johanna	Bonham Phillipa		Cary Elizabeth	49. Keyleways Margaret £4
Pokeswell Christina	Prynce Agnes		Croft Anna	50. Aysshe Margaret £4
Bradley Elenora	Grene Issolda		Blandford Johanna	51. Weste Jane £4
Ramston Edith	Bentham Johanna			52. Hayward Katheryn £4
Kemer Thomasina	Moleyns Katerina			53. Lovell Margaret £4
Marland Katerina				54. Babington Elizabeth £3 6s 8d
Aissekewell Katerina (Ayscough)				55. Frye Margaret £3 6s 8d
Seint John Margaret				56. Bysse Alice £3 6s 8d
Mounpesson Elisabeth				

Table 5: Some election of Shaftesbury abbesses.

Name	Place	County	Priest Estimate	Last reference	Offices and mention in election list	Notes
de Hilton John	Hilton	Dorset	No record	1284	Elected abbot 1257, died 1284.(VCH)	
de Sherborne Philip	Sherborne	Dorset	No record	1296	Elected abbot 1284, died 1296.(VCH)	
de Kingston William	Kingston	Dorset	No record	1297	Elected abbot 1297. Quashed by bishop. (VCH)	
de Loders Benedict	Loders	Dorset	No Record	1320	Elected abbot 1297, died 1320 (VCH)	
de Shirborne Ralph	Sherborne	Dorset	No Record	1321	Prior in 1320, elected abbot, died 1321(VCH)	
de Shirborne Peter	Sherborne	Dorset	No Record	1324	Abbot 1321-1324	
de Fauconer William			No Record	1343	Abbot 1324-1343 (VCH)	
de Samford Walter	Sandford	Dorset	No Record	1348	Abbot, 1343-1348 (VCH)	
de Stokes Walter	Stoke	? Dorset	No Record	1354	Abbot 1348-1354 (VCH)	
de Farendon Robert	Farringdon (in Iwerne Courtney)	Dorset	No Record	1354	Prior 1353 (VCH) 1354 (SC8/210/10470)	One of keepers of Abbotsbury Abbey SC 8/210/10471)
Bremore John	Breamore	Dorset	No Record	1354	Monk 1354. (SC8/210/10470)	
Hoke William	Lowke	Dorset	No Record	1354	Monk 1354. (SC8/210/10470)	
Tolre Henry	Toller Porcorum	Dorset	No Record	1376	Monk 1353, elected abbot 1354 (VCH) Died 1376 (Pat Rolls)	One of keepers of Abbotsbury Abbey SC 8/210/10471)
Fale William			No Record		Granator 1369	
Veel Robert			No Record	1398	Steward 1398	DFSI Box 10,
Cerne William	Cerne	Dorset	No Record	1401	Abbot,1376- 1401	
Melcombe John	Melcombe	Dorset	1393		1393	1393. Let. Dim. for order of priest.
Bylsay Robert	Bisley near Stroud	Gloucestershire	No Record	1426	Abbot 1401-1426 (VCH)	Abbot 1419, described as abbot.
Percy Richard			1393	1442	Abbot, 1426-1442, resigned 1	1393. Let. Dim. for order of priest.
Bemynter Richard	Beaminsten	Dorset	1396	1396		
Bothampton Robert	Bothenhampton, near Bridport	Dorset	1397	1397		
Bridport John	Bridport	Dorset	1399	1399		
Tyderley Walter	Tytherley, Near Chardstock	Somerset	1399	1399		
de Middleton Nathan	Milton	Dorset	No Record			
Wallop Richard	Nether Wallop	Wiltshire	No Record	1404	Baker 1401 Granator 1404	
Bonevyle John			1407	1419		1419, described as "canon" of abbot
Mere Thomas	Mere	Dorset		1419		1419, monk of Abbotsbury
Byri, John			1409	1409		1409, Let. Dim. For John Byri to receive order of priest
Eretage, William	Heritage, Blackmoor	Dorset	1410	1410		
Syderley Walter	Sydling	Dorset	No Record	1442	1442 (mention)	
Shirborn, Richard	Sherborne	Dorset	1410	1442	1442 (mention)	
Heptage Arthur			1409	1409		
Viny John			1410	1410		
Brydport, Henry	Byrport	Dorset	1411	1411		
Pedell, John	Piddle (river)	Dorset	1415	1415		
Watton, Edward (1)	Wotton	Dorset	1415	1415		
Watton, Edward (2)	Wotton	Dorset	1415	1452 (death)	Prior 1442, abbot 1442-1452	
Heyde, Henry	In Bothampton, near Bridport	Dorset	1415	1442	1442 (mention)	
Faukys, Richard			1417	1417		
Faw Richard (Faux)			1415	1452	subprior 1442, 1452 (mention)	
Domerham Oliver	Damerham, near Cranborne	Dorset	1420	1468	1442 (mention), Subprior 1452, Prior 1468	
Melbury	Melbury	Dorset	1424	1424		
Shirborn Thomas	Sherborne	Dorset	1424	1424		
Bedell John			1425	1424		
Taunton John	Taunton	Somerset	1426	1468	1442 (mention), 1452 clerk of works, 1468 (mention)	
Bristowe Thomas	Bristol	Somerset	No Record	1452	1442 (mention), 1452 (mention)	
Brygge John	Brigge, near Bridport	Dorset	No Record	1452	1443 (mention), 1452 (mention)	
Dorchester John	Dorchester	Dorset	1426	1426		
Holewale Thomas	Holwell, near Sherborne	Dorset	1429		1442 (mention), 1452 precentor, 1468 mention	
Laurence John			1429	1429		
Salisbury Robert	Salisbury	Wiltshire	1429	1452	1442 (mention), 1452 (mention)	
Blackmore Thomas	Blackmore	Dorset	1430	1430		
Salisbury William	Salisbury	Wiltshire	1429	1429		
Trent Henry (?)	Trent, near Sherborne	Dorset	1436	1452	1442 (mention), prior 1452	
Portesham, Richard	Portesham	Dorset	1441	1452	1442 (mention), Third prior 1452	
Abbotsbury Radolphus	Abbotsbury	Dorset	1442	1442	1442 (mention)	
Waller William			No Record	1468 (death)	1442 (mention), Steward 1441, 1452, Abbot 1452-1468	

Table 6: The monks of Abbotsbury Abbey, part 1.

Monastery	Name	Place	County	Priest Estimate	Last reference	Offices and mention in election list
Abbotsbury	Weymouth John	Weymouth	Dorset	1434	1442	1442 (mention)
Abbotsbury	Blake John			1434	1434	
Abbotsbury	Breve Henry			1437	1437	
Abbotsbury	Flete William	Fleet	Dorset	1439	1439	
Abbotsbury	Bristowe, John	Bristol	Somerset	1444	1452	1442 (mention), 1452 (mention)
Abbotsbury	Busse, John	Bushey near Corfe	Dorset	1447	1447	
Abbotsbury	Coff, John			1447	1452	Subsacrist 1452
Abbotsbury	Tytherley Richard	Tytherley, Near Chard	Somerset	No Record		1452 (mention)
Abbotsbury	Mydelton William	Milton	Dorset	1451	1468	1452 (mention), 1468 (mention)
Abbotsbury	Sheftesbury John	Shaftesbury	Dorset	1452	1452	1452 (mention)
Abbotsbury	Axmynstre Peter	Axminster	Devon	1454	1454	1452 (mention)
Abbotsbury	Boscombe Peter	Boscombe near Bournemouth	Hants	1454	1454	
Abbotsbury	Dorchester Hugh	Dorchester	Dorset	1459	1496 (death)	Abbot 1468-1496
Abbotsbury	Excetre Richard	Exeter	Devon	1460	1468	1468 (mention)
Abbotsbury	Cerne, Henry	Cerne	Dorset	1460	1496	1468 (mention) Sub-prior 1496
Abbotsbury	Peterton William	Potterton	Wiltshire	1460	1468	1468(mention)
Abbotsbury	Dorchester Philip	Dorchester	Dorset	1468	1468	1468 (mention)
Abbotsbury	Dorchester John	Dorchester	Dorset	1468	1468	1468 (mention)
Abbotsbury	Shirborne, Richard	Sherborne	Dorset	1468	1468	
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury, John	Abbotsbury	Dorset	1470	1505 (death)	1468 (mention), Prior 1496, Abbot 1496-1505
Abbotsbury	Hampton Thomas	Hampton, near Winterborne Abbas	Dorset	1470	1468	1468 (mention)
Abbotsbury	Hampton, William	Hampton, near Winterborne Abbas	Dorset	1473	1505	1468 (mention), Steward 1496, subprior 1505
Abbotsbury	Bowell Thomas			1475	1475	
Abbotsbury	Hawkchurch, Thomas	Hawkchurch	Dorset	1477		Sacrist 1496, Infirmerer 1505
Abbotsbury	Salesbury John	Salisbury	Wiltshire	1479	1479	
Abbotsbury	Batcomb William	Batcombe	Dorset	1479	1479	
Abbotsbury	Pawley, Richard (Pauley)	Parley	Dorset	1479	1496	Cantarist 1496
Abbotsbury	Shirborn, John	Sherborne	Dorset	1484		1496 (mention), 1505 (mention)
Abbotsbury	Perot, Philip			1491	1491	
Abbotsbury	Excester, John	Exeter	Devon	No Record	1505	Clerk of Works, 1496 and 1505
Abbotsbury	Portesham, John	Portesham (Abbotsbury manor)	Dorset	1491	1534 (death)	Hospitaller 1496, Prior 1505, Abbot 1505- 1534
Abbotsbury	Lychet, John	Lychet	Dorset	1490	1505	1496 (mention), Steward 1505
Abbotsbury	Bradford, Thomas	Bradford	Dorset ?	1497	1539	Deacon 1496 Prior, (pension)1539
Abbotsbury	Pourstok, John	Powerstock	Dorset	1505 (Bath and Wells)	1505	1496 (mention), Hospitaller 1505
Abbotsbury	At Mill, John			1501	1501	
Abbotsbury	Cote, John			1505 (Bath and Wells)	1501	1496 (mention)
Abbotsbury	Cer John	Cerne	Dorset	1506	1506	
Abbotsbury	Tolpudyll Thomas	Tolpuddle (Abbotsbury manor)	Dorset	1506	1539	Subsacrist 1505, pension 1539
Abbotsbury	Grey William			1511	1539	pension1539
Abbotsbury	Blandeford John	Blandford	Dorset	1511	1539	pension 1539
Abbotsbury	Roddon Roger	Rodden near Abbotsbury	Dorset	1514	1539	Elected Abbot 1534. Abbot at Dissolution pension 1539
Abbotsbury	Anthony John			1518	1518	
Abbotsbury	Vynsant John			1519	1539	pension1539, Prior 1535
Abbotsbury	Lyme Henry	Lyme	Dorset	1535	1539	pension 1539
Abbotsbury	Axmynstre William	Axminster	Devon	1535	1535	First tonsure 1531
Abbotsbury	Winterborne Richard	Winterborne Abbas	Dorset	1535	1535	First tonsure 1531
Abbotsbury	Bonor William			No Record	1539	pension 1539
Abbotsbury	Stybye William			1538	1539	pension 1539
Abbotsbury	Holnest Thomas	Holnest near Sherborne	Dorset	No Record	1539	pension 1539

Table 6: The monks of Abbotsbury Abbey, part 2.

Name	Place	County	Priest Estimate	Date of last reference	Offices	Notes
de Minterne Gilbert	Mintern	Dorset		1312	Abbot, died 1312	
de Cerne Ralph	Cerne	Dorset		1312	Prior, elected abbot, 1312	
Ywelcester William	Ilchester	Somerset		1312	Subprior 1312	
de Bourton Thomas	East Burton	Dorset		1312	Mention 1312	
Coker John	East Coker	Dorset		1312	Mention 1312	
Babelak Robert				1312	Mention 1312	
Sewale John				1312	Mention, priest 1312	
Trulleman Walter				1312	Mention, priest 1312	
Clericum David				1312	Mention 1312	
Querdalion William				1312	Mention 1312	
le Gerentere William				1312	Mention 1312	
Sherrard Stephen				1361	Abbot, died 1361(Pat rolls)	
Sewale John (minor)				1312	Mention 1312	
Osmington Richard					Abbot 1324-	
Sewale Thomas				1361	Abbot, elected 1361(Pat rolls)	
Boys John				1390		Monk of Cerne, 1390. (CEBM vol III, p248.
Blandford William	Blandford	Dorset		1436	1436, mention. 2	
Hauldo Robert				1436	1436, subprior. 3.	
Wede John				1411	1411, Prior, elected abbot.	
Wynterborn John	Winterborne	Dorset		1436	Subprior and proctor of convent 1411. Abbot, elected 1427, died 1436.Prior 1423	Alice Duddill left the cash value of a tenement in Dorchester to John Wynterborne, monk of Cerne (and three others) 1399. Cal. Pap. Reg. vol 7, p. 301. 1423. Right to choose confessor.
Robert Symondesborough	Symondesborough	Dorset		1411	Abbot, died 1411	Monk of Cerne, 1390. (CEBM vol III, p 236.
Cerne, John	Cerne		1400	1423	1423 prior	
Shaftesbury John	Shaftesbury	Dorset	1401	1401		
Bonvyle William			1405	1405		
Godmanston John	Godmanstone	Dorset	1407	1451	1436, prior, elected abbot, died 1451. 1	
Hyler John			1408	1458	1436, mention. 4 1451, prior. 1 1454, prior, elected abbot, resigned 1458.	
Blanford John	Blandford	Dorset		1451	1451, mention. 2	
Mylton John	Milton	Dorset	1408	1408		
London, John	London	London	1412	1412		
Bemestre, John	Beaminster	Dorset	1413	1451	1436, mention. 5 1451, mention. 3	
Bridport, Thomas	Bridport	Dorset	1415	1415		
Sure, Thomas			1415	1436	1436, mention. 6	
Shirborne Robert	Sherborne	Dorset	1418	1418		
Lambard, Thomas			1419	1419		
Shirbourne, Philip	Sherborne	Dorset	1418	1418		
Halton Robert	Hilton (?)	Dorset	1421	1454	1436, mention. 7 1451, mention. 4 1454, subprior. 2	
Bucham William	Buckham (in Beaminster)	Dorset	1423	1436	1436, mention. 8	
Chereel Walter			1427	1471	1436, mention. 9 1451, mention. 5 1454, mention. 3 1458, mention. 2 1471, mention. 2	
Stoke John	Stoke Abbot (?)	Dorset (?)	1429	1454	1436, mention. 10 1451, mention. 6 1454, mention. 4	
Eliot John			1427	1458	1436, mention. 11 1451, mention. 7 1454, mention. 5 1458, mention. 3	
Brydde John (Dregge William?)			1431	1471	1436, mention. 12 1451, mention. 8 1454, mention. 6 1458, mention. 4 1471, mention. 3	
Cattestok William	Cattestoke	Dorset	1431	1454	1436, mention. 13 1451, elected abbot. 9. 1454, died.	
Bristowe	Bristol	Somerset	1431	1431		
Bradford John	Bradford	Dorset (?)	1432	1431		
Glastonbury William	Glastonbury	Somerset	1433	1471	1436, mention.14 1451, mention. 10 1454, mention. 7 1458, mention. 5 1471, mention. 4	
Vanne John	Venn (in Stoke Abbot)	Dorset (?)	1435	1471	1436, mention. 15 1458, elected abbot. 1471, died	Doctor of canon law. Emden (1941): BCnL, 1443. DCnL 1450. Died 1471. Licence to preach in Salisbury Dioc. 1445
Bysshope, Nicholas			1441	1471	1451, mention. 11 1454, mention. 8 1458, mention. 6 1471, mention. 5	
Lange John (Long)			1439	1439		
Ludlow, Nicholas	Ludlow	Shropshire	1439	1458	1451, mention.12 1454, mention. 9 1458, mention. 7	
Kyng, Thomas			1445	1458	1451, mention. 13 1454, mention. 10 1458, mention. 8	

Table 7: The monks of Cerne Abbey, part 1.

Name	Place	County	Priest Estimate	Date of last reference	Offices	Notes
Node, Thomas			1443	1458	1451, mention. 14 1454, mention 11 1458, prior. 1	
Carpenter, John			1441	1451	1451, mention. 15	
Basker John			1445	1471	1451, mention. 16 1454, mention. 12 1458, mention. 9 1471, mention, 6	
Gardiner, Henry			1443	1458	1451, mention. 17 1454, mention. 13 1458, mention. 10	
Shaftesbury John	Shaftesbury	Dorset	1442	1442		
Artere, Thomas			1445	1445		
Bover, Richard	Boveridge (Cranborne) (?)	Dorset (?)	1445	1445		
Panter, William			1445	1454	1454, mention. 14	
Bemestre, Roger	Beaminster	Dorset	1458	1471	1454, mention.15 1458, mention. 11 1471, prior. 1	
Bentre, John			1448	1448		
Melcomb Richard	Melcombe	Dorset	1449	1451	1451, mention. 18	
Shirborn Thomas	Sherborne	Dorset	1447			
Bruton, John	Bruton	Somerset	1457	1471	1454, mention. 16 1458, mention. 12 1471, mention. 7	
Dunster John	Dunster	Somerset	1459	1458	1454, mention. 17 1458, mention. 13	
Stowell John	Stowell	Somerset	1459	1471	1454, mention. 18 1471, mention. 8	
Bruan John			1459	1459		
Gloucester Thomas	Gloucester	Gloucestershire	1462	1471	1471, mention. 9	
Amesbury Richard	Amesbury	Wiltshire	1467	1471	1471, mention. 10	
Warham Richard	Wareham	Dorset	1467	1471	1471, mention. 11	
Bremport John			1470	1470		
Benyat John			1474	1471	1471, mention. 12	
Dorchester William	Dorchester	Dorset	1473	1471	1471, mention. 13	
Trebell John	Trebell	Cornwall	1475	1499	1471, mention. 14	1499. Benefice to hold for life, with or without cure, normally held by secular and to retain position in chapter of monks. and his stall.
Shirborn John	Sherborne	Dorset	1478	1478		
Knappe John			1479	1479		
Brome John			1480	1480		
Sam Thomas			1480	1480		
Abyndon, Henry	Abingdon	Oxfordshire	1492	1492		
Cerne, John	Cerne	Dorset	1492	1492		
Neulond, William (Geffreys)	Newland (Wootton Glanville)?	Dorset?	1493	1539	Pension, £4. 4	Surrender, 2
Fawne John			1494	1492		
Taylor, William			1493	1493		
Mathewe, Roger			1499	1499		
Gardynr Thomas			1501	1501		
Westbury Robert	Westbury	Somerset	1502	1502		
Heydon Henry	Heydon	Norfolk, Herts.	1509	1509		
Mylton William	Milton	Dorset	1507	1507		
Selwode John	Selwood	Somerset	1507	1507		
Corton Thomas(Norman)	Corton Portesham	Dorset	1508	1539	Abbot.Pension £100. 1	Surrender. Abbot
Floye William			1510	1510		
Ilminster Thomas	Ilminster	Somerset	1510	1510		
Shaftesbury Edward	Shaftesbury	Dorset	1510	1510		
Fortune Richard (Forte)			1515	1539	Pension £10. 2	Prior in Valor and at at Dissolution. Surrender, 1.
Montegew Henry (Smyth)	Montacute	Somerset	1515	1539	Subprior, pension £6:13:4. 5	Infirmarius in Valor. Surrender, 3
Crystchurch John	Christchurch	Hampshire	1516	1516		
Crystchurch William	Christchurch	Hampshire	1516	1535		Letter of William Christchurch concerning immorality of Thomas Corton, ca 1533. 1535. Dispensation to hold any benefice. £4
Elys Edward			1518	11518		
Cerne Thomas (Salier)	Cerne	Dorset	1519	1539	Pension £6:13:4. 6	Sub prior in Valor. Surrender, 4
Benet Roger (Boolde)			1524	1539	Pension £8. 7	Hostiliarius in Valor. Surrender, 6.
Wylls Stephen (Wyke)	Wells	Somerset	1520	1539	Pension £6. 8	Surrender, 5
Shaftesbury Thomas	Shaftesbury	Dorset	1535	1539		
Anthony Richard (Ide)			1524	1539	Pension £6. 9	Sacrist in Valor. Surrender, 7
Greeneway Roger	Greenway	Dorset		1539	Pension, £7. 3	Student, signed deed of surrender 8
Holnest John (Furbur)	Holnest	Dorset		1539	Pension £6. 10	Surrender, 9
Derlen John (Mere)				1539	Pension £6. 11	Surrender, 10
Norton Simon (Berwyke)	Norton	Dorset		1539	Pension £5:6:8. 12	Surrender, 11
Bockland John (Croker)	Buckland	Dorset		1539	Pension £5:6:8. 13	Surrender, 12
Meryll William (Dyer)				1539	Pension £5:6:8. 14	Surrender, 13
Tolpydell Thomas (Smyth)	Tolpuddle	Dorset		1539	Pension £2. 15	Surrender, 14
Affpydell John (Harrys)	Affpuddle	Dorset		1539	Pension £2. 16	Surrender, 15
Sherborne John (Johnson)	Sherborne	Dorset		1539	Pension £2. 17	Surrender, 16

Table 7: The monks of Cerne Abbey, part 2.

Name	Place	County	Priest estimate	Last reference	Offices	Notes
de Sherborne Walter	Sherborne	Dorset				Left to join Dominicans. Recived mandate from bishop to return to Milton 1344
Maury Richard						1351. Cal Pap Reg. Formerly monk, for 18 years abbot of Milton, during which time the abbey acquired more than 60 marks annual rent. Exempt from judgement of his superiors, can retain goods which belong to him and choose one of the monks to say canonical hours and serve him
de Sutton Robert	Sutton	Dorset		1351		Cal Pap Reg. 1351, p. 374 Right to choose confessors.
Fyday Richard				1351		Cal Pap Reg. 1351, p. 374 Right to choose confessors.
de Burbach Robert				1351		Cal Pap Reg. 1351, p. 374 Right to choose confessors.
Bardolf John				1351		Cal Pap Reg. 1351, p. 374 Right to choose confessors.
de Chermynster Richard	Charminster	Dorset		1352		Cal Pap Reg 1352, p. 444. Right to choose confessors.
de Marlowe Robert	Marlow	Buckinghamshire		1352		Cal Pap Reg 1352, p. 444. Right to choose confessors.
Clay Richard				1431	Abbot, elected 1417, died 1431	
Sutton Edward	Sutton	Dorset?		1417	1. Prior 1417.	
Winterborne Richard	Winterborne	Dorset		1417	2. 1417	
Oyle John				1417	3. 1417	
Preston Robert	Preston	Dorset		1417	4. 1417	
Formage John				1417	5. 1417	
Kymerich Edward	Kimmeridge	Dorset		1417	6. 1417	
Stockland Thomas (Bremelier)	Stockland	Dorset		1413		Cal. Pap. Reg.vol 6, p.175. 1413, Appointed as papal chaplain
Artour John				1417	7. 1417	Brass in Milton Abbey
Taunton William	Taunton	Dorset		1417	8. 1417	
Heightesbury Henry	Haytesbury	Wiltshire		1417	9. 1417	
Crenford William	Cranford	Bedfordshire?	1401	1401		
Grynstead Thomas (Grymeston)	Grinstead	Sussex	1403	1403		
Coute, John			1413	1417	10. 1417, aged 29	
Wynter, John			1412	1417	11. 1417, aged 30	
Haselbere, John	Haselbury	Dorset	1415	1458	12. 1417, aged 27. Elected abbot 1431, aged 41.Died 1458, aged 70. Cellarer 1426	
Shirborne, John	Sherborne	Dorset	1415	1458	13. 1417, aged 27. 2. 1458, aged 68.	
Pedyll John	Piddle?	Dorset	1417	1417	14. 1417, aged 25	
Martyn John			1420	1420		
Weymouth John	Weymouth	Dorset	1420	1420		
Pykotte John (Pigot)			1421	1458	1. 1458, prior, aged 62.	
Olyver William			1424	1424		
Bridport Roger	Bridport	Dorset	1425	1458	3. 1458, aged 58.	
Faryndon Robert	Faringdon		1425	1425		
Clement Gilbert			1429	1425		
Bruton John	Bruton or Burton?	Somerset (Dorset, Wiltshire)	1431	1458	Elected abbot, 1458, aged 52.23 year 1480. (D/MCY/5651)	
Dorchester Thomas	Dorchester	Dorset	1431	1431		
Milton John	Milton	Dorset	1431	1431		
Chichestre Robert	Chichester	Sussex	1434	1458	4. 1458, aged 49	
Mayn Richard (Mayhow)	Mayne	Dorset	1432	1458	5. 1458, aged 51	
Warham, Thomas	Wareham	Dorset	1433	1433		
Benton John	Benton	Pembrokeshire	1429	1458	6. 1458, aged 54	
Werbrugh John	Warborough	Oxfordshire?	1434	1458	7. 1458, aged 49	
Middleton Robert	Milton	Dorset	1438	1438		
Brannche, Thomas (John)			1443	1458	8. 1458, aged 40	
Andrewe, John			1443	1458	9. 1458, aged 40	
Helton, Richard	Helton		1447	1478	10. 1458, aged 36	Priest. Dispensation to hold living normally held by secular clergy. 1478
Bridport John	Bridport	Dorset	1447	1458	11. 1458, aged 36. Receiver 1482 (D/MCY/5650)	
Milton William	Milton	Dorset	1450	1450	Abbot, 1st year 1482. (D/MCY/5650)	
Gyllet Walter			1452	1458	12. 1458, aged 30	
Holeway John (Holwell)	Holway	Dorset	1452	1458	13. 1458, aged 30	

Table 8: The monks of Milton Abbey, part 1.

Name	Place	County	Priest estimate	Last reference	Offices	Notes
Milton John	Milton	Dorset	1458	1478	15, 1458, aged 25. Receiver 1480 (D/MCY/5674).	Cal Pap Reg, vol. 13, p. 618. Priest. Dispensation to hold living normally held by secular clergy. 1478
Herford William	Hereford	Herefordshire	1464	1478		Cal Pap Reg, vol. 13, p. 618. Priest. Dispensation to hold living normally held by secular clergy. 1478
Mangerton John	Mangerton	Dorset	1464	1464		
Wotton John	Wootton	Dorset	1464	1464		
Fayrtre John			1465	1465		
Haselbere, John II	Haselbere	Dorset	1466	1478		Priest. Dispensation to hold living normally held by secular clergy. 1478
Milton William	Milton	Dorset	1466	1466		
Lee Thomas	La Lee	Dorset	1472	1479	Receiver 1482 (D/MCY/5650)	Resident in Canterbury College 1477-79. Emden 1124.
Lyne John	Lyme	Dorset	1473	1473		
Mandevyle Nicholas			1473	1473		
Lynde John			1474	1474		
Stockland Nicholas	Stockland	Dorset	1474	1474		
Benyngue John			1475	1475		
Detyr John			1475	1475		
Setyr John			1475	1475		
Trevelian John			1477	1475		
Richard Helton aka Middleton						Cal Pap Reg. vol.13, p. 564. 1476. Dispensation to hold a living.
Peter John			1479	1481		Resident in Canterbury College 1480-81. Emden 1472
Reson John			1480	1480		
Amberley John	Amberley	Sussex	1481	1481		
Imberley John	Imberley	Sussex	1483	1483		
Hill, Robert			1489	1489		
Middleton, John	Milton	Dorset	1494	1494		
Milton John	Milton	Dorset	1495	1495		
Blanford, Thomas	Blandford	Dorset	1503	1503		
Bradley John (Stevens)	Maiden Bradley?	Wiltshire	1504	1539	Elected abbot in 1525. Previously Sacrestan. Abbot at Dissolution. Bishop of Shaftesbury.	1537. Dispensation to wear to wear anywhere the grey almice of a cathedral canon. 10s
Ajer Robert			1505	1505		
Salesbury, Pascasius (Trygell)	Salisbury	Wiltshire	1494	1539		
Meer Robert	Mere	Somerset	1505	1505		
Sodebery John	Sodbury	Gloucestershire	1505	1539		
Shapton, John (White)	Shapton	Dorset	1509	1509		
Amesbury John (ap Thomas)	Amesbury	Wiltshire	1512	1539		
Furston Richard (Nette)	Forston	Dorset	1513	1539		
Milton Thomas (Garland)	Milton	Dorset	1516	1539		1536. Dispensation to wear habit of his order beneath that of a secular priest. £4
Brystew William (Fosse)	Bristol	Somerset	1520	1539		
Milton Henry (Rudell)	Milton	Dorset	1520	1539		
Milton Nicholas (Goodson)	Milton	Dorset	1525	1539		
Peter Robert (Peter)			1525	1539		
Sampson John (Hibbert)			1533	1539		
Benet Nicholas (Edmondes)			1533	1539		
Athelstan John (Commings)			1533	1539		

Table 8: The monks of Milton Abbey, part 2.

Name	Place	County	Priest Estimate	Offices	Notes
de Staplebridge Hugh	Staplebridge	Dorset		Abbot, 1286, died 1310	Reg Simon de Ghent p.175. Election 1310
de Bemenster Ralph				prior of Kidwelly 1284.	Sent back to Sherborne after visitation by Pecham.
de Mohun Richard				prior 1310	
de Chynnok Richard	Chinnoek	Somerset		subprior 1310	
de London Galfredo	London	London		cellarer 1310	
de Compton John	Compton	Dorset		prior of Horton 1310. Abbot 1329-1342	
Dunsterre Philip	Dunster	Somerset		Mention 1310	
de Wells John	Wells	Somerset		Mention 1310	
de Wells Nicholas	Wells	Somerset		Sub sacristan 1310	
de Thornford John	Thornford	Dorset		Cantor 1310	
de Milton William	Milton	Dorset		Mention 1310	
de Querendon Edmund	Querendon	Dorset		Mention 1310	
Dourdaunt Robert				Kidwelly 1310	
de Remmesbury Robert	Remmesbury	Wiltshire		Chamberlain 1310. Elected abbot, 1316.	
Tresk John				Mention 1310	
Louf Thomas				Mention 1310 Proctor for election 1316	
Orchet Robert				Mention 1310	
de Wymborn Hugh	Wimborne	Dorset		Mention 1310	
de Wolmyngton Richard	Wilmington	Sussex		Mention 1310. Proctor 1316	
Elys Philip				Monk Horton 1310	
de Cerne Hugh				Monk 1310	
de Coker Richard	East Coker	Somerset		Prior of Kidwelly 1310	
de Radyngg John	Reading	Berkshire		Mention 1310	
de Littleham John	Littleham	Devon		Monk Horton 1310	
Osmund William				Kidwelly 1310	
Dunster Robert				Prior of Kidwelly 1346	
Flode John				Prior of Kidwelly 1361	
de Frith John	Fritham?	Dorset		Abbot 1349-1373	
Gode Edward				Abbot 1373-1385	
Brunyng Robert				Abbot 1385-1415	Sherborne Missal made ca. 1400
Cosyn John				Prior of Horton 1401	Cal Pap Reg. vol 5, p.362. 1401. Dispensation to hold another benefice.
Barset John					Accused of adultery with Alice Cory. Denied. 1405.
Morevyll Philip				Prior of Kidwelly 1399	
De Grane John			1369		
Stalbrigg Richard	Stalbridge	Dorset	1399		
Brunyng John			1400	Abbot 1415 until 1436	
Couper Henry			1400		
Glastyngbury	Glastonbury	Somerset	1400		
Whas John					Sherborne Missal
Dorchester John					Alice Duddill left the cash value of a tenement in Dorchester to John Dorchester, monk of Sherborne (and three others) 1399.
Bradford, William	Bradford	Dorset	1405	Abbot from 1436 until 1459 (died)	
Cammel John			1405		
Prechour, William			1410		
Basker, John			1412		
Gardynere, Thomas			1412		
Bocland Thomas	Buckland	Dorset?	1413		
Boskier, John			1411		
Trente, Henry	Trent	Dorset?	1411	Prior of Horton 1459	
Lulworth Robert	Lulworth	Dorset	1415		
Abyndon Thomas	Abingdon	Oxfordshire	1415		
Becland, Thomas	Buckland	Dorset?	1415		
Comnore Robert	Cumnor	Oxfordshire	1415		
Fermesworth Robert			1415		
Radele John			1415		
Scheftesbury, William	Shaftesbury	Dorset	1415		
Shirborn, William	Sherborne	Dorset	1415		
Vynt Thomas			1415		
Bertelot John			1421		
Saundres John			1421	Prior 1459, elected abbot 1459	Licence for temporary absence to study theology, 1440. SchTh by 1440. DTh 1452. Licence to preach in Sarum and Bath and Wells.
Pudell John	Puddletown?	Dorset	1422		
Cary John	Castle Cary?	Somerset	1422		
Hillard Thomas				Sub prior 1459	
Oxenford Walter	Oxford	Oxfordshire	1428		
Mudeford John	Mudeford	Hampshire	1436	1459 absent from monastery.	Priest. Dispensation to hold living normally held by secular clergy. 1475
Shirborn John	Sherborne	Dorset	1428	1459	
Welles Thomas	Wells	Somerset	1428	1459	
Cawler William			1430		
Horton Henry	Horton	Dorset	1430	1459	
Ford Richard	Forde	Devon	1430	1459	
Fifehead John				Prior of Kidwelly 1428	
Cauntville John				Prior of Kidwelly 1438	

Table 9: The monks of Sherborne Abbey, part 1.

Name	Place	County	Priest Estimate	Offices	Notes
Love Henry			1432		
Richford John	Rochford?	Essex	1431		
Rostheford John			1432		
Janyver Robert	Geneva	Switzerland		1459	Licence to proceed to first tonsure and higher orders.(Aiscough 95R)
Bertram John				1459	Licence to proceed to first tonsure and higher orders.(Aiscough 95R)
Wylton Robert	Wilton	Wiltshire	1446	1459	
Grenyng Henry			1447	1459. absent from monastery	
Milton, Nicholas	Milton	Dorset	1448	1459	
Lymner Thomas			1451	1459	
Weston Robert	Weston	Dorset	1448		
Sampson John			1452	1459	
Ramsam Peter (Rampisham)	Rampisham	Dorset	1455	1459, Abbot 1475-1504	
Dorchester Peter	Dorchester	Dorset	1457		
Wareham James	Wareham	Dorset	1459	1459	
Bristowe, John	Bristol	Somerset	1460		
Penell William	Penhill?	Devon	1458		
Dorchester John	Dorchester	Dorset	1464	Prior of Horton 1504	
Bradford, John	Bradford	Dorset	1465		
Knapp John	Knapp Hill	Dorset	1467		
Parker John			1469		
Whyffyn Richard			1467		
Shirborne Richard	Sherborne	Dorset	1468		
Laurence John			1469		
Clyffe John			1475		
Leverage William			1474		
Spencer John			1474		
Hille John (Crab)			1476	Steward 1504	
Hengstrige John	Henstridge	Dorset	1475	Prior of Kidwelly 1487-1502	Resident in Canterbury College 1480-1482
Mudford John					Cal. Pap.Reg. Vol. 18, p. 526. 1475. to receive and retain any benefice normally held by secular cleric.
Peterton William	Petherton	Somerset	1477		
Mere William (Skymer)	Mere	Dorset, Somerset	1477	Hospitaller 1504	
Mere John	Mere	Dorset, Somerset	1478	Almoner 1504, Abbot 1504-1535, resigned 1504	Legatee of Henry VII.(J.G.Clarke)
Gybbys Henry			1479		
Glowcestor John	Gloucester	Gloucestershire	1480		
London John	London	London	1483	1504 "Pitancer"	
Salisbury Edmund (?)	Salisbury	Wiltshire		1504 Infirmerer	
Shyrborn John	Sherborne	Dorset	1483	Prior 1504. Prior of Kidwelly 1482-1487	
Frome, Henry	Frome	Somerset	1489	subsacrist 1504	
Moore, William	Moor Critchel?	Dorset	1489	1504	
Flynte, John	Flint?	Wales	1494		
Piers, Roger (Paroys)			1495	1504	Old and impotent at Dissolution
Poucherdon, Thomas			1495	1504	
Woodland, Stephen	Woodlands	Dorset	1496		
Harrys Thomas				1504	
Shirborne, Thomas	Sherborne	Dorset	1498	1504, Coquinarius and elemosinarius in Valor	
Coker, Robert	East Coker	Somerset	1499	1504	
Godmaston John	Godmanstone	Dorset	1506	Prior of Kidwelly 1534	
Harte John (Reynold)			1506	Prior of cell at Horton at Dissolution	
Paynter John				Prior of Kidwelly at Dissolution (1539)	
Whitchurch John	Whitchurch	Dorset	1506	Prior of Kidwelly 1520	
Cabell Thomas	Capel?	Surrey	1511	Hordiar and precentor in Valor. Sub prior at dissolution	In 1555, appointed chaplain to the Almshouse. Died 1563.
Styl John			1511		
Bishop John			1514		
Andrews John			1517		
Barstable John	Barnstable	Devon	1517	Abbot 31/05/1535, until Dissolution.	Instituted rector of Stalbridge 1541, Continued until his death in 1560.
Basket John			1517	? Pitanciar at Dissolution	
Dunster John	Dunster	Somerset	1517	Prior at dissolution	In 1546, held the vicarage of Osborne, and in 1552, he was curate of North Wootton. Had paid for work on Osborne church. Inscription. Stipendary at Stalbridge 1545 (Clergy Database). Died 1570. Leland visited Sherborne shortly after the Dissolution, where Dunster brought him books. (Itin vol 2, 322.)
Vowell William				Infirmerer at Dissolution and valor	Curate of Stalbridge in 1552.
Ellyott Thomas (alias London)	London	London			Curate of Bishop's Caundle, 1552. Rector of Lillington 1557.
Saunder Gilbert					
Kynge John					Died in St. Mary's parish in 1541
Crude William					
Clerk John					
Pytman Robert					Vicar of Woolavington (Somerset). Married to Joan; deprived.1554.
Green Augustine				Kidwelly 1534	Curate of Chetnole in 1552
Serte Bartholomew			1536		In 1554 (Stor) aged 40. married to Christian lane for 2 years; deprived.

Table 9: The monks of Sherborne Abbey, part 2.

Name	Notes
Aucher, Margaret	Abbess, death 1329.
Langedote Alice	Brings news of death, 1329
Magtheres Joan	Brings news of death, 1329
Leukenore Margaret	Elected abbess 1350 - 1362
Quarrel Isabella	Reported death of abbess 1345
Rous Elean	Reported death of abbess 1345
Duket Joan	Prioress, elected abbess 1345, died 1350.
Fordyngton Alicia	Subprioress, 1345
Selgrave Margaret	Prioress 1423, election of Margaret Stourton
Poney Agnes	Nominated by Hallum to look after Catherine Brombeleigh, 1408
Stourton Margaret	Abbess, elected 1423
Formage Joan	Elected abbess 1362, died 1395
Joan le Despenser	Sister of High le Despenser. Died 1381. Abbess received £10 a year for her sustenance, pension charged on manor of La Bodentone
de Counteville Egelina	Elected abbess in 1395, died 1398
Fovent Cecelia	Elected abbess 1398, died 1423.
Brombeleigh Catherine	Nominated by Hallum 1408
Stouton Margaret	Prioress, elected abbess 1423, died 1441
Fitzherberde Lucy	Appealed to Apostolic See against election
Bonham Edith	Prioress, elected abbess, died 1460
Crete Johanna	Subprioress
Hanleigh Johanna	Nun in 1441
Uppenanyyn Isabella	Nun in 1441
de la Ryver Agnes	Professed nun in Shaftesbury 1407 (E135/6/76)
Stourton Anastasia	Nun in 1441. Nun in 1460
Graunt Alice	Nun in 1441. Nun in 1460
Chandese Alicia	Nun in 1441
Edyngdon Johanna	Nun in 1441
Auger Johanna	Nun in 1441
Swynesfeld Christina	Nun in 1441
Tytheborne Juliana	Nun in 1441
Rooze Gentia	Nun in 1441
Harding Amisia	Nun in 1441
Pourestoke Agnes	Nun in 1451
Clowes Amisia	Nun in 1451
Claverynge Isabella	Nun in 1451
Wodesworth Anna	Nun in 1451
Hardyng Alice	Nun in 1460
Spartyrgrane Margreta	Nun in 1441, Nun in 1460
Leigh Isabella	Nun in 1441
Bradeley Anastasia	Nun in 1441. Nun in 1460
Aisshecombe Alicia	Nun in 1441
Pounde Alicia	Nun in 1441
Ashton Alice	Nun in 1460
Savage Alice	Nun in 1441. Nun in 1460
Betham Elizabeth	Nun in 1442
Panye Elizabeth	Nun in 1443
Chichestere Felicia	Nun in 1444
Goviz Alianera	Nun in 1445
Culmer Anna	Nun in 1446
Woodford Agnes	Nun in 1447
Beauchamp Isabella	Nun in 1460
Bainys Isabella	Nun in 1460
Amberley Alice	Nun in 1441. Nun in 1460
Shelford Agnes	Nun in 1441. Nun in 1460
Westleigh Isabella	Nun in 1441
Brynton Isabella	Nun in 1441. Nun in 1460
Bulwardyne Johanna	Nun in 1441. Nun in 1460
Morsley Johanna	Nun in 1441. Nun in 1460
Wodehyll Agnes	Nun in 1441. Nun in 1460
Cousin Christina	Nun in 1441. Nun in 1460
Florey Maria	Nun in 1441. Prioress in 1460
Landaff Margaret	Nun in 1441. Nun in 1460
Musbury Isabella	Nun in 1441. Nun in 1460
Brown Margaret	Nun in 1441. Nun in 1460
Bekyngham Elizabeth	Professed in 1446. Nun in 1460
Oke Alice	Nun in 1441. Nun in 1460
Alberton Agnes	Nun in 1441
Godewyn Mararita	Nun in 1441 (unprofessed). Professed 1446

Table 10: The Nuns of Shaftesbury Abbey, part 1

Name	Notes
Belyingham Elizabeth	Nun in 1441
Ashecombe Johanna	Professed 1446. Nun in 1441. Nun in 1460
Bradley Constance	Nun in 1441. Professed in 1446. Nun in 1460
Rempston Elena	Nun in 1441. Professed in 1446. Nun in 1460
Sampson Johanna	Nun in 1441. Professed in 1446. Nun in 1460
Pokeswell Christina	Nun in 1441. Professed in 1446. Nun in 1460. Nun in 1496
Bradley Elanora	Nun in 1441. Professed in 1446. Nun in 1460
Ramston Edith	Nun in 1441. Professed in 1446. Nun in 1460
Kemer Thomasina	Nun in 1441. Professed in 1446. Nun in 1460. Prioress in 1496, Prioress in 1505
Marland Katerina	Nun in 1441. Professed in 1446. Nun in 1460
Aissekewell Katerina (Ayscough)	Nun in 1441. Professed in 1446.
Seint John Margaret	Nun in 1441. Professed in 1446. Dispensation to her, who is about 22 years, daughter of Margaret, Duchess of Somerset, to be elected and hold any dignity, even abbess despite defect of age. 1453. Elected abbess 1460. Died 1496.
Mounpesson Elisabeth	Nun in 1441, Professed 1446. Nun in 1460
Ashcombe Elizabeth	Nun in 1460
Umfrey Alice	Nun in 1460. Professed in 1446.
Abraham Elizabeth	Nun in 1460
Poynes Margaret	Nun in 1460
Seint George Margaret	Nun in 1460
Kemes Petronilla	Nun in 1460
Combe Margaret	Nun in 1460
Pydney Christina	Nun in 1460
Pydney Alice	Nun in 1460
Lewersey Alice	Nun in 1460
Pownys Elena	Nun in 1460
Florey Katrerina	Nun in 1460
Gibbes Alice	Nun in 1460. Former abbess, died 1496
Hutchyn Edith	Nun in 1460
Woodford Agnes	Nun in 1460. Nun in 1496
Walberton Joanna	Nun in 1460. Nun in 1496
Bonham Phillipa	Nun in 1460. Nun in 1496
Prynce Agnes	Nun in 1460. Nun in 1496
Grene Issolda	Nun in 1460. Nun in 1496
Bentham Johanna	Nun in 1460
Moleyns Katerina	Nun in 1460. Provision to Priory of Kingston Michael, in place of Alice Laurens, who had resigned. Installed as prioress, 1492
Twynneo Margeria	elected abbess 1496. Died 1505
Asshe Agnes	Nun in 1496. Appointed to look after Eleanora Eliot by John Blythe, 1497
Pyrn Alice	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505
Payn Maria	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505
Laurence Aymee	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505
Bulwarden Jocosa	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505
Shelford Elisabeth	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505, elected in 1505, died 1529.
Husen Thomesina	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505
SayntJohn Margeria	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505
Rotherford Emma	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505
Deynton Anna	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505
Brether Elisabeth	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505
Mounpesson Elisabeth	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505
Monmouth Elisabeth	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505 Third prioress (Valor)
Pevesy Alicia	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505
Thornhulle Katerina	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505
Stokes Johanna	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505
Bulstred Johanna	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505
Hemmerford Margaria	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505 Sacrist (Valor)
Pulter Elenora	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505
Payn Margareta	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505
Abbot Alicia	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505
Zouch Elisabeth	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505 Abbess (Valor)
Halle Katerina	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505 Prioress (Valor)
Amys Johanna	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505
Gatesby Philippa	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505 (unprofessed)
Coke Margareta	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505
Maunshill Johanna	Nun in 1496
Goodwyn Elizabeth	Nun in 1496. Nun in 1505
Payne Ursula	Nun in 1505. Sacrist (Valor)
Jakes Alicia	Nun in 1505

Table 10: The nuns of Shaftesbury Abbey, part 2.

Name	Notes	Pension List
Jakes Alicia	Nun in 1505	7 Sick and lame
Eliot Eleanora	Nun in 1505. Presented by John Blythe 1497.	
Balle Agnes	Nun in 1505	12
Faringdon Joanna (Jane)	Nun in 1505	13 Sick and lame
Brent Alicia	Nun in 1505	14
Champeneys Alicia	Nun in 1505	15
Calga Gracia	Nun in 1505	
Alford Sibella	Nun in 1505	
Skylllyng Margareta	Nun in 1505	
Framitleroy Brigid	Nun in 1505	
Walker Alicia	Nun in 1505	
Marwyn Maria	Nun in 1505	
Kelly Johanna	Nun in 1505	16
Gyles Katarina	Nun in 1505	
Laker Alicia	Nun in 1505	
Cary Elizabeth	Nun in 1505	
Croft Anna	Nun in 1505	
Blandford Johanna	Nun in 1505	
Payne Alice		17 Sick and lame
Longford Johanna		18
Kemer Edith		19
Fauntelaroy Brigett		20
Gelife Katheryn		21
Baker Alice		22
Gare Elizabeth		23
Benbury Johanna		24
Percevall Jane		25
Maws Margaret		26
Awdeley Anne	Niece of Edmund Audley, Bishop of Salisbury. (Luxford p.48)	27
Pecocke Alice		28
Cressett Mary		29
Burdeanys Julyan		30
Cowse Johanne		31
Philpott Anne		32
Butsett Margaret		33
Aysslely Elizabeth		34
Weston Christian		35
Magdalen Edithe		36
Horseley Elizabeth		37
Nuton Margarete		38
Gerard Alice		39
Johnson Ursula		40
Larder Elizabeth		41
Rogers Alice		42
Clausey Dorothy	Illegitimate daughter of Cardinal Wolessy	45
Bodenham Anne		46
Denham Elizabeth		47
Hussey Thomesyna	sub prioress (Valor)	48
Bonde Alice		49
Bortapton Elizabeth		50
Keyleways Margaret		51
Aysshe Margaret		52
Weste Jane		53
Hayward Katheryn		54
Lovell Margaret		55
Babington Elizabeth		56
Frye Margaret		57
Bysse Alice		58

Table 10: The nuns of Shaftesbury Abbey, part 3.

Name	Place	County	Priest Estimate	Last mention	Offices	Notes
Phillip					Abbot	Royal pardon to late abbot for receiving a felon who had abjured the real.1362
Brunnesh John			1397			
Brydport Adam	Bridport	Dorset	1399			
Cole Thomas			1403			
Litton John	Litton Cheney	Dorset	1403			
Abbotsbury John	Abbotsbury	Dorset	1399			
Benet William			1403			
Canon Thomas			1411			
Lulworth, Robert	Lulworth	Dorset	1415			
Vynt, Thomas			1418			
Combe William (de Stanley)	Combe Almer	Dorset	1423			
Craneborn Geoffry	Cranborne	Dorset	1421			
de Wolle John	Wool	Dorset	1421			
Davyd Walter			1423			
Smyth John			1422			
Bexyngton Richard	Bexington	Dorset	1426			
Bristow John	Bristol	Somerset	1426			
Sherborne John	Sherborne	Dorset	1427			
Bruton Robert (John)	Bruton	Somerset	1433			
Cerne John	Cerne	Dorset	1433			
Montagu John	Montacute	Somerset	1434			
Mordon John	Mordon	Dorset	1435			
Drinkwater John			1432			
Kyngeston Roger	Kingston	Dorset	1436			
Pedyell, John	Piddle	Dorset	1443			
Tollard, Thomas	Tollard	Dorset	1441			
Warham, Andrew	Wareham	Dorset	1441			
Andrew, John			1446			
Crowkehorn, Thomas	Crewekurn		1445			
Bruggeston Roger	Bridgestone		1448			
Burton, John	East Burton	Dorset	1449			
Plushe William	Plush	Dorset	1451			
Byse John			1454			
Wolle Thomas	Wool	Dorset	1456			
Davy John			1457			
Churchill Thomas	Churchill	Worcestershire	1462			
Dorchester Robert	Dorchester	Dorset	1465			
Fordington Edward	Fordington	Dorset	1465			
Porestock John	Powerstock	Dorset	1461			
Shaftesbury Walter	Shaftesbury	Dorset	1460			
Wylton Walter	Wilton	Wiltshire		1470		Priest. Dispensation to hold living normally held by secular clergy. 1470
Dorchester John	Dorchester	Dorset	1471			
Romysay Thomas	Romsey	Hampshire	1471			
Bryan John			1472		Abbot	John, abbot of Bindon, dispensation to receive and retain in titulum with the said, any other monastery of the order, priory, or any benefice. 1482. Rector of Chalden Herring 1499-. Rector of Tarrant Keynson 1503-1509. Collation of Tyneham as Tortington Priory as they presented John Martyn, who is unfit to serve through defect of sight. Died 1509
Mattyew John			1473			
Blake Richard			1475			
Cambryge Thomas	Cambridge	Cambridgeshire	1475			
Mandeford John	Mundford?	Norfolk	1475			
Windsor John	Windsor	Berkshire	1475			
Dawson Robert, aka. Bigwell.				1481		Cal Pap Reg, vol. 13, p. 786. Dispensation to hold a living normally held by secular clergy. 1481.
Catistoke Radolphus	Cattistoke	Dorset	1484			
Norris Walter				1491		Cal Pap Reg, vol 15. p. 693. Priest. Dispensation to hold any living, with or without cure, normally held by secular clergy. 1491
Avenell, Richard			1494			
Buklande, John	Buckland	Dorset	1495			
Danyell, Richard			1498			
Mayne William	Mayne	Dorset		1505		Cal Pap Reg vol 18, p. 424. Priest. Dispensation to hold living normally held by secular clergy. May wear habit under priest's vestments.1505. Appointed to the Cure of Byndon
Shaftesbury Stephen (Farsey)	Shaftesbury	Dorset	1506			
Salisbury John	Salisbury	Wiltshire	1513			
Lampport William	Lampport	Northants?	1520			
Woodstrete John (Laurence)	Woodstreet	Dorset	1520		Subprior 1535 and at Dissolution	
Sherborne Stephen (Haywood)	Sherborne	Dorset	1525			
Brygge John			1527			
Water John			1531			
Norman John					Abbot at Dissolution	
Andrews John						Holds corrody of £10 at Dissolution. Surrendered it to king.
Gryfomme Richard						
Herte Richard						
Shephard William						
Honyngton John	Honiton	Devon			Prior at Dissolution	

Table 11: The monks of Bindon Abbey.

Name	Place	County	Priest Estimate	Last Date	Offices	Notes
Eyr Henry					Prior died 1377	
De Burgham William	Burgham	Surrey	1347			Letters dimissory, deacon, priest. 1347
Dolre Robert			1348			Letter Dimissory, all minor orders, 1347. To deacon, priest, 1348
de Stoke Richard	Stoke	Dorset	1348			Letter Dimissory, all minor orders, 1347. To deacon, priest, 1348
de Shireburn Richard	Sherborne	Dorset	1348			Letter Dimissory, all minor orders, 1347. To deacon, priest, 1348
Martyn William						Letter Dimissory, all minor orders, 1350
de Modeford John	Mudeford	Hampshire				Subdeacon 1350
be Boys William						Letter dimissory, deacon and priest 1353
Gulden Oliver						Letters dimissory, for all orders, 1358
de Feht Thomas						Letters dimissory, all orders, 1357
de Brewes Edward						Letters dimissory, all orders, 1358
Borard John				1420	Subprior 1377. Elected 19th prior, 1398. M.Th. (Sadler A.G. p.11.)	Letters dimissory, all orders, 1361
Cosham John	Cosham	Hampshire				Letters dimissory, all orders, 1361
Wodenham John			1369	1398	Elected 18th Prior, 1377; died 1398. (Wykeham 87,88).	Letters dimissory, deacon, priest. 1366. sub deacon 1366.
Burcey Robert			1366			Letters dimissory, all orders, 1365. Priest 1366
Noblet William			1371			
de Bemynster John	Bedminster	Somerset	1373			
de Wyndesor John	Windsor	Berkshire	1375			
Cranbourne de Ralph	Cranborne	Dorset	1376			
Maydenhyde John	Maidenhead	Berkshire	1376			
Abbedesbury Roger	Abbotsbury	Dorset	1377			
Bargh atte Henry			1377			
Mayheu John			1375			
Tylle John	Tilly	Normandy	1378			
Maydenhyde Richard	Maidenhead	Berkshire	1378			
Dollynge Robert			1380			
Forde John	Forde	Devon (Dorset)	1382			
Hert Peter			1383			
Miltone Roger	Milton	Dorset	1383			
Andre John			1386			
Corfe John (Thomas)	Corfe	Dorset	1389			
Averay Richard			1389			
Lye John			1391			
Manere John			1391			
Portesham de John	Portisham	Dorset	1392			
Talbot Thomas			1392	1420	20th Prior, died 1420	Indent of lost monumental brass, floor of North Chancel aisle. Opposite Salisbury chantry. (Sadler A.G. p.10.)
Piper John			1392			
Clerk John			1396			
Portland Thomas	Portland	Dorset	1397			
Tynede Robert			1399			
Bray John	Bray	Berkshire	1401			
Wymborn John	Wimborne	Dorset	1499			
Snoke Thomas			1403			
Boner John			1404			BCnL. Papal provision to hold two incompatible benefices. Vic of Cerne Abbas 1422, exchange 1422. died 1446. many other as Suffragan and rectors around countrv. Emden: 219
Bonevile Nicholas			1407			
Portland John	Portland	Dorset	1407			
Cosyn William			1410			
Porter John			1409			
Norton William			1412			
Arundell William	Arundel	Dorset	1414			
Hubberde Henry			1418			
Zenele Nicholas			1418			
Amiger William			1417			
Stykelare John			1419			
Westewade John			1420			
Fronteris Thomas			1421			
Hortone Richard	Horton	Dorset	1421			
Reder William			1421			
Smaltcombe Thomas	Smallcombe?	Somerset	1421			
Mortone Patrick			1426			
Kete John			1427			
Webbe Andrew			1427			
Dorchester John	Dorchester	Dorset		1477	Former prior, died 1477	
Sawge William					Subprior 1477. 1	
Gorge William					Subprior 1477. 2	
Certayn Walter			1424		Mention 1477. 3	
Sarsbury Robert	Salisbury	Wiltshire			Mention 1477. 4	
Boner John					Mention 1477. 5	
Baylly John			1445			
Cangs William			1445			
Bakeber Roger			1449			
Elyn Richard			1450			
Sotter John			1451			

Table 12: The canons of Christchurch Priory, part 1.

Name	Place	County	Priest Estimate	Offices	Notes
Colyns Richard			1452		
Hampton John	Hampton	Wiltshire? Devon?	1461		
Selby Thomas	Selby	Yorkshire	1459	Mention 1477. 7	
Helton John	Hilton	Dorset	1459	Mention 1477. 8	
Christchurch John	Christchurch	Hampshire	1461		
Warner John			1463	Mention 1477. 9	
Ewelme John	Ewelme	Oxfordshire	1464		
Hyneton William	Hinton	Hampshire	1465		
Hamel Thomas			1467	Mention 1477. 10	
Cloce John			1468		
Marshal John			1481		
Peverell Thomas	Peverell	Devon	1473		
Skegon Richard			1474	Mention 1477. 11	
Herys John			1476	Mention 1477. 12	
Bryght Nicholas (Brygge)	Brigg	Lincolnshire?	1475	Mention 1477. 13. Precenter 1502. 1	
Gretham Thomas			1476	Mention 1477. 14	
Mapyll John				Mention 1477. 15	
Parley John	Parley	Dorset/Hampshire		Mention 1477. 16	
Colgyll Thomas			1481	Infirmarer 1502. 2 Mention 1522. 1	
Eyre William	Eyre	Inverness (?)	1481	Subprior 1502, elected 25th abbot in 1502, died 1520.	Reused slab is at east end of north chancel aisle. Also in the North chancel aisle is the burial slab of his mother. Joan Cokrell.
Lodge Walter			1481	Master of works 1502. 3	
Nogull Cornelius			1481		
Bever William			1484	Subsacrist (formerly warden of the chapel of St. Mary. 1502. 4	
Gravye John			1487	Cellarer 1502. 5	
Yong Richard			1485		
Bakar John			1489	almoner 1502. 6	
Calcote Thomas	Calcott	Kent	1487		
Canon Gregory			1487		
Wymborn Thomas	Wymborne	Dorset	1490		
Gregory John			1490	Infirmarer 1502. 7	
Freman William			1491		
Salisbury Robert	Salisbury	Wiltshire	1494	Mention 1502. 8 Subprior 1522. 18	
Clerke William			1494	Mention 1502. 9 Mention 1522. 13	
Welles William	Wells	Somerset	1495	Mention 1502. 10 Prior 1522. 2	
Goodstone John	Godstone	Surrey	1495	Mention 1502. 11	
Dryver Stephen				Mention 1502. 12 Sacrist 1522. 3	
Goodwyn Robert				Subdeacon 1502.13 Precentor 1522. 4	
Ellorth William	Elworth?	Cheshire	1506	Mention 1502. 14	
Draper John			1507	Steward 1522. 5 Elected Prior	
Cristchurch William	Christchurch	Hampshire	1509	Cellarer 1522. 6	
Poole James	Poole	Dorset	1509	Mention 1522. 7	
Prechwater Richard				Master of the Chapel of St. Mary 1522. 8	
Tyby Thomas			1513	Hospitaller 1522. 9	
Blandford Reginald	Blandford	Dorset	1511	Master of Works 1522. 10	
Newport Richard	Newport	Hampshire	1511		
Shaftesbury Thomas	Shaftesbury	Wiltshire	1511		
Chipnham Thomas	Chippenham	Wiltshire	1513		
Beverley Robert	Beverley	Yorkshire			
Bennet Reginald					
South Richard				Mention 1522. 11	Dispensation to hold any benefice, 1539. £4 (Fac Reg).
Meryfield Robert					
Feta Walter					
Hancock Thomas					
Pope John			1522	Mention 1522. 14	
Church Walter			1526	Mention 1522. 15	
Tuler John			1526	Mention 1522. 16	
Pepitt John			1522	Mention 1522. 17	
Mattell Walter					
Martyn William			1526		
Shaftesbury William	Shaftesbury	Wiltshire	1527		
Newport Robert	Newport	Hampshire	1538		
Brymer William			1531		
Wyndburn John	Wimborne	Dorset	1531		
Skeyte William					BD Cambridge. Vicar of Ringwood 1543-1549. (Clergy database)
Stone John					
Ambrose Thomas			1531		
Drove John					
Coke Thomas					
Pytman Anthony					

Table 12: The canons of Christchurch Priory, part 2.

Manor	Value	Hides	Ploughs	Demesne	Other	Meadow	Pasture	Woodland	Mills	Animals
Sydling	£25	29	20	6 hides; 2 ploughs; 6 slaves	23 hides; 13 ploughs; 25 villagers; 10 smallholders;	12 acres	21/2 leagues X 6 furlongs	1 league X 1 league.	2	3 cobs; 109 cattle; 250 sheep.
Milton	£20	24	18	10 hides; 2 ploughs; 6 slaves	14 hides; 13 ploughs; 27 villagers; 6 slaves.	40 acres	3 leagues X 1 league		1	2 cobs; 20 pigs; 450 sheep; 50 goats.
West Compton	£4	5	3	3 hides; 1 plough; 3 slaves	2 hides; 2 ploughs; 6 villagers; 5 smallholders	10 acres	1 league X 2 furlongs			1 cob; 150 sheep.
Cattistock	£6	10	6	3 hides; 1 plough; 6 slaves	7 hides; 5 ploughs; 12 villagers; 5 smallholders.	18 acres	1 league X 2 furlongs	6 furlongs X 4 furlongs	1	2 cobs; 14 pigs; 150 sheep.
Burleston	£2	3	2	2.5 hides; 2 ploughs; 4 slaves	1/2 hide; 5 smallholders	16 acres			1	1 cob; 3 cattle; 115 sheep.
Clyffe	£1	2	2		2 hides; 2 ploughs; 5 villagers.					
Osmington	£8	10	10	4 hides; 2 ploughs; 3 slaves	6 hides; 6 ploughs; 16 villagers; 7 smallholders.	5 acres	1 league		1	2 cobs; 3 pigs; 127 sheep.
Whitcombe	£4 1 0s 0d	6	6	4 hides; 1 ploughs; 2 slaves	2 hides; 3 ploughs; 7 villagers; 5 smallholders	5 acres	6 furlongs X 3 furlongs			1 cob; 86 sheep.
Lyscombe	£2	3	2	2 hides; 1 plough; 2 slaves	1 hide; 1 plough; 3 villagers; 5 smallholders.		6 furlongs X 3 furlongs			1 cow; 3 pigs; 50 sheep.
Woolland	£3	5	4	2 hides; 1 plough; 3 slaves	3 hides; 2 ploughs; 5 villagers; 5 smallholders	8 acres		7 furlongs X 4 furlongs		1 cob; 8 pigs; 60 sheep; 16 goats.
Winterborne Whitchurch	£1 5s 0d	2	1.5	1 hide; 1 plough; 1 slave	1 hide; 2 smallholders.	6 acres	10 acres			
Holworth	£3	5	5	3 hides; 2 ploughs; 4 slaves	2 hides; 2 ploughs; 4 villagers; 5 cottagers.	3 acres	5 furlongs X 5 furlongs			1 cob; 4 cows; 224 sheep.
Ower	£1	3	0		13 saltworkers					
Stockland Hervey, son of Angser holds from abbot	£9	10	16	4 hides; 2 ploughs; 4 slaves	6 hides; 20 ploughs; 40 villagers.	23 acres		14 furlongs X 12 furlongs	3	4 cattle; 7 pigs; 20 goats
Puddle	£0 10s 0d	2	1			12 acres	1 league X 3 furlongs	2 acres		5 cattle
Cerne (land in Buckland Newton?)	£1 5s 0d	1.5	2	1 hide; 1 plough; 5 smallholders		13 acres	19 acres		1	12 cattle; 2 pigs; 65 sheep.
Totals		120.5	98.5							1577 sheep

Table 13: The estates of Milton Abbey as recorded in the Domesday Book.

Manor (Taxatio)	Value (Taxatio) 1293	Manor (first year) SC 6 Hen VII/662	Manor (Valor) 1535	Manor Value (gross)	Fixed Rents	Demense in Occupation total
Middleton	£19 13s 4d	Middleton (manor)	Middleton (Dorset) Manor	£79 17s 11d	£37 11s 2d	£34 11s8d
Stockland	£19 0s 0d	Stockland (rents)	Stockland (Dorset, now Devon) Manor	£94 10s 0d	£54 8s 10d	
Sydling	£19 13s 4d	Sydling (manor, demesne)	Sydlyng (Dorset) Manor	£80 19s 9d	£35 6s 8d	£25 18s 5d
		Husse	Sydling member: Huisse (demesne land in occupation of abbey)	£12 4s 8d		£12 4s 8d
		Chalmington	Sydling member: Chalmington (In parish of Cattistock)			
		Eliston	Sydling member: Eliston			
		Hillfield (rents, farm, demesne)	Sydling member: Hilfeld Manor	£15 4s 9d	£7 2s 2d	
		Upsydling	Sydling member: Upsydelyng (Dorset) land and tenements	£1 3s 4d		
		Langford (in Stratton)	Sydling member: Langford farm, parish of Charminster.			
Compton (abbas or West Compton)	£6 0s 0d	Compton (rents, farm)	Compton (Dorset) Manor (Compton Abbas or West Compton)	£19 11s 3d	£7 8s 2d	
Cattestoke	£3 4s 6d	Cattestoke (manor)	Cattestoke (Dorset) Manor	£17 6s 1d	£13 2s 9d	
Hollway	£4 18s 0d	Hollway (manor)	Holeway (Dorset)	£24 5s 8d	£17 11s 0d	£6 14s 8d
Knolle, Barnoldeston, Loscumbe	£12 0s 0d	Knolle (rents)	Knoll (Dorset) Manor	£15 19s 2d	£13 5s 5d	
Osmington and Widecumbe	£22 1s 8d	Osmington	Osmynghon (Dorset) Manor	£26 1s 0d	£19 15s 0d	
		Upton (manor in parish of Osmington)	Upton (Dorset) land and farm	£10 0s 0d	£10 0s 0d	
		East Ringstead	East Ryngsted (Dorset)	£12 10s 0d		£12 10s 0d
Dorchester	£0 12s 6d	Widcombe (manor)	Wydecombe and Dorchester (Dorset) Manor	£19 5s 5d	£9 8s 7d	
		Frome Bellett (rents, farm)	Frome and West Stafford (Dorset) Manor	£17 13s 2d	£11 3s10d	
Knolle, Barnoldeston, Loscumbe	£12 0s 0d	Burdeleston (rents)	Burdelston (Dorset) Manor	£9 10s 8d	£5 16s 7d	
Knolle, Barnoldeston, Loscumbe	£12 0s 0d	Luscombe (chief messuage, farm of tithes)	Luyscombe (Dorset) Manor	£11 18s 4d	£7 5s 0d	
Stickland		Stiklane (manor, pension from rectory). Winterborne Strickland.	Stykellane (Manor, Dorset)	£29 4s 1d	£11 6s 2d	
Middleton apud La Leye	£4 1 s: 8d	La lee (manor)	La Lee (Dorset) Manor	£14 14s 8d	£5 9s 7d	£7 16s6d
		Wolland rents, demensne, grange)	Wullond (Dorset) Manor	£21 8s 5d	£15 14s0d	
Holworth	£10 17s 0d	Holworth (manor)	Holsworth (Dorset)	£16 13s 4d		£16: 13s 4d
Ower	£1 0s 0d	Ower	Ower (Dorset) lands and tenements	£1 9s3d		
			Isle of St.Helene (Dorset) land and tenements	£ 0 6s8d		
		Hemsworth	Hemsworth (Dorset) land and pasture, farm	£6 13s 4d		

Table 14: The estates of Milton Abbey in 1535, part 1.

Manor (Valor) 1535	Manor Value (gross)	Demense in Occupation total	Sheep on demense lands	Demesne leased	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Leases etc.
Middleton (Dorset) Manor	£79 17s 11d	£34 11s 8d	775 ewes £12 18s 4d 500 hoggasters £6 5s: 0d 500 wethers £2 1s 8d.					
Stockland (Dorset, now Devon) Manor	£94 10s 0d			£15 0s 4d				
Sydlyng (Dorset) Manor	£80 19s 9d	£25 18s 5d	907 ewes £9 15s 8d 460 hoggasters £5 15s 0d 1009 wethers £4 8s 4d	£12 15s 5d				
Sydling member: Huyse (demesne land in occupation of abbey)	£12 4s 8d	£12 4s 8d	572 ewes £9 11s 4d					
Sydling member: Chalmington (In parish of Cattistock)								
Sydling member: Eliston								
Sydling member: Hilfield Manor	£15 4s 9d			£7 6s 8d				
Sydling member: Upsydelyng (Dorset) land and tenements	£1 13s 4d							
Sydling member: Langford farm, parish of Charminster.								1528. Leased to Robert Hardy of Sydling. Term of 81 years, £4 a year rent.
Compton (Dorset) Manor (Compton Abbas or West Compton)	£19:11:3			£10:0:0				1507. Farm leased to Robert Synderford, Thomas Garland, Richard Servaunt, 4th year of 20 years. 1482 farm not leased - stock accounts.
Cattestoke (Dorset) Manor	£17 6s 1d				8q 1b wheat (£2 12s 10d)	6q 5b barley (£0 15s 8d)	7q 1b oats (£0 9s 6d)	
Holeway (Dorset)	£24 5s 8d	£6 14s 8d	404 ewes £6 14s 8d					1530. Annuity of £2 paid to Thomas Arundel from proceeds of this manor.
Knoll (Dorset) Manor	£15 19s 2d							
Osmington (Dorset) Manor	£26 1s 10d				10q wheat (£2 13s 4d)	10q barley (£1 6s 8d)	10q oats (£0 13s 4d)	SC/12/7/20. rent £4 3s 4d. 10q wheat (£2 13s 4d), 10q barley (£1 6s 8d), 10q oats (£0 13s 4d).
Upton (Dorset) land and farm	£10 0s 0d							1529. Lease of the demesne land and farm of Upton in Osmington to William Thornhill. Rent of £10, for 31 years.
East Ringsted (Dorset)	£12 10s 0d	£12 10s 0d	1000 hoggasters £12 10s 0d					
Wydecombe and Dorchester (Dorset) Manor	£19 15s 5d				16q wheat (£4 5s 4d)	20q barley (£2 13s 4d)	16q oats (£1 1s 4d)	
Frome and West Stafford (Dorset) Manor	£17 13s 2d				11q 3b wheat (£3 1s 4d)	15q barley (£2 0s 0d)	20q oats (£1 6s 8d)	1530. Leased to William Long of Stafford for 81 years. Yearly rent 12 qtrs wheat, 15 qtrs barley, 20 qtrs oats and £10.

Table 14: The estates of Milton Abbey in 1535, part 2.

Sheep	Start	Sheep movements	Destination	Price	Source	Cost
Wethers	367 remained from previous year	127 Hogasters				
		6 received from the larderer.			Larderer of Milton	
		Total 500				
		15 died before shearing				
		6 died after shearing				
		6 in expenses of shearing				
		20 in chevage				
		7 ...				
		458 remained at end of year				
Rams	30 remained from previous year.	6 received from fold of Hogasters				
		2 received from the reeve as chevage				
		7 received after shearing				
		Sum of 46				
		1 for mowing				
		2 died before shearing				
		7 sent to Holeway	Holeway	Nil		
		1 for mowing				
		33 rams remained				
Ewes	565 remained from previous year	163 received from the fold of Hogasters				
		Sum 728				
		13 died before shearing.				
		2 died after shearing				
		70 sent to Holeway	Holeway	Nil		
		13 in chevage				
		624 ewes remained				
Hogasters	366 remained from previous year	69 died				
		127 became wethers				
		7 became rams				
		163 became ewes				
		No Hogasters remained				
Lambs	513 lambs from 565 ewes	3 ewes died giving birth and 49 ewes were sterile				
		25 lambs			Compton	Nil
		61 lambs			Holeway	Nil
		8 received				
		Total 607				
		In tithes 38				
		125 died before weaning				
		23 died				
		6 lambs became Hogasters				
		2 died after shearing. 1 to the bailiff				
		50 sold after shearing				
		367 lambs remained				
Fleeces		wethers: 485, ewes: 715, rams: 36, Total: 1,236				

Table 15: Sheep movements, Sydling 1316-17.

Manor/farm	Start	Sheep	Destination	Price	Source	Cost
Elyston	760 wethers	100 wethers, before shearing			Bailiff of East Ringstead	Nil
		6 died before shearing				
		90 kebbs before shearing	Bailiff of Holeway	Nil		
		20 before shearing	Milton guest house steward	Nil		
		744 at shearing				
		4 died after shearing				
		740 wethers remained at end of year.				
Hull	444 wethers remained	80, before shearing			Bailiff of East Ringstead	Nil
		30, before shearing	Bailiff of Holeway	Nil		
		24 died before shearing				
		470 remained at shearing				
		10 died after shearing				
		460 wethers remained at the end of the year.				
Huish	20 rams remained	6 died before shearing				
		14 at shearing				
		14 rams remained at the end of the year.				
	422 ewes remained	20 died before shearing				
		21 sold before lambing				
		381 at lambing				
		77 before shearing			Bailiff of East Ringstead	Nil
		40 died before shearing				
		418 remained at shearing				
		4 died after shearing				
		414 ewes remained at the end of the year				
	161 lambs born this year	88 died before weaning.				
		73 weaned.				
		11 ?				
		16 sold	£1:3:6			
		46 lambs, before shearing.			Shepherd of hogasters at Hull	Nil
		No lambs remained at end of year				
Combe	40 rams remained	1, before shearing			Shepherd of hogasters	Nil
		5 died before shearing				
		5 kebbs sold	£3:15:10			
		31 rams remained at end of the year				
	609 ewes remained	44 died before shearing				
		47 kebbs sold	(£3:15:10 with 5 kebbs above)			
		80 received			Bailiff of East Ringstead	Nil
		13 died before shearing				
		585 remained at shearing				
		19 died after shearing				
		585 ewes remained at end of year				
	357 lambs remained	96 died before weaning				
		27 given before branding				
		234 at branding				
		34 sold	(£1:3:6 with 16 lambs above)			
		200	Shepherd of hogasters at Hull	Nil		
		None remained				
Hull	554 hogasters remained of the lambs from last year	422, before shearing	Bailiff of East Ringstead			Nil
		72, before shearing	Shepherd of hogasters at Langeford			
		1 ram	Shepherd of ewes at Combe			
		59 died before shearing				
		None remained				
	Nil lambs from last year					
		200 lambs, before shearing			Shepherd of lambs at Combe	Nil
		216 lambs, before shearing			Bailiff of Holeway	
		46 lambs, before shearing			Shepherd of ewes at Huish	Nil
		462 total at shearing				
		131 after shearing			Shepherd of hogasters at Selerdon (?)	Nil
		21 died after shearing				
		571 lambs remained at end of year.				
Langford	259 hogasters of lambs from last year	72, before shearing			Shepherd of hogasters at Hull	Nil
		206, before shearing	Bailiff of Ringstead	Nil		
		50 died before shearing				
		75 remained at shearing				
		220 after shearing			Bailiff of East Ringstead	Nil
		11 after shearing			Granator of Middleton, fold of hogasters	Nil
		9 died after shearing				
		280 hogasters remained at end of year				
Sheep kebbs		31 sheep kebbs, received after shearing, for expenses of harvest			Bailiff of Holeway	Nil
Fleeces		Fleeces - wethers 1,214; Rams 45; ewes 1,003; hogasters 75. Total 2,337.	Lord's woolhouse	Nil		

Table 16: Sheep movements, Sydling 1485-6.

Manor/farm	Start	Sheep	Destination	Price	Source	Cost
Elyston	911 wethers remained from preceding year	110, before shearing			Shepherd of hogasters at Ringstead	Nil
		86, before shearing			Received from the shepherd at Huish	Nil
		63 died before shearing				
		11 sold by Robert Hardy		£0 12s 0d		
		1,030 at shearing				
		10 died after shearing				
		52 sheep kebbs after shearing	Guesthouse Keeper of Milton	Nil		
		2 in expenses of harvest				
Curdon	562 wethers remained from preceding year	967 wethers remained at the end of the year				
		120, before shearing			Shepherd of hogasters at East Ringstead	Nil
		30 died before shearing				
		12 sheep kebbs sold by the bailiff, before shearing.		£0 15s 0d		
		637 at shearing				
		3 died after shearing				
		30 sheep kebbs, after shearing	Guesthouse Keeper of Milton	Nil		
		4 in expenses of shearing and harvest.				
Combe	16 rams remained from last year	599 wethers remained at end of year				
		5, before shearing			Shepherd of rams at Huish	Nil
		21 at shearing				
	768 ewes remained from last year	5 died after shearing				
		16 rams remained at end of year				
		153, before shearing			Shepherd at Huish	Nil
	617 lambs at start of year	40 Hogasters, before shearing			East Ringstead	Nil
		2 in herriot from Elizabeth Vowell			Herriot, Elizabeth Vowell	Nil
		127 died before shearing.				
		52 sold by Robert Hardy before shearing		£2:14:4d		
		793 remained at shearing				
		4 died after shearing				
		45 sheep kebbs, after shearing	Guesthouse Keeper of Milton	Nil		
		3 in expenses of harvest				
		741 ewes remained at end of year				
		617 lambs, fewer, because 151 lambs were sterile.				
		442 died before weaning.				
		25 sold before weaning				
Huishe	337 called Theves and Bratelings	Reamain at weaning 150				
		50 sold by Robert Hardy		£1:3:0d		
		100, after shearing	Shepherd of hogasters at Ringstead	Nil		
		None remained at end of year				
		375, before shearing			Shepherd of hogasters at East Ringstead.	Nil
		26 died before shearing				
		158, before shearing	Shepherd of ewes at Combe	Nil		
		80, before shearing	Shepherd of wethers at Elyston	Nil		
Langford		80, before shearing	Shepherd of ewes at Holeway	Nil		
		At shearing, 372				
Fleeces		372 Theves and Bratelings remained at end of year				
		Demesne farm leased to Robert (Vell) for £4, for 40 years starting 1514				
		Wethers, 1,667; rams, 16; ewes, 793; Bratelyngs 372; Total, 2,944				

Table 17: Sheep movements, Sydling 1518-1519.

Manor/farm	Start	Sheep	Destination	Price	Source	Cost
Elyston	1,020 wethers remained from preceding year	146, before shearing			Shepherd at Huish	Nil
		20, before shearing			Shepherd of hogasters at Ringstead	Nil
		14 died before shearing				
		56 sold by Robert Hardy before shearing		£3 17s 0d		
		80 sheep kebbs	To pasture at Wolland	Nil		
		1 in expenses this year.				
		Remain at shearing 1,030				
		3 died after shearing				
		50 sheep kebbs	To pasture at Wolland	Nil		
		977 wethers remained				
Curdon	620 wethers remained from preceding year	240, before shearing			Shepherd of hogasters at Ringstead	Nil
		6 died before shearing				
		156 sold by Robert Hardy, bailiff		£15 2s 0d		
		55, before shearing	To pasture at Wolland	Nil		
		5 sold before shearing				
		639 remained at shearing				
		4 died after shearing				
		5 in expenses of harvest				
		630 wethers remained				
Huish	413 sheep called theves and bratelings	309, before shearing			Shepherd of hogasters at Ringstead	Nil
		56 died before shearing				
		21 sold by Robert Hardy before shearing		£1 3s 0d		
		146, before shearing	Shepherd of wethers at Elyston	Nil		
		20, before shearing	Shepherd of ewes at Holeway	Nil		
		40, before shearing	Shepherd of Combe	Nil		
		439 remained at shearing				
		8 died after shearing				
		3 sold after shearing				
		428 theves remained				
	90 lambs at start of year	90 lambs produced this year.				
		50, before shearing	Shepherd of hogasters at Ringstead.	Nil		
		40 sold by Robert Hardy				
		None remain				
Combe	800 rams and ewes remaining from preceding year.	140, before shearing			Shepherd of hogasters at Ringstead	Nil
		40, before shearing			Shepherd at Huish	Nil
		74 died before shearing				
		30 sheep kebbs, before shearing	Pastures of the lord at Wolland	Nil		
		83 sold by Robert Hardy before shearing		£1 10s 0d		
		793 remained at shearing				
		8 died after shearing				
		50, after shearing	Pastures of the lord at Wolland	Nil		
		3 sold after shearing				
		2, after shearing in expenses of harvest				
		730 rams and ewes remain				
	307 lambs at start of year	307 lambs produced this year.				
		144 died before weaning				
		163 remained at weaning				
		23 died before branding				
		140 remained at branding.				
		Robert Hardy sold 50				
		90 hogasters	Ringstead	Nil		
		None remain				
Langford Fleeces	Nil from preceding year.	1668 wethers, 793 ewes and rams, 439 bratelings. Total 2,900.				

Table 18: Sheep movements, Sydling 1522-1523.

Manor/farm	Start	Sheep	Destination	Price	Source	Cost
Elyston	747 wethers	186 hogasters			Hull, shepherd of hogasters	Nil
		19 died before shearing				
		74 kebbs, before shearing	Steward of the hospital of Milton	Nil		
		48 sold by bailiff before shearing		£9 16s 8d		
		42 sold by bailiff before shearing		Included in price above		
		752 remained at shearing				
		5 die after shearing				
		747 wethers remained at end of year				
Curdon	490 wethers	100 hogasters			Hull, shepherd of hogasters	Nil
		9 died before shearing				
		32 sold by bailiff before shearing		£3 0s 0d		
		40 kebbs, before shearing	Steward of the hospital of Milton	Nil		
		511 remained at shearing				
		4 died after shearing				
		20 ewes after shearing	Shepherd of ewes at Combe	Nil		
		487 wethers remained at end of year				
Hull	36 hogasters and 414 yearlings (Lambs of previous year)	42 hogasters			East Ringstead, shepherd of hogasters	Nil
		30 died before shearing				
		42 hogasters sold by Robert Hardy, bailiff, before shearing		£4 0s 0d		
		186, before shearing	Shepherd of wethers at Elyston	Nil		
		100, before shearing	Shepherd of wethers at Curdon	Nil		
		120 ewes before shearing	Shepherd of ewes at Combe	Nil		
		13 hogasters remained at end of year				
Hull	Lambs	320 lambs, before shearing			Shepherd of rams and ewes at Combe	Nil
		80, before shearing			Shepherd of hogasters at Severdon(?)	Nil
		8, before shearing			Shepherd of rams and ewes at Holeway	Nil
		8 died before shearing				
		400 lambs remain edat end of year				
Combe	500 ewes and rams	9 died before shearing				
		42 ewes sold before shearing, by Robert Hardy, bailiff		£3 3s 4d		
		120, before shearing			Shepherd of hogasters at Hull	
		20 kebbs, before shearing	Steward of the hospital of Milton	Nil		
		1, before shearing	In expenses of the court....			
		3, expenses of shearing				
		630 at shearing				
		20 wethers after shearing			Shepherd of wethers at Curdon	Nil
		3 died after shearing				
		50, after shearing	Steward of the hospital of Milton	Nil		
		1, after shearing in expenses of the Court of Sydling				
		597 rams and ewes remained at the end of the year.				
Langford	Nil, as leased to farm	Let in 1514 for 40 years to Robert (Hardy) for £4 a year.				
Huish	Nil, as leased to farm	Let to Thomas Hardy in 1527 for 40 years for £8 1s 10d				
Fleeces		1263 wethers; 13 hogasters; 630 rams and ewes. Total 1907.				

Table 19: Sheep movements, Sydling 1531-1532.

Wethers: 536 Wethers remained from previous year.

80 from **Sydling**

3 in chevage before shearing.

620 remained at shearing

3 died after shearing

1 in expenses of harvest.

90 sent to **Hulfelde** after shearing

1 died after shearing

525 wethers remained at end of year.

87 wether kebbs remained from the previous year.

1 from **Holeway** before shearing

88 at shearing

1 died after shearing

39 sent to **Milton**

9 sent to **Holeway**

38 sold

No kebbs remained at end of year.

40 hogasters remained from lambs from the previous year.

2 died

38 sent to **Sydling**

No hogasters remained at end of year

617 fleeces produced.

Table 20: Sheep movements, Compton 1338-1339.

895 sheep (Wethers) remained from previous year.

Granator of **Milton** sent 399 sheep (Hogasters) from fold of Hogasters at **Milton** to **Compton**, before shearing.

Bailiff of **Luscombe** sent 212 sheep to **Compton**, before shearing.

Bailiff of **Sydling** sent 299 sheep from the fold of Hogasters at **Hull** to **Compton** before shearing.

31 died before shearing.

Compton sent 160 sheep to the bailiff of **Sydling**, for the fold of Hogasters at **Elyston**, before shearing.

Compton sent 100 sheep to the fold of wethers at **Hull**.

Compton sent 6 rams to the fold of ewes at **Hywysh**.

Compton sent 6 rams to the fold of ewes at **Combe**.

Compton sent 142 sheep to the reeve of **Cattestoke**.

Compton sent 182 sheep to the granator of **Milton** for the fold of wethers.

Compton sent 62 sheep to the reeve of **Woolland**.

Compton sent 150 sheep to the shepherd of **Stricklane**.

Compton sent 70 sheep to the bailiff of **Hemsworth**.

897 sheep remain for shearing at **Compton**.

11 died after shearing.

886 sheep remained at end of year

897 fleeces

Wheat: 4 quarters 2 bushels bought at cost of 19s 10d (7d a bushel). Given to the two shepherds.

Barley: 8 quarters 6 bushels received from the granator. 4 quarters 2 bushels given to the two shepherds. 4 quarters 4 bushels sold for 10s 6d (3.5d a bushel).

Oats: 1 quarter received from the bailiff of Holeway. Given in porridge to the two shepherds.

Table 21: Sheep movements at Compton, 1480-81

496 sheep (Wethers) remained from the previous year.

15 died before shearing.

103 wethers given to the reeve of **Sydling** from the fold of wethers at **Hull**, before shearing.

2 rams to the fold of ewes at **Combe**.

369 given to the granator at **Middleton** to the fold of wethers.

6 sold.

No sheep remained at the end of the year.

Fleeces: None

Pelts: 15 from sheep that died before shearing.

Wheat: Purchased 2 quarters, 1 bushel of wheat. Cost 17s (12d a bushel).
Given to the 2 shepherds.

Barley: Purchased 2 quarters 1 bushel. Cost 7s 2d (5d a bushel).
Given to the 2 shepherds.

Oats: 4 bushels from the bailiff of Holeway.
Given in porridge to the 2 shepherds.

..... And for £3 6s 8d for the farm of demesne lands, closes, and pastures for 10 years, demised this year to Philip Smyth for £6 13s 4d per year.

Table 22: Sheep movements at Compton, 1482-83.

Sheep movements, Compton, 1507.

No stock accounts.

Farm: And for £10 for the farm of demesne lands, meadows and pastures let to Richard Synderford, Thomas Garland, Andrew garland and Richard Sergeaunt for 20 years, this being the 4th year.

Table 23: Sheep movements at Compton, 1507-08.

Manor (Valor)	Manor Value (gross)	Fixed Rents	Demense in Occupation of abbey total	Sheep on demense lands	Demesne leased	Rents in grain	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Other	Granger's account 1518-1519 William Wodewale	E/315/397 p. 77-78 cf. Valor	Fontmell, Collector's Account 1505-6 William Wodewale granator
Compton Abbas (Dorset)											20 wheat, 15 barley, 10 oats.	John Surdon 20 wheat 7 barley 10 oats	
Melbury (Dorset)	£64:8:0	£37:12:9				£15:11:8	40 wheat £10:13:4	17 barley £2:5:0	40 oats £2:13:4	£11:3:7	20 wheat, 10 barley 30 oats	Robert Kyner 20 wheat 10 barley 30 oats	
Tarrant Hinton (Dorset)	£27:8:5	£14:15:4	£3:5:4	200 wethers £0:15:4 200 ewes £2:10:0		£8:0:0	20 wheat £5:6:8	10 barley £1:6:8	20 oats £1:6:8	£1:6:5	20 wheat, 20 barley, 20 oats	Robert Balles 20 wheat 20 barley 20 oats	
Donhead (Wiltshire)	£73:7:0	£53:6:5	£1:10:0	250 wethers £1:0:10		£8:0:0	20 wheat £5:6:8	10 barley £1:6:8	20 oats £1:6:8	£10:19:9	20 wheat, 5 barley 20 oats	Richard Lymynge 20 wheat 10 barley 30 oats	
Sixpenny Handley (Dorset)	£51:11:11	£30 : 1 : 5	£4:11:8	200 hogasters £2:10:0 600 wethers £2:1:8		£9:12:0	20 wheat £5:6:8	32 barley £4:5:4		£7:6:9	20 wheat, 32 barley 20 oats	William Were 20 wheat 30 barley 20 oats	
Arsgrave Farm	£2:14:8					£2:3:8		10 barley £1:5:8	12 oats £0:18:0		10 barley, 12 oats	Robert Kyner 10 barley 12 oats	
Fontmell (Dorset)	£65:4:3	£39:16:0				£8:0:0	20 wheat £5:6:8	10 barley £1:6:8	20 oats £1:6:8	£17:8:3	20 wheat, 10 barley, 20 oats	Henry Plowman 20 wheat 20 barley 20 oats	Robert Laurens 20 wheat 11 barley 20 oats
Hinton St. Mary (Dorset)	£54:15:11	£33:8:0				£9:1:4	24 wheat £6:8:0	10 barley £1:6:8	20 oats £1:6:8	£11:7:7	24 wheat, 18 barley 23 oats.	Robert Collyns 24 wheat 18 barley 32 oats	
Almer (Dorset)	£9:10:4	£5:10:10				£2:12:0	5 wheat £1:6:8	6 barley £0:16:0	7 oats £0:9:4	£1:7:6	5 wheat, 10 barley, 7oats	Thomas Cutler 5 wheat 6 barley 9 oats	
Iwerne Minster (Dorset)	£51:2:8	£30:19:2				£9:17:4	20 wheat £5:6:8	20 barley £2:13:4	28 oats £1:17:4	£10:6:1	20 wheat, 20 barley, 28 oats	Robert Godwyn 20 wheat 20 barley 28 oats	
Maplerton (Dorset)	£11:10:4	£4:5:0				£5:5:4	13 wheat £3:9:4	9 barley £1:4:0	9 oats £0:12:0		18 wheat, 51/2 barley, 10 oats	William Fillolle 13 wheat 9 barley 9 oats	
Tisbury (Wilts)	£71:19:5	£45:1:1				£10:13:4	20 wheat £5:6:8	20 barley £2:13:4	40 oats £2:13:4	£16:8:3	20 wheat, 20 barley 40 oats		
Caundell Purse (Dorset)	£11:12:3	£4:8:0			£5:6:8					£1:17:7			
Chesselborne (Dorset)	£38:19:3	£17:17:1			£20:0:0					£1:2:2			
Encombe Farm (Dorset)	£6:9:2	£5:0:0	£1:9:2	350 wethers £1:9:2									
Kingston (Dorset)	£35:0:0	£19 : 11 : 2			£13:6:8					£1:2:2			
Stour (Dorset)	£50:18:8	£36:5:7			£6:13:4					£7:19:9			
Combe Abbas (Somerset)	£19:2:0	£10:19:11			£5:6:8					£4:0:5		Robert Hobbes 4 Wheat	
Kelveston (Somerset)	£33:18:2	£11:6:8			£10:0:0					£2:11:6			
Kilmington (Somerset)	£17:13:3	£14:17:5			£2:5:10								
Barton, Shaftesbury (Dorset)	£52:10:11	£18:5:10	£27:19:11	300 ewes £3:15:0						£6:15:0			
Berwyke (Wiltshire)	£13:12:0	£12:13:4	£0:16:8	200 ewes £0:16:8						£0:2:0			
Bradford on Avon (Wilts)	£154:2:5	£107:19:8			£22:0:0					£24:11:8			
Dinton (Wilts)	£56:10:11	£28:18:8			£12:13:4					£14:18:11			
Liddington (Wilts)	£55:14:3	£24:18:11			£20:0:0					£10:15:4			
Seggehill (Wilts)	£10:15:4	£6:19:0								£3:16:4			
Felpham (Sussex)	£68:3:6	£54:10:10			£8:6:8					£5:6:0			
Arne (Dorset)	£7:7:9	£7:7:9											

Table 24: Incomes from the Shaftesbury estates from the *Valor*.

Manor	1517	1518	1535
Barton manor (Shaftesbury)	Ewes: 283 (plus 60 ewes from Hanley and 20 from Donhead . 26 died before shearing. 10 kebbs in free alms) Sheared: 327 (20 kebbs in free alms) Lambs: 162 (From the ewes. 130 hogasters in livery to Hanley . 9 in livery to the larderer and guesthouse steward. 10 in livery to the abbess. 14 sold).	Ewes: 307 Lambs: 0	Ewes: 300
Donhead	Wethers: 297 (plus 45 from Hanley , 20 sent to Barton . 27 died. 16 kebbs in livery), Sheared: 254 (18 kebbs in livery. 2 to the accountant.)	Wethers 234	Wethers: 250
Hanley	Wethers: 519 (plus 100 wethers from the fold of hogasters and 50 wethers purchased. 29 died. 110 kebbs in livery). Sheared: 530 Hogasters: 287 (plus 127 hogasters from Tarrant and 130 hogasters from Barton . 22 died before shearing. In livery 100 wethers. 60 ewes sent to Tarrent . 60 ewes sent to Barton and 45 wethers sent to Donhead). Sheared: 257	Wethers: 530 Hogasters: 257	Wethers: 600 Hogasters: 200
Berwick	Wethers: 281 (plus 80 wethers purchased. 5 died before shearing. In livery 60 kebbs) Sheared: 296	Wethers: 296	Wethers: 200
Tarrant Hinton	Wethers: 249 (plus 80 purchased. 11 died. In livery 70 kebbs. Sheared: 248 (in livery 12 kebbs) Ewes: 308 (plus 60 from Hanley as hogasters. 23 died.) Sheared: 345 (in livery 30 kebbs) Lambs: 149 (127 sent as hogasters to Hanley . 13 to rector as tithes. 9 in livery.)	Wethers: 236 Ewes: 315 Lambs: 0	Wethers: 200 Ewes: 200
Encombe	Wethers: 374 (plus 105 wethers purchased. 20 died). Sheared: 459	Wethers: 459	Wethers: 350
TOTALS	Ewes: 591 Wethers: 1720 Hogasters: 287 All sheep: 2598 Sheared: 2453	Ewes: 622 Wethers: 1755 Hogasters: 257 All sheep: 2634	Ewes: 500 Wethers: 1600 Hogasters: 200 All sheep: 2300
Reference	WRO 1728/70	WRO 1728/70	Valor

Table 25: Shaftesbury Abbey's sheep flocks in 1517, 1518, and 1535.

Sheep	Start	Sheep Movements	Destination	Source
Wethers	637	501 were admitted 346 received before shearing <i>Sum 1,483</i> 42 died before shearing 7 died after shearing 11 sent 30 sent 120 sent 501 sent to 20 sent to Total 731 <i>753 remained at end of year</i>	Abbot's Cook <i>Witherstone</i> <i>Wotton</i> <i>Stulphampton</i> <i>Ellesworth</i>	<i>Portesham</i>
Rams	29	5 admitted <i>Sum 34</i> 1 died 2 sent before shearing 1 sent 2 sent after shearing <i>28 remained at end of year</i>	<i>Louke</i> Abbot's cook <i>Louke</i>	
Ewes	1308	222 admitted 190 received 112 3 <i>Sum 1835</i> 32 died 6 sent 110 sent 120 sent 176 sent <i>Total 458</i> <i>1381 remained at end of year</i>	Abbot's cook <i>Louke</i> <i>Watton</i> <i>Louke</i>	<i>Elworth</i>
Hogasters	921	179 received <i>Sum 1,101</i> 40 died before shearing 501 320 sent 5 became rams 222 became ewes 12 1 sold <i>0 at end of year</i>	<i>Elworth</i> Abbot's cook	<i>Portesham</i>
lambs	841	lambs produced this year 84 received from 36 received from 46 received from <i>Sum 975</i> 86 died 16 died 82 100 8 <i>759 remained at end of year</i>	<i>Portesham</i> Abbots cook	<i>Granestone</i> <i>Louke</i> <i>Wotton</i>

Table 26: Sheep movements, manor of Abbotsbury, 1377.

Sheep	Start	Sheep Movements	Destination	Source
Kebbs	0	32 received from		Shepherd of wethers, Abbotsbury
		20 received before shearing		
		49 received		Lowke
		<i>Total 102</i>		
		3 died after shearing		
		98 sent to	Guesthouse steward	
		1 sent	Lowke	
		<i>0 remained at end of year</i>		
Wethers	308	30 received before shearing		Shepherd of hogasters, Abbotsbury
		20 received before shearing		Shepherd of wethers, Portesham
		60 received before shearing		Reeve of Portesham
		<i>Total 418</i>		
		22 died, 9 of them before shearing		
		53 sent before shearing	bailiff of Abbotsbury	
		<i>343 remained at end of year</i>		
Hogasters	196	652 admitted from lambs		
		4 before shearing		Shepherd of ewes and rams, Abbotsbury
		<i>Total 852</i>		
		83 died before shearing		
		260 sent before shearing to	Shepherd at Waddon	
		320 sent before shearing to	Shepherd of ewes and rams, Abbotsbury	
		70 sent before shearing to	Shepherd of ewes and rams, Portesham	
		<i>119 remained at end of year</i>		
Lambs	652	314 received before shearing		Shepherd of ewes and rams, Abbotsbury
		47 received before shearing		Shepherd of ewes and rams, Portesham
		42 purchased before shearing		
		18 received before shearing		Bailiff of Lowke
		<i>Total 1073</i>		
		73 died, 13 of them before shearing		
		652 became hogasters		
		<i>348 lambs remained at end of year</i>		
Ewes and Rams	968	320 received before shearing		Shepherd of hogasters, Abbotsbury
		62 received before shearing		Shepherd of hogasters, Helton
		<i>Total 1330</i>		
		193 died, 23 of them after shearing		
		31 sent before shearing	Bailiff of Lowke	
		7 sent before shearing	Bailiff of Lowke	
		1 sent before shearing	Guesthouse steward	
		20 sent before shearing	Guesthouse steward	
		<i>1093 remained at end of year</i>		
Lambs		560 received from ewes this year		Shepherd of ewes and rams, Abbotsbury
		7 from tithes		
		<i>Total 617</i>		
		235 died before shearing		
		18 sent to familia		
		318 sent before shearing	Shepherd of hogasters, Abbotsbury	
		<i>None remained at end of year</i>		
Pelts		352 wethers		
		119 hogasters		
		1,147 ewes and rams		
		<i>Total 1518</i>		
		20 to Familia		
		1498 to wool house		
		418 lamb fleeces to wool house		
		308 lambskins to wool house		

Table 27: Sheep movements, manor of Abbotsbury, 1441.

Sheep	Start	Sheep Movements	Destination	Source
Kebbs	14	50 received 30 received 38 received 76 received 20 received 32 received 21 received Total of 295 14 died 224 sent 30 sent, after shearing <i>26 remained at end of year.</i>	Guesthouse steward of Abbotsbury Abbey Bailiff of Lowke	Shepherd of wethers at Abbotsbury Shepherd of wethers at Crowke Shepherd of wethers at Elfold Shepherd of wethers at Portesham Shepherd of wethers at Tolpuddle Shepherd of wethers at Hilton Bailiff of Lowke
Wethers	321	24 received Total of 345 24 died before shearing 3 died after shearing 50 sent <i>277 remained at end of year</i>	Bailiff of Abbotsbury	Shepherd of hogasters at Portesham
Ewes and rams Crowke	200	50 received received 12 Total of 262 11 died 30 sent <i>223 remained at end of year</i>	Bailiff of Abbotsbury	Shepherd of hogasters at Abbotsbury Shepherd of hogasters at Portesham
Lambs	166	16 sent 6 given 141 given to <i>0 remained at end of year</i>	In tithes to the vicar to the abbot Shepherd of hogasters at Abbotsbury	
Hogasters	11	248 received 7 received 15 died 83 sent 50 sent 109 <i>0 remained at end of year</i>	Shepherd of wethers at Portesham	Shepherd of ewes and rams at Elfold Shepherd of ewes and rams at Crowke Shepherd of ewes and rams at Portesham
Lambs	248	8 received 141 received 300 12 purchased by the abbot from the vicar 3 by providence of the Abbot Total 711 248 admitted as Hogasters 20 died 101 sent <i>343 remained at end of year</i>	Shepherd of hogasters at Portesham	Bailiff of Lowke Shepherd of Crowke Shepherd of Elfold
Ewes and lambs Elfold	506	83 received 80 20 18 provided by the abbot Total of 706 23 died 38 sent <i>657 remained at end of year</i>	Bailiff of Abbotsbury	Shepherd of hogasters at Abbotsbury Shepherd of hogasters at Hilton Shepherd of hogasters at Portesham
Lambs	312	30 in tithes Total 342 32 given to the Abbot for alms 10 sold by the Abbot 300 sent <i>0 remained at end of year</i>	Shepherd of hogasters at Abbotsbury	

Table 28: Sheep movements, manor of Abbotsbury, 1463.

Sheep	Start	Sheep Movements	Destination	Source
Wethers Abbotsbury	459	80 received 20 died before shearing 84 kebbs given Remained at shearing 430 5 died after shearing 1 sent <i>424 remained at end of year</i>	Bailiff of Abbotsbury Bailiff of Lowke	Shepherd of wethers at Waddon
Ewes and rams Cronke	180 ewes, 4 rams	4 hogasters from preceding year 40 received, before shearing 6 died before shearing 58 kebbs given 164 ewes and rams at shearing 6 died after shearing <i>158 remained at end of year</i>	Bailiff of Abbotsbury	Shepherd of hogasters at Portesham
Hogasters Cronke	3	<i>3 remain at end of year</i>		
Lambs Cronke	91	9 given in tithe 9 to the abbot for alms 71 given	Vicar of Abbotsbury Shepherd of hogasters of Abbotsbury	
Hogasters Abbotsbury	705	33 died 426 given, before shearing 10 given, before shearing 236 given, before shearing <i>0 remained at end of year</i>	Shepherd of hogasters of Portesham Shepherd of ewes and rams at Elfold Shepherd of wethers at Waddon	
Lambs Abbotsbury		444 received, before shearing 71 received, before shearing 6 received 168 bought by the abbot 6 died before shearing 683 at shearing 70 given 34 died after shearing <i>579 remain at end of year</i>	Bailiff of Lowke	Shepherds of ewes and lambs at Elford Shepherd of ewes and lambs at Cronke Shepherd of ewes and lambs at Portisham
Ewes and rams Elfold	757	1 hogaster remained 137 received 85 received 10 received 32 died before shearing 202 given before shearing 756 remained at shearing 6 died after shearing <i>756 at end of year</i>	Bailiff of Abbotsbury	Shepherd of hogasters at Portesham Shepherd of wethers at Waddon Shepherd of hogasters at Abbotsbury
Lambs Elfold	0	478 lambs produced 33 given 449 given <i>1 lamb remained at end of year</i>	Shepherd of hogasters at Abbotsbury	
Kebbs	32	220 received 58 received 84 received 78 received 90 received total 515 16 died before shearing ? Given in expenses of the guesthouse steward hospitaler 273 given 226 remained at shearing 15 died after shearing. 2 in expenses 154 given <i>55 remained at end of year</i>	guesthouse steward Cook Cook	Shepherds of ewes and lambs at Elford Shepherd of ewes and lambs at Cronke Shepherd of wethers at Abbotsbury Shepherd of wethers at Portesham Bailiff of Lowke
Sheep Fleeces		430 wethers at Abbotsbury 164 ewes and rams at Cronke 756 ewes and rams at Elfolde 226 kebbs Total 1,546 fleeces 40 to abbot who was rector 19 1507 to the Woolhouse.		

Table 29: Sheep movements, manor of Abbotsbury, 1491.

Sheep	Start	Sheep Movements	Destination	Source
Wethers	664	50 received		Shepherd of hogasters at Abbotsbury
Abbotsbury		30 received		Shepherd of hogasters at Abbotsbury
		Sum is 744		
		70 died before shearing		
		40 given before shearing	Shepherd of kebbs at Abbotsbury	
		1 given before shearing to abbot's cook	Abbot's cook	
		633 at shearing		
		15 died after shearing		
		18 given after shearing		Shepherd of kebbs at Abbotsbury
		600 remained at end of year		
Ewes and rams	276	40 received before shearing		Shepherd of ewes and rams at Portesham
Croke		2 received before shearing		
		1 before shearing		
		Sum is 319		
		39 died before shearing		
		20 given	Shepherd of kebbs at Abbotsbury	
		260 at shearing		
		2 died after shearing.		
		258 at end of year		
Lambs		129 produced from ewes this year		
Croke		13 given in tithes	Vicar of Abbotsbury	
		127 given	Shepherd of hogasters at Abbotsbury	
		0 remained at end of year		
Ewes and rams	797	312 received before shearing from		Shepherd of hogasters at Portesham
Eldfold		40 received before shearing from		Shepherd of hogasters at Abbotsbury
		Sum is 1149		
		372 died before shearing		
		80 kebbs given before shearing to	Shepherd of kebbs at Abbotsbury	
		697 remain at shearing		
		9 died after shearing		
		40 kebbs given	Shepherd of kebbs at Abbotsbury	
		648 remained at end of year		
Lambs		250 lambs produced this year		
Eldfold		5 received		
		6 received from Portesham		
		256 sent	Shepherd of hogasters at Abbotsbury	
		0 remained at end of year		
Hogasters	86	653 lambs become hogasters		
Abbotsbury		Sum is 739		
		242 die before shearing		
		390 given before shearing	Shepherd of hogasters at Portesham	
		40 given before shearing	Shepherd of ewes and rams at Eldfold	
		30 given before shearing	Shepherd of wethers at Castell	
		35 remain at shearing		
		35 remained at end of year		
Lambs		256 received before shearing		Shepherd of ewes and rams at Eldfold
Abbotsbury		127 received before shearing		Shepherd of ewes and rams at Croke
		Sum is 383 at shearing		
		35 died after shearing		
		348 sheep remained at end of year		
Sheep Kebbs	165	40 received before shearing from		Shepherd of wethers at Abbotsbury
		80 received before shearing from		Shepherd of wethers at Eldfold
		68 received before shearing from		Shepherd of wethers at Portesham
		7 received before shearing from		Shepherd of wethers at Portesham
		20 received before shearing from		Shepherd of wethers at Croke
		Sum is 375		
		28 died before shearing		
		150 sent to	Guesthouse of the lord abbot	
		199 at shearing		
		18 received after shearing		Shepherd of wethers at Abbotsbury
		20 received after shearing from		Shepherd of wethers at Portesham
		40 received after shearing from		Shepherd of ewes and rams at Eldfold
		Sum is 277		
		22 died after shearing		
		6 sent after shearing to	Gardiner	
		193 sent to	Guesthouse of the lord abbot	
		55 remained at end of year		
Sheep Kebb Carcases		343 sheep kebb carcases received	Guesthouse of the lord abbot	Shepherd of Kebbs at Abbotsbury
Sheep Fleeces		633 wethers Abbotsbury , 260 ewes Croke , 697 ewes Eldfold , 35 hogasters Abbotsbury , 199 kebbs Total 1,824		
Sheep skins		70 wethers Abbotsbury , 39 ewes Croke , 373 ewes Eldfold 242 hogasters Abbotsbury 28 kebbs. Total 901		
Bare skins		15 wethers Abbotsbury 2 ewes Croke 9 ewes Eldfold 30 lambs Abbotsbury 23 kebbs 193 kebbs after shearing Total 277		

Table 30: Sheep movements, manor of Abbotsbury, 1528.

Sheep movements Abbotsbury 1532

Abbotsbury, Wethers:	John Brevell, shepherd of wethers 500 remained from last year. 50 from shepherd of hogasters at Portesham 42 from shepherd of hogasters at Abbotsbury 592 total 16 died 51 to shepherd of kebbs at Abbotsbury 1 sold 524 remained at shearing 3 died after shearing 34 in livery to the shepherd of kebbs at Abbotsbury 487 wethers remained
Croke Ewes:	Henry Grevell, shepherd of rams and ewes, 224 ewes and rams remained from last year 100 from the shepherd of hogasters at Portesham 40 from the shepherd of hogasters at Abbotsbury 364 total 89 died 35 in livery to shepherd of kebbs at Abbotsbury 240 remained at shearing 6 died after shearing 14 in livery to the shepherd of kebbs at Abbotsbury 220 remained
Croke Lambs:	140 lambs produced this year 14 in tithes to the vicar of Abbotsbury 3 in shearing 123 remained at shearing 14 bought from the vicar of Abbotsbury 6 in wages to the shearers 131 in livery to the shepherd of hogasters at Abbotsbury None remained
Yeldfolde Ewes	John Colarysand Thomas Harryer, shepherds of ewes, 529 rams and ewes remained from last year 33 from the shepherd of hogasters at Abbotsbury 60 from the shepherd of hogasters at Abbotsbury 622 total 12 died 50 in livery to the shepherd of kebbs at Abbotsbury 560 remained at shearing 3 died 20 to the shepherd of kebbs at Abbotsbury 537 remained

Table 31: Sheep movements, manor of Abbotsbury, 1532.

Sheep movements Abbotsbury 1532 (continued)

Yelfolde Lambs:	<p>The same John and Thomas, 388 sheep produced his year. 17 lambs as the tithe of the fold 7 lambs as the tithe from the farmer at Portesham 412 total 10 403 at shearing 403 in livery to the shepherd of hogasters at Abbotsbury</p>
Abbotsbury Hogasters:	<p>Richard Fall, shepherd of Hogasters, 518 hogasters remained from last year's lambs 20 received 538 total 31 died 12 in livery to the kitchen 353 to the shepherd of theves at Portesham 40 to the shepherd of rams and ewes at Croke 42 to the shepherd of wethers at Abbotsbury 60 to the shepherd of rams and ewes at Yeldefolde None remain</p>
Abbotsbury lambs:	<p>Richard Fall 403 lambs received from the shepherd of ewes at Yeldefolde 131 lambs received from the shepherd of ewes at Croke 534 total 1 died 1 in livery to the kitchen 532 remained at shearing 25 died 5 in livery to the kitchen 502 lambs remained</p>
Sheep kebbs:	<p>Walter Wythe, shepherd of sheep kebbs at Abbotsbury, 26 kebbs from preceding year. 51 from the shepherd of wethers 35 from the shepherd of ewes at Croke 50 from the shepherd of ewes at Yeldefold 30 from the shepherd of wethers at Portesham, 5 ? 199 total 0 died 181 in expenses of ? guesthouse steward. 20 sheep kebbs remained</p>
Sheep fleeces:	<p>Fleeces of 524 wethers at Abbotsbury, 240 rams and ewes at Croke, 560 rams and ewes at Yedesfolde and 77 sheep kebbs. 1,401 skins. Sent to wool house.</p>
Sheep skins:	<p>Skins of 16 wethers at Abbotsbury, 89 ewes and rams at Croke, 12 ewes and rams at Yeldefolde, 31 hogasters at Abbotsbury 16 sheep kebbs, and 73 sheep kebbs. Total 237 pelts sent to the woolhouse.</p>
Bare skins:	<p>Bare skins of 3 wethers from Abbotsbury, 6 rams and sheep at Croke, 3 rams and sheep from Yeldefolde, 25 lambs from Abbotsbury, 181 sheep kebbs. 208 bare skins sent to woolhouse.</p>

Table 31: Sheep movements, manor of Abbotsbury, 1532, part 2.

Bibliography - Primary Sources

1. PRIMARY SOURCES - MANUSCRIPT

Wiltshire and Swindon Record Office (WSRO)

- D1/2/2, vols. 1 and 2. Register of Bishop Robert Wyvil (1330-1375).
 D1/2/4. Register of Bishop Ralph Erghum (1375-1388).
 D/1/2/6. Register of Bishop Richard Mitford (1375-1407).
 D1/2/6. Register of Bishop Nicholas Bubwith (1407).
 D/1/2/8. Register of Bishop John Chaundler (1417-1426).
 D1/2/9. Register of Bishop Robert Nevill (1427-1438).
 D1/2/10. Register of Bishop William Aiscough (1438-1450).
 D1/2/11, vols. 1 and 2. Register of Bishop Richard Beauchamp (1450-1481).
 D1/2/13. Register of Bishop John Blythe (1494-1499).
 D1/2/14. Register of Bishop Thomas Audley (1502-1524).
 D1/2/15. Register of Bishop Lorenzo Campeggio (1524-1534).
 D1/2/16. Register of Bishop Nicholas Shaxton (1535-1539).
 D1/2/16. Register of Bishop John Salcot or Capon (1539-1557).
 1728/70. Shaftesbury Abbey: court and account book of Shaftesbury Abbey (1517-1518).
 Contains receiver general's accounts for Shaftesbury Abbey, accounts for sheep flocks and court rolls.
 2667/12/48. Shaftesbury Abbey: court and account book of Shaftesbury Abbey (1488-1490).
 Contains a calendar of copy holders, manorial court records, manorial accounts and fragments of monastic accounts.
 2667/13/578. Shaftesbury Abbey: court rolls of Donnington (Dinton), Tisbury and Kelvington (1515-1516).
 1728/2. Shaftesbury Abbey: grant by Abbess of Shaftesbury to freemen of Donhead (1236).
 1742/6768. Shaftesbury Abbey: manorial accounts of Bradford-on-Avon. (1362-1393).
 2667/16/146. Shaftesbury Abbey: manorial accounts of Donhead (1449-1450) and (1450-1451).
 2667/16/148. Shaftesbury Abbey: manorial accounts of Donhead (1478-1480).
 2667/16/293. Shaftesbury Abbey: manorial accounts of Tisbury (1464-1465).
 2667/16/294. Shaftesbury Abbey: manorial accounts of Tisbury (1475-1476).
 2667/16/295. Shaftesbury Abbey: manorial accounts of Tisbury (1477-1478).
 2667/16/300. Shaftesbury Abbey: manorial accounts of Tisbury (1527-1528).

Dorset History Centre (DHC)

- D/FSI Box 5. Abbotsbury Abbey: granator's accounts (1368-9 and 1404-5), bakehouse accounts for (1404-5 and 1400-1).
 A series of 26 reeve and bailiff accounts for the manor of Abbotsbury covering the period from 1350-1535.
 D/FSI Box 7. Abbotsbury Abbey: custumal (1269).
 D/FSI Box 9. Abbotsbury Abbey: compoti of all livestock on the demesne lands of Abbotsbury Abbey (1305-1408).
 Debts due to the Abbot of Abbotsbury (1494).
 D/FSI Box 20. Abbotsbury Abbey: Assignment by abbot, Roger Rodden of the reversion of a lease on the demesne lands of Holwall to Henry Strangways. (March 1538).
 Assignment by abbot, of a supplementary lease to Giles Strangways in which he paid for standing crops and stock of grange of Abbotsbury.
 D/SMA/MIC. Abbotsbury Abbey: court roll of West Bexington (1436).
 DC/BTB B3/X2. Abbotsbury Abbey: agreement between burgesses of Bridport and Abbot of Abbotsbury regarding tolls for fairs and markets (1308).

- D/WLC/P76. Bindon Abbey: plans of the remains of Bindon Abbey (pre 1744, and 1806).
- D/WLC/R17/R18. Bindon Abbey: manuscript materials for a history of Bindon Abbey, Thomas Weld (1804).
- D/WLC/C26. Bindon Abbey: copy of charters of Bindon Abbey, from a French Cistercian (letters Addressed to Thomas Weld, 1759-1761).
- D/WLC/T2. Bindon Abbey: copy (1706) of charter of Bindon Abbey (18 Henry III).
- D/WLC/T4. Bindon Abbey: copy (made c. 1706) of letters patent to Sir Thomas Poyning (Henry VIII, 1540).
- D/WLC M117. Cerne Abbey: accounts for the rectory estate at Bloxworth (1462-3 and 1463-1464).
- D/BLX/M3. Cerne Abbey: accounts for the farm of Bloxworth (1459-61, 1463-7, 1469-70).
- D/BLX/M1. Cerne Abbey: court rolls for Bloxworth (1458-60, 1460-3).
- D/WLC/F4. Cerne Abbey: letters of confraternity granted to Roger Newburgh, (1509).
- D/MCY/5647. Milton Abbey: account of Compton Abbas (West Compton) (1338-9).
- D/MCY/5651. Milton Abbey: account of Compton Abbas (West Compton) (1480-1).
- D/MCY/5650. Milton Abbey: account of Compton Abbas (West Compton) (1481-2).
- D/MCY/5652. Milton Abbey: account of Compton Abbas (West Compton) (1507-8).
- D/357/1. Milton Abbey: roll of Milton Abbey, containing bounds, courts, grants etc. (late 15th century).
- D/WCH/E20 (Photocopy 639) Milton Abbey: Sydling St. Nicholas court roll.
- D/FLO Accession 3839 Box 1. Milton Abbey: West Stafford, lease to William Long (1530).
- D/GLY: B/M5. Shaftesbury Abbey: account of Fontmell Magna, (1449-50).
- D/GLY: B/M6. Shaftesbury Abbey: account of Fontmell Magna, (1505-1506).
- D/WLC/Z5. Shaftesbury Abbey: early 17th century transcript of the account of William Wolewale, granator (1518 – 9).
- D/GIM M1975 14. Shaftesbury Abbey: court rolls of Gillingham (1297).
- D/GLY 111/1. Shaftesbury Abbey: grant of land to Walter Bourton, vicar of Gillingham (1386).
- D/GLY B T198. Shaftesbury Abbey: inspection of value of spiritual lands of the lately dissolved Shaftesbury Abbey.
- D/GLY B T11/8. Shaftesbury Abbey: manumission by Abbess of Shaftesbury Abbey (1452).
- D/BKL/CC/3/8. Wilkeswood: account of John Hardyng for the profits of the priory of Wilkeswood (1484-5).
- D/BKL/CC/3/9. Wilkeswood: account of John Hardyng for the profits of the priory of Wilkeswood (1487-8).
- D/BKL CC 1/1-1/9. Wilkeswood: court rolls of Langton Wallis (1387-1444).
- D/WLC M68. sheep accounts of Winfrith Newburgh and other manors in area of Bindon Abbey, (1464-5).

Hampshire Record Office (HRO)

- A1/17-21, register of Richard Fox.
- A1/13 and A1/14, register of Bishop William Waynflete (1447-1486).
- Microfiche 1540 B/49, will of Edith Kymer of Chilworth, nun of Shaftesbury Abbey (1540).

Smedmore Papers, Smedmore House, Kimmeridge, Dorset:

- T 12/1 (Original plus transcript). Cerne: lease of Kimmeridge by abbot of Cerne (1516).
- T 12/2 (Transcript plus translation, original is framed in house). Cerne: Lease of manor and rectory of Kimmeridge to William Uvedale (1539).
- General: deed of William Wyot, assigning Smedmore to John Kypston, rector of Knoll and John Sparhauk, chaplain, (rector of Wareham, Holy Trinity) and Richard Heryng, chaplain (15 Richard II).

National Archives (TNA)**C 1 Court of Chancery: Six Clerks Office, Early Chancery proceedings**

- C 1/6/268. Wilkeswood: Richard Petteworth v. Robert Veel; Ousting petitioner from the priory or chantry of Wilkeswood, granted to him by William Fylloll, esq. and lands etc. in Mappowder, Dorset (1404-1407, or 1413-1417, or 1424-1426).
- C 1/38/229. Milton Abbey: Dean and Chapter of Salisbury v. Abbot of Milton, regarding an annuity of 20 marks payable for the advowson of church of Broadsydling (? 1467-72).
- C 1/45/17. Sherborne Abbey: John Walsh v. John Dangerville; bond whereby complainant bound to resign free chapel in East Nornyngdean if he ceased to serve in a chantry in Corscombe (? 1467-72)
- C 1/68/78. Shaftesbury Abbey: Richard Barry, mason v. Abbess of Shaftesbury Abbey; distraint for services due whilst he is engaged in the king's works in Westminster (1386-1486).
- C 1/343/29. Cerne Abbey: Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter v. Robert Westbury abbot of Cerne. Refusal to grant next presentation to church of Symmondsborough, in return for a grant formerly made to the bishop so that Margaret, Countess of Richmond, might present. (1504-1515).
- C 1/557/60. Cerne Abbey: William Preston v. Robert Westbury, abbot of Cerne. Fee of complaint as master of the singing children in Cerne Abbey, on leaving similar post in Tavistock Abbey (1518-1529).
- C 1/561/26. Shaftesbury Abbey: Richard ap Robert and John Bayly, chantry priests, chapel of St. Anne de la Gore. Recovery of rent on land belonging to the chantry (1518-1529).
- C 1/1006/10. Abbotsbury Abbey: Roger Hardy, ex abbot of Abbotsbury – profits of his benefice of Hilton.
- C 1/1159/68-70. Abbotsbury Abbey: William Styby, ex monk, vicar of Hilton – non payment of scotcorn by parishioners.
- C 1/1423/39. Cerne Abbey: John Drayton, parson of St. Michael's, Wareham v. Roger Brayne. Profits of the said parsonage claimed under a lease from Simon Berwike, late parson and formerly monk of Cerne, deprived for marriage (1556-8).

C 84 Chancery: Ecclesiastical petitions

- C 84/48/11,12 and 13. Shaftesbury Abbey: election of new abbess, Margaret St. John, on death of Edith Bonville (1460).
- C 84/14/35 and 36. Shaftesbury Abbey: ecclesiastical petitions, concerning the election of Alicia Lavynton as abbess (1302).
- C 84/19/51 and 52. Abbotsbury Abbey: Petition of Peter de Shirborne and Nathan de Middleton, monks, in relation to election, and reply of Roger Martival, Bishop of Salisbury (1320).
- C 84/24/46. Shaftesbury Abbey: Isabel Quarrel and Elana Rous report the death of Abbess Dionysia (1345).
- C 84/24/48. Shaftesbury Abbey: election of Abbess Joan Ducket (1345). (CPR Edward III, vol. 6, p. 539).
- C 84/24/49. Shaftesbury Abbey: Mandate to deliver temporalities of monastery to Joan Ducket (1345). (CPR Edward III, vol. 6, p. 551).

C 131: Extents for debts, series 1.

- C 131/178/1. Shaftesbury Abbey: Simon de Ashe, parson of Bradford and John de Harwell debt of 40 marks to William de Ruddington. Writ cannot be executed as neither have lands, goods or chattels. Benefices in diocese of Salisbury (1349).

C 143: Inquisitions ad quod damnum, Henry III to Richard III.

- C 143/15/23. Bindon Abbey: William de Gouyz to grant land in Chaldon Boys and advowson of church to Bindon Abbey (19 Edward I).

- C 143/87/2 Pratel: Thomas de Marisco of Spettisbury to grant half a mill in Spettisbury to the abbot and convent of Pratel (5 Edward II).
- C 143/101/11. Hermitage: Brethren of the hermitage of Blackmoor to retain land in the forest of Blackmoor, acquired from the earls of Cornwall and Dorset (7 Edward II).
- C 143/155/19. Shaftesbury Abbey: Richard de Lecford to give house and garden in Shaftesbury Abbey to Shaftesbury Abbey to support one chaplain (16 Edward II).
- C 143/158/7. Abbotsbury Abbey: Robert le Bret to grant 2/3 of a messuage and land in Holwell, and reversion on the other 1/3, to Abbotsbury Abbey, to provide a chaplain in the conventual Church (16 Edward II).
- C 143/185/8. Hermitage: Ingelram Berenger to grant land to prior, chaplains and hermits of Blackmoor (19 Edward II).
- C 143/201/23. Hermitage: Prior and chaplains of Hermitage of Blackmoor to retain land in Knighton, Forshall, Winfrith and Baldyngton, acquired from Ingelram Berenger. (2 Edward III).
- C 143/235 Sherborne: Inquisitions ad quod damnum. The abbot and convent of Sherborne to appropriate Stalbridge, Corscombe and Stoke Abbas (9 Edward III).
- 143/230/6. Shaftesbury: Richard Prowet, John Sleede, John Estmund to grant land etc for a chaplain at the altar of St. Thomas. (8 Edward III).
- C 143/274/5. Abbotsbury Abbey: John de Bruggewater, parson of Toller Porcorum, to grant land in Toller Porcorum and the advowson of the church to a chaplain, warden of the altar of St. Mary in the church of St. Andrew, Toller Porcorum (18 Edward III).
- C 143/281/18. Tarrant Abbey: Thomas Baret to grant messuages, land and rent in Charlton Marshall and Tarrant Crawford to abbess and convent of Tarrant (20 Edward III).
- C 143/303/6. Shaftesbury Abbey: William Russell (rector of Donhead St. Andrew), John Blyk (rector of Chesilborne) and John Metebourn to grant a messuage and cellar within the gate of Shaftesbury Abbey, with the office of porter and to release to them the corrody of the said office (25 Edward III).
- C 143/329/17. Milton Abbey: Walter (de Kelmescott?), parson of Chesilborne and John (le Gilden?), vicar of Stockland, to grant land and rent in Stockland to abbot and convent of Milton (32 Edward III).
- C 143/341/23. Abbotsbury Abbey: William de Edyngton, bishop of Winchester, to grant land in Toller Porcorum, with advowson of the church to Abbotsbury Abbey (35 Edward III).
- C 143/357/27. Abbotsbury Abbey: Walter de Pudelton, chaplain and Thomas (de Broughton), parson of the church of Bexington, and John Bussel to grant land and a dovecote in Hulle to Abbotsbury Abbey (1365).
- C 143/389/8. (2 documents). Shaftesbury Abbey: Sir Thomas West to grant land in Tisbury to Shaftesbury Abbey, in exchange for land in Tisbury to be added to his park. Also land in Tisbury to William de Bukbrugge, parson of Tisbury and his successors (1377).
- C 143/395/1. (2 documents). Shaftesbury Abbey: Appropriation of church of Tissbury (3 Richard II).
- C 143/407/22. Tarrant Abbey: Robert, bishop of London, Walter Clopton, William Gascoigne and John (Wymondswold?), parson of Keynston to grant manor of Tarrant Keynston to abbess of convent of Tarrant (12 Richard II).
- C 143/429/28. Shaftesbury Abbey: John de Bettesthorpe to grant messuages and land in Somerset, Dorset and Wiltshire for 3 chaplains in his chantry in Mere, and chaplains in churches in Gillingham and in Milton on Stour (22 Richard II).
- C 143/437/1. Shaftesbury Abbey: William Ocle and John Elys (rector of Dinton), chaplains, to grant rent in Fovant to Shaftesbury Abbey for support of chaplain in abbey church (7 Henry IV).
- C 143/437/26. Shaftesbury Abbey: Cecily, Abbess of Shaftesbury Abbey to found a chantry in the abbey church. Thomas Bonman, John Whityng, William Ocle, chaplain and John Elys to grant messuages and land to Shaftesbury Abbey (7 Henry IV). See above.
- C 143/451/32. Sherborne: John Brunyng parson of free chapel of Grene, John Loscombe,

parson of Stoke Abbot and Richard Lyme to grant messuages and land in Sherborne to Abbot of Sherborne (28 Henry VI).

C 241: Certificates of statute merchant and statute staple.

C 241/118/203. Shaftesbury Abbey: John de Tydolside, rector of Almer suing John Bydik of Dorset for debt of £160. Held at Southampton (1344).

E 101: Records of the exchequer, Augmentation Office, pensions assigned to ministers of late dissolved chantries etc.

E 101/75/10 Pensions: assigned to incumbents and other ministers of late dissolved colleges and chantries in Dorset (2 Edward VI).

E 106: Records of the exchequer, writs, receipts and extents from abbeys, priories and churches.

E 106/11/11. Alien priories: Enquiries into the estates of the alien priories in Dorset (10 Richard II).

E 106/12/22. Frampton: Writs and receipts for payments from Frampton (Henry IV-Henry V).

E 106/12/23. Frampton: Writs and receipts for payments from Frampton. (Henry IV-Henry V).

E 117: Records of the exchequer, church goods, inventories and miscellanea.

E 117/11/18. Inventory of goods in churches: Dorset (Edward VI – Philip and Mary).

E 117/2/17. Bindon Abbey: chapel of Bindon Abbey, inventory of goods (Edward VI).

E 132: Records of the exchequer, transcripts of deeds and charters.

E 132/2/13. Shaftesbury Abbey: deeds of Shaftesbury Abbey and Tewkesbury Abbey in Cranborne (Edward I).

E 134: Records of the exchequer, the King's Remembrancer, depositions taken by Commission.

E 134/27ELIZ/TRIN9. Cerne Abbey: Metes and bounds of the burial ground of Cerne (1585).

E 164: Exchequer, King's remembrancer.

E 164/31. Indenture between King and Queen and Cardinal Pole, list of pensions payable to religious persons (2/3 Philip and Mary)

E 178: Records of the exchequer, King's Remembrancer, commissions of enquiry.

E 178/714. Concealed chantry lands: Dorset (22 Elizabeth I).

E 179: Exchequer, King's remembrancer, records of lay and clerical taxation.

E 179/6/14. Religious pensioners: Schedule of former religious, now pensioners, liable to be taxed under subsidy granted to Philip and Mary in 1555 (1st instalment in 1556, 2nd in 1557).

E 179/6/15. Religious pensioners: schedule of 3rd instalment of 1555, arrears for 1st instalment of 1555 and arrears for second instalment of 1555 (1555).

E 179/12/106D. Shaftesbury Abbey and Tarrant Abbey: list of monasteries holding land etc. in Chichester diocese (1449).

E 179/52/3. Clerical or papal tax: arrears of clerical or papal tax. Working document. List of benefices etc in Dorset, (including Studland chapel) (c. 1300-1320).

E 179/52/13. Unbeneficed Clergy: list for Dorset. (c.1420)

E 179/52/50. Clerical tax: list for Dorset (c.1408)

E 179/52/196. Unbeneficed clergy: list for Dorset (c.1419).

E 179/52/147. Unbeneficed clergy: list for Dorset, with some names (c.1436).

E 179/52/197. Clerical tax: list for Dorset (c.1449).

E 179/52/208. Taxes on spiritual and temporal income for all monasteries: Complete list of deriving income from Dorset (c.1449).

E 179/277/50. Graduated poll tax on unbeneficed clergy (1435).

E 210: Records of the exchequer, King's Remembrancer, ancient deeds, series D.

E 210/6200. Shaftesbury Abbey: John Tydolside, Rector of Almer, grant of a curtilage in Shaftesbury (15 Edward III).

E 210/10491. Milton Abbey: John Bradley, Abbot of Milton, on payment of £20, assigned lease of the demesne land and farm of Upton in Osmington to William Thornhill, of Thornhill, knight, for annual rent of £10, for 31 years (12th Feb 1529).

E 301 Records of the exchequer, Court of Augmentations, certificates of chantries, colleges, etc.

E 301/16. Chantry Certificates: Dorset (1548).

E 314 Records of the Exchequer, office of first fruits and tenths, court of augmentations.

E 314/40/116. Sherborne Abbey: admission of Richard Celyot, his wife and son to the capital grange of Osborne (28 Henry VIII).

E 315: Records of the exchequer, Court of Augmentations, miscellaneous books.

E 315/45. Tarrant Abbey: deed of Amicia de Pimperm giving land to the abbess and nuns of Tarrant Abbey.

E 315/50/42. Bindon Abbey: indenture between the abbot of Bindon Abbey and Thomas Trenchard of the tithes in Wynfredd et al. (27 Henry VIII).

E315/244/159. Dorset Monasteries: warrents for monastic pensions.

E 315/245. Dorset Monasteries: pension lists (30-31 Henry VIII).

E 315/297 Milton Abbey: (ministers' accounts). copy of *Valor* for Milton Abbey.

E 315/297 Shaftesbury Abbey: (ministers' accounts). Values of Shaftesbury Abbey's manors (Henry VIII).

E 315/297 Cerne Abbey: (ministers' accounts), p.79. Values of Cerne Abbey's manors. (Henry VIII).

E 315/460/11 Bindon Abbey: valuation of woods.

E 322: Records of the Exchequer, Court of Augmentations, surrenders of monasteries.

E 322/1: Abbotsbury Abbey: surrender of Abbotsbury Abbey (12 March 1539).

E 322/52. Cerne Abbey: surrender of Cerne Abbey (15 March 1539).

E 322/153. Milton Abbey: surrender of Milton Abbey (11 March 1539).

E322/211. Shaftesbury Abbey: surrender of Shaftesbury Abbey (23 March 1539).

E 322/212. Sherborne Abbey: surrender of Sherborne Abbey (18 March 1539).

E 332/233. Tarrant Abbey: surrender of Tarrant Abbey (13 March 1539).

E 326: Records of the exchequer: Augmentation Office, Ancient deeds, series B.

E 326/5427. Milton Abbey: John Bradley, Abbot of Milton, assigns an annuity from the manor of Wolland to Thomas Arundell (1530).

E 326/5612. Shaftesbury Abbey: Elizabeth Shelford, Henry Lord Daubney and Sir Thomas Arundell, the stewardship of possessions of Shaftesbury Abbey (1529).

E 326/6354: Cerne Abbey: indenture between Robert Westbury (abbot) and William Beld regarding the manor of Symondesbury. Abbot's seal. (1515).

E 328: Records of the exchequer: Augmentation Office, Ancient deeds, series BB.

E 328/356. Shaftesbury Abbey: inspection of enrolment of a decree by Court of Augmentation, 31 Hen VIII, indenture of Sir Thomas Arundell between Elizabeth Zouche (abbess), leasing land and advowsons in Wiltshire and Dorset to him. Richard Rich. Seal of Augmentation Office (21st October 1539).

E 344: Exchequer, Original returns, transcripts and abstracts of *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

E 344/19/1. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*: Dorset, Salisbury diocese, original (1535).

LR: Auditors of Land Revenue.**LR 5 Vouchers and Accounts.**

LR 5/23, Certificates and warrents for monastic pensions.

LR 6 Receivers' accounts.

LR 6/104/1-4. (Somerset, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall, 1Ed VI – 1 Mary).

LR 6/12/1-14 (Dorset, 2,3 Phil & Mary – 10 Eliz I).

LR 6/13/1-22 (Dorset, 11-32 Eliz I).

LR 6/14/1-23 (Dorset, 33 Eliz I – 11 James 1).

Prob: Records of the prerogative court of Canterbury.

Prob/11/13, will of Giles Strangways.

Prob/11/44, will of John Barstaple.

Prob/11/50, will of Margaret Russell.

REQ: Court of Requests, pleadings.

REQ 2/6/36. Shaftesbury Abbey: Thomas Boxley v. William Lovell, rent belonging to the late chantry of St. Anne de la Gore (1539-1547).

REQ 2/6/94 Bindon: Edward Martyn v. Roger Strode and abbot of Bindon concerning the grange and farm of East Chaldon.

SC 6: Special collections, ministers' and receivers' accounts.

SC 6/1056/17 Abbotsbury Abbey: lands in Wiltshire (Odstock). Edward Watton, Abbot on resignation of Richard Percy (21 Hen57 VI, 1442).

SC 6/1281/7. Shaftesbury Abbey: receipts for money paid for lands in Somerset, and Receivers accounts (Richard II – Henry IV).

SC 6/1125/7. Alien priories: lands of in Dorset (18 Edward II).

SC 6/1141/6. Sherborne (Bishop's temporatlities): account of reeve (7 to 8 Edw IV).

SC/HENVIII/655. Dorset Monasteries: monastic possession of the dissolved monasteries of Shaftesbury Abbey, Cerne, Abbotsbury, Sherborne, Milton, Tarrant, Bindon Abbey (31-32 Henry VIII).

SC 6/HENVIII/662. Dorset Monasteries: monastic possession of the dissolved monasteries of Shaftesbury Abbey, Cerne, Abbotsbury, Sherborne, Milton, Tarrant, Bindon Abbey (31-32 Henry VIII).

SC6/HENVIII/663. Dorset Monasteries: monastic possession of the dissolved monasteries of Shaftesbury Abbey, Cerne, Abbotsbury, Sherborne, Milton, Tarrant, Bindon Abbey (35-36 Henry VIII).

SC6/HENVIII/664. Dorset Monasteries: monastic possession of the dissolved monasteries of Shaftesbury Abbey, Cerne, Abbotsbury, Sherborne, Milton, Tarrant, Bindon Abbey (36-37 Henry VIII).

SC 7: Special collections, papal bulls.

- SC 7/12/1. Shaftesbury Abbey: papal bull, reservation of benefice in gift of Shaftesbury Abbey to William de Saxeby (1343).
- SC 7/12/7. Shaftesbury Abbey: papal bull, order to dean of Lincoln and archdeacons of Canterbury and Norwich to collate to William de Saxeby a benefice in gift of Shaftesbury Abbey (1343).

SC 8: Special collections, petitions to the king etc.

- SC 8/20/954. Shaftesbury Abbey: petition, by abbey, to retain their temporal possessions during vacancies, as pestilence and murrain has reduced their income (1382).
- SC 8/105/5212. Frampton Priory: petition, Robert, rector of Bruton (Somerset). Certain lands in Bruton, belonging to Frampton, were seized by king during war and leased to bishop of Worcester. He has not paid tithes and threatens petitioner with prison. Seeks remedy (1377-1378).
- SC 8/226/11258. Tarrant Abbey: Robert, Bishop of London, Walter Clopton, William Gascoigne, John Wymeswold. Petitioners request that they are able to grant the manor of Tarrant Keynston to Tarrant for two chaplains for chantry chapels in abbey church, for souls of Robert and Joan Rous (1383).
- SC 8/301/15007. Sherborne Abbey: Benedict Nicol, rector of Stalbridge, requests ratification of his estate in the church of Stalbridge. (1405). Ratification granted, *CPR Henry IV, vol. 2* (1401-5), p.60.
- SC 8/309/15402. Shaftesbury Abbey: Juliana de Baucyn, Abbess of Shaftesbury Abbey petitions king for remedy, since the king's mother drove her from her land in Gussage and gave it to the abbess of Tarrant (1278).

SC 11: Special collections, surveys and rolls.

- SC 11/175. Abbotsbury and Sherborne Abbeys: Extent of possessions of these abbeys (23 Edward III).

SC 12: Special collections, rentals and surveys.

- SC 12/7/10. Abbotsbury Abbey: extent of possessions of the abbey, death of abbot William de Falconer (17 Edward III).
- SC 12/7/12. Cerne Abbey: extent of possessions of Cerne Abbey. (35 Edward III).
- SC 12/7/14. Bindon Abbey: valors of Manors – East Chaldon, Bovington, West Lulworth, East Chalden, Wool, East Burton, Knighton (Henry VIII).
- SC 12/16/9. Knighton: Rental of manor of Knighton (7 Henry V).

British Library (BL)

- BL Harley 61. Shaftesbury Abbey Cartulary. Microfilm in Dorset History Centre.
- BL Egerton 3135, containing deeds relating to property given to Shaftesbury at the turn of the fourteenth century for the endowment of a chantry.
- BL Egerton 3098, a calendar of muniments made at the instance of the Abbess Margery Twynyho.
- BL Add MS 40886 Customary, Milton Abbey, 1317.
- BL Add. MS. 46487, Sherborne cartulary.

Winchester College Muniments (WCM)

- WCM 18215. Sydling, ministers' account reeve, (1316-17).
- WCM 18868. Sydling, ministers' accounts, rent collector, (1474-45).
- WCM 18869. Sydling, ministers' accounts, rent collector, (1481-82).
- WCM 18871. Sydling, ministers' account, collector of rents, (1485-6).
- WCM 18900. Sydling, ministers, account bailiff, (1485-86).
- WCM 18901. Sydling, ministers' account, bailiff and reeve, (1518-19).

- WCM 18902. Sydling, ministers' account, bailiff, (1522-23).
 WCM 18917. Sydling, ministers' account, bailiff and reeve, (1531- 32).
 WCM 18279. Hilfield, lease, (1397).
 WCM 18277. Chalmington, reversion lease, (1538).
 WCM 18280. Chalmington, lease, (1521).
 WCM 18281. Huish, copy of lease of 1535, (16th century).
 WCM 18282. Langford, lease, (1528).

2. PRIMARY SOURCES - PRINTED

Bishops' registers:

- Registrum Simonis de Gandavo, Diocesis Saresberiensis, AD 1297-1315*, C.T. Fowler and M.C.B. Dawes, (eds.) Canterbury and York Society, vols. 40 and 41 (1934).
The Registers of Roger Martival, Bishop of Salisbury, 1315-1330, vol. 1, The Register of Institutions, K. Edwards (ed.), Canterbury and York Society, vol. 55 (1959).
The Registers of Roger Martival, Bishop of Salisbury, 1315-1330, vol. 2, The Register of Diverse Letters, C.R. Elrington (ed.), Canterbury and York Society, vols. 56 (1963).
The Register of Robert Hallum, Bishop of Salisbury, 1407-1417, J.M. Horn (ed.), Canterbury and York Society, vol. 72 (1982).
The Register of John Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury, 1388-1395, T.C.B. Timmins (ed.), Canterbury and York Society, vol. 80 (1994).
The Register of Thomas Langton, Bishop of Salisbury, 1485-1493, D.P. Wright (ed.), Canterbury and York Society, vol. 74 (1985).
Registrum Simonis Langham, Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi., A.C.Wood (ed.), Canterbury and York Society, vol. 53 (1956).
The Register of John Chandler, Dean of Salisbury 1404-17, T.C.B. Timmins (ed.), (Wiltshire Record Society vol. XXXIV (1983).
The Register of William Edington, Bishop of Winchester 1346-1366 – Part 2, S.F. Hockey (ed.), Hampshire Record Series, vol. 8 (1987).

Beauleiu Abbey:

- Account-Book of Beaulieu Abbey*, S.F. Hockey (ed.), Camden Fourth Series, vol. 16 (1975).

Christchurch Priory:

- The Christchurch Cartulary*, K. H. Hanna (ed.), Hampshire Record Series XVIII, (2007).

Forde Abbey:

- The Cartulary of Forde Abbey*, S. Hobbs (ed.), Somerset Record Society, vol.85 (1998).

Loders Priory:

- Cartulaire de Loders, Dorset, Priore de l'Abbaye de Montebourg*, L. Guilloreau (ed.), Evreux (1908).

Shaftesbury Abbey:

- Charters of Shaftesbury Abbey*, S.E. Kelly (ed.), British Academy, (Oxford, 1996).
Charters and Custumals of Shaftesbury Abbey, N.E. Stacey (ed.), (Oxford, 2006).

Sherborne Abbey:

- Charters of Sherborne*, M.A. O'Donovan (ed.), The British Academy, (Oxford University Press 1988).

Bishopric of Winchester:

- The Pipe Roll of the Bishopric of Winchester 1409-10*, M. Page (ed.), Hampshire Record Series, vol. XVI, (Winchester 1999).

General:

- Calendar of Entries in Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland. Papal Letters*, W.H. Bliss, C. Johnson, and J.A. Twemlow (eds.), vols.1-14, Klaus reprints, (1971).
The Domesday Book, Dorset, C. Thorn, and F.Thorn, (eds.), (Chichester, 1983).
Edington Cartulary, J.H. Stevenson (ed.), Wiltshire Record Society, vol. 42, (Devises, 1987).
Nonarum Inquisitiones in Curia Scacarii, Temp. Regis Edwardi III, London, (1807).

- Parliamentary Writs*, F. Palgrave (ed.), vols.1-4 (1827-34).
- Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliae et Walliae Auctoritate P. Nicola IV, circa 1291*, T. Astle, (ed.), London, (1802).
- The Chronicles of Jocelyn of Brakelond* D. Greenway (ed.), (London, 1949).
- Valor Ecclesiasticus temp. Hen. VIII Auctoritate Regia Institutus*, J. Caley, and J. Hunter, (eds.), Record Commission, London, (1810-34).
- Cazel, F.A. Cazel, A.P. (eds), 'Rolls of the fifteenth, of the ninth year of the reign of Henry III for Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire and Wiltshire', *Pipe Roll Society*, vol. 83 (1983).
- Fry, E.A. (ed.) 'Dorset Records – De Banco Rolls 1273-1287 and 1461-1485', Bound typescripts in Dorset Museum. L 2005.891A.
- Fry, E.A. 'Dorset Chantries', *PDNHAS*, vol. 28 (1907), pp. 12-29; vol. 29 (1908), pp. 30-79; vol. 30 (1909), pp. 13-57; vol. 31 (1910), pp. 85-114.
- Pantin, W.A. (ed.), *Documents illustrating the activities of the General Provincial Chapters of the English Black Monks*, vol. 3, (London, 1937).

Bibliography - Secondary Sources

- Anon, *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, Containing a Series of Views of the Most Interesting Objects of Curiosity in Great Britain*, vol. III (London, 1808).
- Anon, *St. Laurence's Church, Affpuddle- Guide* (nd).
- Anon, 'Wool, Bindon and Lulworth Meeting', *PDNHAS*, vol. 2 (1906), pp. xl-xliii.
- Aston, M. *Know the Landscape: Monasteries* (London, 1993).
- Aston, M. *Monasteries in the Landscape* (Stroud, 2000).
- Barker, K. (ed.) *The Cerne Abbey Millennium Lectures* (Cerne Abbas, 1988).
- Barker, K., Hinton, D.A., Hunt, A. (eds.), *St. Wulfsgie and Sherborne – Essays to Celebrate the Millennium of the Benedictine Abbey 998-1998*. Bournemouth University School of Conservation Science Occasional Paper 8 (Oxford, 2005).
- Barnes, W.M. 'Dorset Clergy', *SDNQ*, vol. iv, pp. 183-4.
- Barraclough, G. *Papal Provisions* (Oxford, 1935).
- Barrell, A.D.M. *The Papacy, Scotland and North of England, 1342-1378* (Cambridge, 1995).
- Bell, H.I. 'A Register of Deeds from Shaftesbury Abbey', *British Museum Quarterly*, vol. 8. no. 1 (1933), pp.18-22.
- Bennett, G.J. 'The Religious Foundations and Norman Castle of Wareham', *PDNHAS*, vol. 19 (1898), pp. 82-93.
- Betty, J.H. *Wessex from AD 1000* (London, 1986).
- Betty, J.H. *The Suppression of the Monasteries in the West Country* (Gloucester, 1989).
- Betty, J.H. Snell, L.S. *The Suppression of the Religious Foundations of Devon and Cornwall* (Cornwall, 1967).
- Betty, J.H. 'The Suppression of the Benedictine Monastery of Shaftesbury in 1539' *Hatcher Review*, vol. 112, (1991), pp 1-4.
- Betty, J.H. 'The Dissolution and after at Cerne Abbas' in Barker, K. (ed.), *The Cerne Abbey Millennium Lectures*, Cerne Abbas Millennium Committee (Cerne Abbas, 1988).
- Betty, J.H. 'The Dissolution of the Abbey and after at Sherborne' in Barker, K. Hinton, D. Hunt, A.H. *St. Wulfsgie and Sherborne* (Oxford, 2005).
- Bohs, J.M. *A Short History of Bindon Abbey, Dorset – A Cistercian Abbey Founded AD 1172* (Dorchester, 1960).
- Bond, J. *Monastic Landscapes* (Stroud, 2004).
- Bond, T. 'Holme Priory', *PDNHAS*, vol. 11 (1890), pp. 142-147.
- Bond, T. 'Holme Priory', *PDNHAS*, vol. 14 (1893), pp. 108-113.
- Boswell, E. *The Ecclesiastical Benefices in the several Deaneries of the Archdeaconry of Bristol* (Sherborne, 1826).
- Bridbury, A.R. *Economic Growth: England in the Later Middle Ages* (New York, 1975).
- Broadberry, S. Campbell, B.M.S. and van Leeuwen, B. *English Medieval population: Reconciling Time Series and Cross Sectional Evidence* (2010).
http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fas/soc/economics/news_events/forums/conferences/venice3//programme/english_medieval_population.pdf. August 2012.
- Broadley, A.M. 'The Loders Cartulary and Bradpole, Dorset', *SDNQ*, vol. XI, Part LXXXVII (1909), pp. 297-300.
- Brocklebank, J. *Affpuddle in the County of Dorset A.D. 987-1953 – A Study Compiled from Written Sources* (Bournemouth, 1968).
- Brooke, C.N.L. 'The Missionary at Home: The Church in the Towns 1000-1250', in G.J.Cummings, (ed.), *Studies in Church History*, 6 (1970), pp. 53-83.
- Brown, A.D. *Popular piety in Late Medieval England: The Diocese of Salisbury* (Oxford Scholarship On line, 2011).
- Brown, R. 'The Ecclesiastical Patronage of the Bishops of Winchester 1282-1530', *Southern History*, vol. 24 (2002), pp. 27-44.
- Burrow, J.A. *A History of Histories* (London, 2009).
- Burton, J. *Monastic and Religious orders in Britain: 1100-1300* (Cambridge, 1994).

- Burton, J. 'Renunciation' in Horrox, R. and Ormrod, W.M. (eds.), *A Social History of England, 1200-1500* (Cambridge, 2006),
- Burton, J. K.Stöber, (eds.) *Monasteries and Society in the British Isles in the later Middle Ages* (Woodbridge, 2008).
- J. Burton, 'Looking for Medieval Nuns', in J.Burton, K. Stöber (eds.), *Monastery and Society in the British Isles in the later Middle Ages* (Woodbridge, 2008), pp. 113-123.
- Campbell, B.M.S and Bartley, K. *England on the eve of the Black Death: an atlas of lay lordship, land and wealth* (Manchester, 2006).
- Chandler, J. *A Higher Reality – The History of Shaftesbury's Royal Nunnery* (Salisbury, 2003).
- Claridge, J.W. *Report of Excavations on the Site of the Ancient Royal Abbey Church of Our Lady and Edward the Martyr at Shaftesbury - 1930-1*, privately printed (Shropshire, 1931).
- Clark, J.G. 'The Religious orders in Pre-reformation England' in J. G. Clarke (ed). *The Religious Orders in Pre-reformation England* (Woodbridge, 2002).
- J.G. Clark, *The Benedictines in the Middle Ages* (Woodbridge, 2011).
- Clark, J.G. *A Monastic Renaissance at St. Albans: Thomas Walsingham and His Circle c. 1350-1440* (Oxford, 2004).
- Clergy of the Church of England database: [http://www/theclergydatabase.org.uk](http://www.theclergydatabase.org.uk).
- Coldicott, D.K. *Hampshire Nunneries* (Chichester, 1989).
- Collins, A. J. 'A Cartulary of Shaftesbury Abbey', *British Museum Quarterly*, vol. 10, no. 2. (1935). pp. 66-68.
- Cook, G.H. *English Monasteries in the Middle Ages* (London 1961).
- Cooke, K. 'Donors and Daughters: Shaftesbury Abbey's Benefactors, Endowments and Nuns, c. 1086-1130', in M. Chibnall (ed.), *Anglo-Norman Studies, XII, Proceedings of the Battle Conference 1989* (Woodbridge, 1990), pp. 29-45.
- Coulstock, P.H. *The Collegiate Church of Wimborne Minster* (Woodbridge, 1993).
- Cross, C. and Vickers, N. 'Monks, Friars and Nuns in Sixteenth Century Yorkshire', *Yorkshire Archaeological Society*, 105 (1995).
- Cross, J. *Imagery in the Churches of Dorset, Hampshire and Wiltshire* (Bournemouth, 1988).
- Cullingford, C.N. *A History of Dorset* (Chichester, 1984).
- Davis, V. *Clergy in London in the Late Middle Ages. A Register of Clergy Ordained in the Diocese of London, based on Episcopal Ordination Lists 1361-1539*, Institute of Historical Research (London, 2000). Book includes CD of database of London clergy ordinations.
- Davis, T. *Wareham – Gateway to Purbeck* (Wincanton, nd.)
- Dearn, C.S, 'Estate Records of Sydling St. Nicolas at Winchester College', in *SDNQ*, vol. XXXII, (1990), pp. 80-4.
- Deeley, A. 'Papal Provision and Royal Rights of Patronage in the Early Fourteenth Century', *English Historical Review*, No. 172 (1928), pp. 497- 527.
- Dobie, A.'The Development of financial management and control in monastic houses and estates in England, 1250-1540', *Accountancy, Business and Financial History*, vol. 18, p. 154.
- Doran Webb, E. *Report.... On the Excavations on the Site of the Ancient Church of Our Lady and St.Edward the Martyr for 1902*, Shaftesbury Abbey Excavation Fund (Dorchester, 1902).
- Drew, J.S. 'The manorial accounts of St. Swithun's priory, Winchester', *English Historical Review*, vol. 62 (1947), pp. 20-41.
- Drury, G.D. 'The Bindon Abbey Charter of AD 1313', *PDNHAS*, vol. 54 (1933), pp. 35-73.
- Drury, G.D. 'The Abbots of Bindon', *PDNHAS*, vol. 55 (1934), pp. 1-19.
- Dugdale, W. *Monasticum Anglicanum*, Caley, J. Dodsworth, R. Ellis, H. (eds.) (London, 1846).
- Dunning, R. *Somerset Monasteries* (Stroud, 2001).
- Dyer, C. *Making a Living in the Middle Ages, The People of Britain 850-1520* (London, 2009).
- Emden, A.B. *Medieval Decorated Tiles in Dorset* (Chichester, 1977).
- Emden, A.B. *A Biographical Register of the University of Oxford to A.D. 1500*, (3 vols.) (Oxford, 1957).

- Emden, A.B. *A Biographical Register of the University of Oxford 1501-1540* (Oxford, 1974.).
- Emden, A.B. *A Biographical Register of the University of Cambridge to 1500* (Cambridge, 1963).
- English Monastic Archives, University College London, website:
<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/history2/Englishmonasticarchives>.
- Fletcher, J.M.J. 'Tarrant Crawford and the Founder of Salisbury Cathedral', *PDNHAS*, vol. 49 (1928), pp. 1-24.
- Fossett Lock, B. 'A Register of the Abbey of Milton in the Exchequer', *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*, vol. 30 (1909), pp. 196-211.
- Fossett Lock, B. 'The Cerne Cartulary', *PDNHAS*, vol. 28 (1907), pp. 77-95 and vol. 29 (1908), pp. 205-223.
- Fowler, J. *Medieval Sherborne* (Dorchester, 1951).
- Frost, J.A. 'Thornton Abbey: Canons and their Careers within the Cloister', in Burton, J. and Stöber, K. *Medieval Church Studies 19, The Regular Canons in the Medieval British Isle*, (Turnhout, Belgium, 2012).
- Gaimster, D. and Gilchrist, R. *The Archaeology of the Reformation* (Leeds 2003).
- Gibb, J.H.P. 'The Anglo Saxon Cathedral at Sherborne', *Archaeological Journal*, vol. 132 (1975), pp. 71 – 110.
- Gibb, J.H.P. 'The Fire of 1437 and the Rebuilding of Sherborne Abbey', *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. 138 (1985) pp. 101-124.
- Gibb, J.H.P. 'Sherborne Abbey – addendum to The Fire of 1437', *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. 141 (1988), pp. 161-169.
- Gilchrist, R. *Norwich Cathedral Close. The Evolution of the English Cathedral Landscape* (Woodbridge, 2005).
- Graham, A.H. 'The Old Malthouse, Abbotsbury, Dorset: The Medieval Watermill of the Benedictine Abbey', *PDNHAS*, vol. 108 (1987), pp. 103-155.
- Green, H.D. and Green, C.P. 'Report on Excavations at Abbotsbury Abbey, Dorset', *PDNHAS*, vol. 92 (1967), pp. 152-153.
- Greene, J.P. *The Archaeology of Medieval Britain: Medieval Monasteries* (London, 2005).
- Hanson, M. 'The Abbey Grange, Sherborne Abbey's former tithe barn', *SDNQ*, vol. XXXVII (2011), pp.73-78.
- Hare, J.N. 'The Monks as Landlords: The leasing of the Monastic Demesnes in Southern England', in Barron, C.M. Harper-Bill, C. (ed.), *The Church in Pre-reformation Society – Essays in Honour of F.R.H. Du Boulay* (Woodbridge, 1985), pp. 93-4.
- Hare, J.N. 'Agriculture and Rural Settlement in the Chalklands of Wiltshire and Hampshire from c. 1200 - c. 1500, In M. Aston, and C. Lewis (eds.), *The Medieval landscape of Wessex* (Oxford, 1994), pp. 159-169.
- Hare, J. *The Dissolution of the monasteries in Hampshire*, Hampshire Paper no. 16 (1999).
- Hare, J.N. 'Regional Prosperity in Fifteenth-Century England: Some Evidence from Wessex', in Hicks, M. (ed.), *Revolution and Consumption in Medieval England* (Woodbridge, 2001), pp. 118-9.
- Hare, J.N. 'The Bishop and the Prior: Demesne Agriculture in Medieval Hampshire', *Agricultural History Review*, 54 (2006), p. 189.
- Hare, J. *A Prospering Society –Wiltshire in the later Middle Ages* (Hatfield, 2011).
- Harris, J. List of all the Monasteries and Cells in the County of Dorset, extracted, in 1880, from *Index Book to the Dorset Archdeaconary*. Copied by Sampson, H. (Manuscript, Dorset History Centre, D 1399).
- Hartridge, R.A.R. *A History of Vicarages in the Middle Ages* (New York, 1968).
- Harvey, B. *Living and Dying in England 1100-1540: The Monastic Experience* (Oxford, 1995).
- Harvey, P.D.A. *Editing Historical Records* (London, 2001).
- Harvey, R.B. and Harvey, B.K. 'Bradford on Avon in the 14th Century', *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, vol. 86 (1993), pp. 118-129.
- Hatcher, J. Piper, A.J. and Stone, D. 'Monastic mortality: Durham Priory 1395-1529', *Economic History Review* LIV, 4 (2006), pp. 667-687.

- Heale, M. *Dependent Priors of Medieval English Monasteries* (Woodbridge, 2004).
- Heale, M.V.E. 'Monastic-Parochial Churches in Late Medieval England', *The Parish Church in Late Medieval England* (Donnington, 2006), pp. 54-77.
- Heaton, M. 'Roof of the Abbey Barn, Abbotsbury', *PDNHAS*, vol.128 (2007), pp.120-123.
- Hemsworth, S. *Winchester College Muniments, vol. iii, Estates* (Chichester, 1984).
- Hicks, M. (ed.), *The Fifteenth Century Inquisitions Post Mortem. A Companion* (Woodbridge, 2012).
- Hockey, S.F. *Quarr Abbey and its Lands* (Leicester, 1970).
- Hopton, F.C. 'The Buildings of Shaftesbury Abbey in the Mid-sixteenth Century', *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*, vol. 115 (1993), pp. 1-14.
- Horn, J.M, (ed.) *John le Neve, Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1300-1541: vol. 3, Salisbury Diocese*, (London, 1962).
- Hughes, P. 'Missionary Monasticism in Marian England – John Fakenham and the Restoration of Westminster Abbey, 1556-59', *English Benedictine History*, vol. 31 (2005), pp. 1-14.
- Hutchins, J. *The History and Antiquities of Dorset* (London, 1774).
- Hutchins, J. *The History and Antiquities of Dorset*, J.Shipp, J.W.Hodson (eds.) (London, 1861-73).
- Hutchins, J. *The History and Antiquities of Dorset* (Wakefield, 1973).
- Jones, A., 'Harvest Customs and Labourers' Perquisites in Southern England 1150-1350. The Corn Harvest', *Agricultural History Review*, vol. 25 (1977), pp. 98- 107.
- Jones, M.D. *Cerne Abbas–The Story of a Dorset Village* (London, 1952).
- Keen, L. 'Monastic Urban Speculation: the Cistercians and Medieval Charmouth', *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*, vol. 121 (1999), pp. 17-22.
- Keen, L. (ed.) *Studies in the Early History of Shaftesbury Abbey* (Dorchester, 1999).
- Keen, L and Carrick, A. (eds.) *Historic Landscape of Weld: the Weld Estate, Dorset* (Lulworth, 1987).
- Keen, L.J. 'Abbotsbury Abbey', *The Archaeological Journal*, vol. 140 (1983), pp. 21-24.
- Keen, L.J. and Ellis, P. (eds.) *Sherborne Abbey and School – Excavations 1972-76 and 1990* (Dorchester, 2005).
- Kerr, J. 'Health and Safety in the Medieval Monasteries of Britain' *History*, vol. 93 (2008), pp.3-19.
- Keynes, S. 'The Lost Cartulary of Shaftesbury Abbey', *Anglo-Saxon England*, vol.1 (Cambridge, 1989).
- Keynes, S. 'King Alfred the Great and Shaftesbury Abbey', in L. Keen (ed.), *Studies in the Early History of Shaftesbury Abbey* (Dorchester 1999), p. 57.
- Keynes, S. 'The Lost Cartulary of Abbotsbury', *Anglo-Saxon England*, vol. 18 (1989), pp. 207-243.
- Kite, E. 'Recent Excavations on the Site of Shaftesbury Abbey', *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, Vol. 7 (1862), pp. 272-7.
- Knighton, 'C.S. Westminster Abbey Restored', in *The Church of Mary Tudor* E. Duffy and D. Loades, (eds.) (Aldershot, 2006).
- Knowles, D. *The Religious Orders of England. vol. 2, The End of the Middle Ages* (Cambridge 1957)
- Knowles, D. *The Religious Orders of England. vol. 3, The Tudor Age* (Cambridge, 1979).
- Knowles, D. Brooke, C.N.L. Smith, D.M and London, V.C.M. (eds.), *The Heads of Religious Houses in England and Wales, Vol. 1 (940-1216)* (Cambridge, 2001).
- Knowles, D. and Hadcock, R.N. *Medieval Religious Houses in England and Wales* (London, 1971).
- Larking, L.B. and Kemble, J.M. (eds.) *Knights Hospitallers in England*, Camden Society, 65 (1857), pp. 10-11.
- Laurie, P. 'Mortar Analysis on Walls Associated with Abbotsbury Abbey and the Sources of Sand used in Medieval Abbotsbury', *PDNHAS*, vol. 128 (2007), pp. 123-125.

- Lawrence, C.H. *Medieval Monasticism – Forms of Religious Life in Western Europe in the Middle Ages* (Harlow, 1984).
- Logan, F.D. *Runaway Religious in Medieval England* (Cambridge, 2002).
- Long, E.T. 'The Religious Houses of Dorset', *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society* Vol. 53 (1931), pp. 16 – 50.
- Luxford, J.M. *The Art and Architecture of English Benedictine Monasteries – A Patronage History* (Woodbridge, 2005).
- Lunt, W.E. *Financial Relations of the Papacy with England* (Cambridge, Massachusetts 1939).
- Mabey, R. *Flora Britannica* (London, 1996), p 59.
- Mayo, C.H. 'The Mother of Elizabeth Shelford, Abbess of Shaftesbury', *SDNQ*, vol. X (1907), pp. 31-33
- Mayo, C.H. *The Official Guide to The Abbey Church of Sherborne with a Sufficient Historical Setting* (Sherborne, 1925).
- McHardy, A.K. 'Some patterns of Ecclesiastical Patronage in the Later Middle Ages', in Smith, D.M. (ed.), *Studies in Clergy and Ministry in Medieval England* Borthwick Studies in History (York, 1991), pp. 20-37.
- Medieval Stained Glass Photographic Archive:
<http://www.therosewindow.com/pilot/England-K-N/images/melburybubb2-sc.jpeg>
- Miller, A. *The Monasteries of Dorset* (Bournemouth, 1999).
- Monckton, L. 'The Late Medieval Rebuilding of Sherborne Abbey', *Architectural History*, vol. 43 (2000), pp. 88-112.
- Morris, R.K. 'Monastic Architecture: Destruction and Reconstruction' in D. Gaimster and R. Gilchrist (eds.), *The Archaeology of the Reformation 1398-1547* (Leeds, 2003), pp. 235-250.
- Moule, H.J. 'Abbotsbury Abbey', *PDNHAS*, vol. 8 (1887), pp.36-48.
- Moule, H.J. 'Bindon Abbey and Wool Bridge', *PDNHAS*, vol. 7 (1886), pp. 54-62.
- M.A. O'Donovan, (ed.) *Charters of Sherborne Abbey*, British Academy (Oxford, 1988).
- Newman, J. and Pevsner, N. *The Buildings of England - Dorset* (London, 1993), pp. 193 and 174.
- Nichols, J. G. (ed.), 'Autobiographical Narrative of Thomas Hancock, Minister of Poole', in *Narratives of the Days of the Reformation*, Camden Society, Old Series, vol. LIX (1854), pp. 71-84.
- Oliver, C. 'New light on the life and manuscripts of a political pamphleteer: Thomas Fovent' *Historical Research*, vol.83, (2010), pp. 60-68.
- Oliver, V.L. and Oliver, V.F.M, 'Cerne Abbey', *PDNHAS*, vol. 59 (1938), pp.15-25.
- Page, W. (ed.), *A History of the County of Dorset*, (Victoria Histories of the Counties of England), vol. 2 (London, 1908).
- Pantin, W.A. 'The English Church and the Papacy in the Middle Ages – The Fourteenth Century'. In Lawrence, C.H (ed.), *The English Church and the Papacy in the Middle Ages* (London, 1965).
- Papworth, M. 'Excavations at Wilkswood Farmhouse, Langton Matravers', *PDNHAS*, vol. 118 (1997), pp. 157-159.
- Pellow, J. "Philanthropists who left a lasting legacy", *Oxford Today*, Trinity Issue (2008), pp. 20-23.
- Penny, G.H. 'The Abbey Church, Abbotsbury, Dorset', *The Antiquary*, vol. 2 (1872), pp. 283-6.
- Perkins, T. *Wimborne Minster and Christchurch Priory. A Short History of Their Foundation and Description of their Buildings* (London, 1899).
- Platt, C. *The Abbeys and Priories of Medieval England* (London, 1995).
- Platt, C. *The Monastic Grange in England; a reassessment* (London, 1969).
- Polk, B. *Christchurch Priory* (London, 1994).
- Postan, M.M. *The Medieval Economy and Society* (London, 1972).
- Power, E. *The Wool Trade in English Medieval History* (Oxford, 1941).

- Power, E. *Medieval People* (London, 1951).
- Power, E. *Medieval English Nunneries, c. 1275 to 1535* (Cambridge, 1922).
- Pugh, R.B. Crittall, E. (eds.), *A History of Wiltshire*, Victoria County History, vol. III, The Institute of Historical Research (London, 1956).
- Purser, T.S. *The County Communities of Hampshire, 1300-1530, with special reference to knights and Esquires*, PhD thesis (University of Southampton), (2001).
- Raistrick, A. *The Role of the Yorkshire Cistercian Monasteries in the History of Wool*, International Wool Secretariat (London, 1954).
- Rawlinson, R. *The English Topographer: or, an historical account, ... of all the pieces that have been written relating to the antiquities, natural history, or topographical description of any part of England...* (London, 1720)
- Ross, M.S. 'Melbury Abbas: Medieval Pottery in Perspective' *DNHAS*, 115 (1994), pp. 111-119.
- Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), *An Inventory of Historical Monuments in the County of Dorset*, vol. 1, West Dorset (London, 1952).
- Smith, D.M. *Guide to Bishops' Registers of England and Wales. A survey from the Middle Ages to the Abolition of the Episcopacy in 1646* (London, 1981).
- Smith, D.M. and London, V.C.M. (eds.), *The Heads of Religious Houses in England and Wales, Vol. 2 (1216-1377)* (Cambridge, 2006).
- Smith, D.M. (ed.), *The Heads of Religious Houses in England and Wales, Vol. 3 (1377-1540)* (Cambridge, 1972).
- Smith, H.P. *The History of the Borough and County of the Town of Poole*, vol. 2, (1453 to 1667) (Poole, 1951).
- Smith, K. *St. Cuthbert's Old Church*, leaflet, The Churches Concervation Trust (2006).
- Smith, R.A.L. *Collected Papers* (London, 1947).
- Snell, L.S. *The suppression of the Religious Foundations of Devon and Cornwall* (Cornwall, 1967).
- Soane, J. "The Middle Ages: 1149-1346", in Keen, *Weld*, pp. 30-31.
- Spear, V.G. *Leadership in Medieval English Nunneries*, (Woodbridge, 2005).
- Stöber, K. *Late Medieval English and Welsh Monasteries and their Patrons* (Woodbridge, 2008).
- Stockdale, R. 'Benedictine books, writers and libraries: some surviving manuscripts from Sherborne and South West England', in K. Barker, D.A. Hinton, and A. Hunt (eds.), *St. Wulfsige and Sherborne*, Bournemouth University School of Conservation Sciences Occasional Paper 8 (Oxford, 2005), pp. 164 – 176.
- Storey, R.L. 'Papal Provision to English Monasteries', *Nottingham Medieval Studies*, vol. 35 (1991), pp.77-91.
- Sydenham, J. *The History of the Town and County of Poole*, 1839 (Poole, 1986).
- Sydenham, L. *Shaftesbury and its Abbey* (Usk,1978).
- Symonds, H. 'Bridport Harbour', *PDNHAS*, volume 33 (1912), pp. 163-171
- Tanner, T. *Notitia Monastica* (London, 1744).
- Taylor, C. *The Making of the English Landscape – Dorset* (London, 1970),
- Thirsk, JFinberg, . H.P.R. (eds.), *The Agrarian History of England and Wales*, Vol. 4. 1500-1640 (Cambridge, 1967).
- Thompson, A.H. *The English Clergy and their Organisation in the Later Middle Ages* (Oxford, 1947).
- Thompson, M. *Cloister, Abbot and Precinct* (Stroud, 2001).
- Thurlby, M. 'Aspects of Romanesque Ecclesiastical Architecture in Dorset: Wimborne Minster, Sherborne Abbey, Forde Abbey Chapter House and St. Mary's Maiden Newton', *PDNHAS*, Vol. 122 (2000), pp. 1-19.
- Tillotson, J.H. (ed.) *Monastery and Society in the Late Middle Ages: Selected Account Rolls from Selby Abbey, Yorkshire, 1398-1537* (Woodbridge, 1988).
- Tindal Atkinson, E.H. 'Some Abbotsbury Records' *PDNHAS*, vol. 48 (1927), pp. 70-85.

- Tolley, T.S. 'Some historical interests at Sherborne c. 1400', in Ormrod, W.M. (ed.), *England in the Fourteenth Century* (Woodbridge, 1986), pp. 255-266.
- Townley, S. 'Unbeneficed Clergy in the Thirteenth Century', in Smith, D.M. (ed.) *Studies in Clergy and Ministry in Medieval England*, Borthwick Studies in History (York, 1991), pp. 38-64.
- Traskey, J.P. *Milton Abbey: A Dorset Monastery in the Middle Ages* (Tisbury, 1978).
- Trueman, A.E. *Geology and Scenery in England and Wales* (Edinburgh, 1963).
- Venn, J & Venn, J.A. *Alumni Cantabrigienses – Part 1, from earliest times to 175*, (Cambridge, 1954).
- Webb, E.D. 'Notes on the Book of Cerne', *PDNHAS*, vol. 21 (1900), pp. 158-161.
- Webb, E.D. 'Cartulary of Cerne Abbey, commonly known as The Red Book of Cerne, in the Cambridge University Library', *PDNHAS*, vol. 28 (1907), pp. 65-76.
- Were, F. 'The Pedigree of the Stourton Family', *SDNQ*, vol. X, pp. 31-33.
- Williams, A. 'The Knights of Shaftesbury Abbey', in *Anglo-Norman Studies vol. VIII. Proceedings of the Battle Conference 1985*, Brown, R.A. (ed.) (Woodbridge, 1986), pp. 214-237.
- Yorke, B. *Nunneries in the Anglo Saxon Royal House* (London, 2003).
- Youngs, J. 'The Church' in *The Agrarian History of England and Wales*, vol. iv, 1500-1640, Thirsk, J. (ed.) (Cambridge, 1967), pp. 312-5.

ANNEX OF PATRONAGE SPREADSHEETS

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

307

Monastery	Benefice	Benefice Type	Years	County	Deanery	Changes to benefice	Notes	Taxatio 1292 (vicar or rector)	Taxatio 1292	Nonarum 1340, Current taxable value	Nonarum 1340, taxable value for Ninth	Valor 1535 (vicar or rector), after deductions	Valor 1535 (monastery), after deductions
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury	Vicarage	1304-1503	Dorset	Bridport			£6:13:4	Abbot of Abbotsbury £12:0:0	£18:13:4	£11:13:4	£10:0:0	£12:2:9
Abbotsbury	Bexington (and Pucknoll)	Rectory	1347-1527	Dorset	Bridport	Unification of Bexington and Pucknoll, 1451	Pucknoll under lay patronage before unification	£ 5:0:0	Abbot of Abbotsbury £0:10:0	£5:0:0	£3:0:0	£12:6:4	£0:11:0
Abbotsbury	Chantry of Walter Clopton	Chantry	Not in bishops' registers	Dorset	Bridport		In monastery church					£5:6:8	
Abbotsbury	Milton under Stowre	Free Chapel	1480-1538	Dorset	Shaftesbury							£2:6:8	
Abbotsbury	Portesham	Rectory	1317-1474	Dorset	Bridport	Appropriated 1486	With Corston	£5:0:0	Pitancer of Abbotsbury £12:0:0	£17:0:0	£11:6:8		
Abbotsbury	Portesham	Vicarage	1390-1525	Dorset	Bridport			£5:0:0				£8:14:0	£14:11:4
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel	Chantry	1410-1528	Dorset	Bridport								
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel, St. Edmunds, Salisbury	Chantry/chapel	1404-1538	Wiltshire		The advowson of this chapel came to Abbotsbury after the appropriation of Winterborne St.Martin in 1355.							
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum	Vicarage	1364-1536	Dorset	Bridport			£6:0:0		£6:2:2	£2:19:7	£5:0:0	£0:1:7
Abbotsbury	Tolpuddle	Rectory	1315-1361	Dorset	Whitchurch	Appropriation of Tolpuddle, 1386		£10:0:0	Abbot of Milton £0:13:4 Abbot of Abbotsbury £0:13:4	£10:0:0	£7:17:11		
Abbotsbury	Tolpuddle	Vicarage	1428-1530	Dorset	Whitchurch	Appropriation of Tolpuddle, 1386						£15:7:2	£8:4:7
Abbotsbury	Winterborne St. Martin	Vicarage	None	Dorset		Appropriated to Abbotsbury in 1355. Living in the gift of Bishop of Salisbury.			£13:6:8			£9:15:0	£9:0:9
Abbotsbury	Witherston	Free Chapel	1304-1392	Dorset	Bridport							£2:13:4	
Cerne	Affpuddle	Vicarage	1327-1532	Dorset	Whitchurch			£10:0:0	Abbot of Cerne £0:6:8	£10:0:0	£6:13:7	£8:14:9	£15:16:8
Cerne	Bloxworth	Rectory	1303-1412	Dorset	Whitchurch	Free chapel belonging to Cerne		£10:0:0		£10:0:0	£6:0:0	£15:17:0	£0:2:0
Cerne	Cerne	Vicarage	1317-1538	Dorset	Dorchester			£6:13:4		£6:18:4	£3:18:10	£8:15:11	£15:0:0
Cerne	Hawkchurch	Rectory	1334-1538	Dorset	Bridport			£8:0:0	Abbot of Cerne £0:13:4 Abbot of Abbotsbury £0:4:0	£8:0:0	£5:15:0	£23:2:10	£0:13:4
Cerne	Hermitage	Chapel	None	Dorset	Whitchurch	Priory of Hermitage to Cerne, 1513.	In Valor as Ermytage and Knyghton under temporal.						£6:0:0
Cerne	Kimmeridge		None	Dorset	Dorchester			£4:13:4		£5:6:8	£2:14:0		£2:13:4
Cerne	Long Bredy	Rectory	1340-1487	Dorset	Bridport			£13:6:8	Abbot of Cerne £4:0:0	£13:6:8	£9:6:6	£19:12:0	£4:0:0
Cerne	Minterne	Rectory	1350-1526	Dorset	Whitchurch			£4:13:4		£4:13:4	£2:6:6	£12:14:0	
Cerne	Nether Cerne		None	Dorset	Whitchurch		Up Cerne					£5:18:3	
Cerne	Pokeswell	Rectory	1349-1534	Dorset	Dorchester			£5:0:0	Abbot of Cerne £0:5:0	£5:0:0	£2:18:8	£9:5:4	
Cerne	Radipole	Rectory	1298-1517	Dorset	Dorchester			£5:0:0	Abbot of Cerne £0:6:8	£5:0:0	£ 2:0:0	£11:5:5	
Cerne	Symondsbury	Rectory	1299-1517	Dorset	Bridport			£20:0:0	Abbot of Cerne £ 2:12:0	£20:0:0	£11:10:6	£36:2:4	£2:12:0
Cerne	Winterbourne Abbas	Rectory	1307-1510	Dorset	Bridport			£2:11:0		£3:12:0		£13:17:6	
Cerne	Wirdeford	Rectory	1315-1494	Dorset	Dorchester			£4:6:8				£4:9:8	
Milton	Burdelston	Rectory	1315-1478	Dorset	Whitchurch			£0:6:8			£2:0:0	£3:17:1	
Milton	Cattestoke	Rectory	1298-1522	Dorset	Bridport			£6:13:4	Abbot of Milton £0:10:0	£6:13:4	£4:2:6	£13:13:9	£0:10:0
Milton	Compton Abbas	Rectory	1299-1530	Dorset	Bridport		Also known as West Compton	£4:6:8	Abbot of Milton £0:2:0	£4:6:8	£3:10:0	£8:0:5	
Milton	Frome Belet	Rectory	1416-1470	Dorset	Dorchester		1315 presented by Sir Edward Everard	£4:6:8		£4:0:0	£3:0:0		

Table 1: Livings in the patronage of Dorset Monasteries (1)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

308

Monastery	Benefice	Benefice Type	Years	County	Deanery	Changes to benefice	Notes	Taxatio 1292 (vicar or rector)	Taxatio 1292	Nonarum 1340, Current taxable value	Nonarum 1340, taxable value for Ninth	Valor 1535 (vicar or rector), after deductions	Valor 1535 (monastery), after deductions
Milton	Hemsworth	Chapel	1404-1459	Dorset	Pimperne					Nil	£1:1:6	£2:13:4	
Milton	Milton	Vicarage	1298-1538	Dorset	Dorchester			£6:13:4		£6:13:4	£6:0:0	£10:0:0	
Milton	Osmington	Vicarage		Dorset	Dorchester		United with Ringstead 1488. Although appropriated to Milton, Bishop of Salisbury collates. (Langton, 461)	£6:13:4	Abbot of Milton £1:10:0	£6:13:4	£4:13:4	£11:0:1	£4:9:4
Milton	Ringstead	Rectory	1348-1465	Dorset	Whitchurch	Lord of Manor, then ca 1440, to Milton (Hutchins)	United with Osmington 1488	£13:6:8				£12:6:4	
Milton	Stockland	Rectory		Dorset	Bridport	Appropriated 1335		£13:6:8	Abbot of Milton £3:6:8	£13:9:4	£10:16:0	£15:13:10	
Milton	Stockland	Vicarage	1336-1520	Dorset	Bridport	Appropriated 1335				£13:9:4	£10:16:0	£15:13:10	£13:12:8
Milton	Sydling St.Nicholas	Rectory		Dorset	Whitchurch	Appropriated 1314		£20:0:0	Abbot of Milton £1:10:0	£20:0:0	£13:0:0	£20:16:8	
Milton	Sydling St.Nicholas	Vicarage	1388-1534	Dorset	Whitchurch	Appropriated 1314		£20:0:0				£14:0:10	
Milton	Westford	Rectory	1397-1538	Dorset	Dorchester		West Stafford	£4:6:8				£10:8:0	
Milton	Winterborne Strickland	Rectory	1349-1561	Dorset	Pimperne					£4:6:8	£2:14:4	£16:6:4	
Milton	Whitcombe	Vicarage	None	Dorset	Dorchester	Appropriated (Hutchins)		£0:15:0					
Shaftesbury	Almer	Rectory	1299-1535	Dorset	Whitchurch		West Almer	£4:6:8		£3:6:8	£4:6:8	£13:5:5	
Shaftesbury	Beechingstoke	Rectory	1304-1525	Wiltshire	Avebury			£5:0:0					
Shaftesbury	Berwick St. Leonard	Rectory	1299-1524	Wiltshire	Chalke			£6:13:4					
Shaftesbury	Bradford Abbas	Rectory	1320-1349	Wiltshire	Poterne	Appropriated 1344	Bishop of Salisbury, Shaftesbury before 1310	£46:13:4	Abbess of Shaftesbury £6:13:4				
Shaftesbury	Bradford Abbas	Vicarage	1349-1491	Wiltshire	Poterne	Appropriated 1344		£5:0:0					
Shaftesbury	Broughton Gifford	Rectory	1308-1523	Wiltshire	Poterne			£10:0:0					
Shaftesbury	Candle Purse	Rectory	1323-1537	Dorset	Shaftesbury			Not taxed	Abbot of Athelnye £1:0:0	£5:0:0	£2:2:0	£7:8:8	
Shaftesbury	Chesilborn	Rectory	1295-1564	Dorset	Whitchurch			£6:13:4	Rector of Luddington £3:6:8	£6:13:4	£4:6:8	£18:10:4	
Shaftesbury	Compton Abbas	Rectory	1299-1528	Dorset	Shaftesbury			£4:13:4	Rector of Luddington £3:10:0	£4:6:8	£4:6:8	£8:0:5	
Shaftesbury	Corfe	Rectory	1300-1535	Dorset	Dorchester		Plus chapel of Kingston	£10:0:0	Rector of Fontmell £2:0:0	£10:0:0	£6:13:6	£40:14:7	
Shaftesbury	Dinton/Donnington	Rectory	1320-1544	Wiltshire	Chalke			£16:13:4	Rector of Iwerne Minster £5:0:0				
Shaftesbury	Donhead St. Mary	Rectory	1341-1550	Wiltshire	Chalke			£13:6:8					
Shaftesbury	Donhead St.Andrew	Rectory	1302-1524	Wiltshire	Chalke			£13:6:8					
Shaftesbury	Felpham	Rectory	1309-1530	Sussex	Arundel	Appropriated 1345		£26:13:4					
Shaftesbury	Felpham	Vicarage	1309-1530	Sussex	Arundel								
Shaftesbury	Fontmell	Prebend	1325-1534	Dorset	Shaftesbury			£23:6:8		£22:13:4	£14:6:8	£18:0:0	
Shaftesbury	Fontmell	Vicarage	1325-1534	Dorset	Shaftesbury							£7:10:0	
Shaftesbury	Gillingham	Prebend	1307-1522	Dorset	Shaftesbury	Appropriation of Gillingham, 1449		£30:0:0		£30:0:0	£30:0:0	£54:0:0	
Shaftesbury	Gillingham	Vicarage	1318-1541	Dorset	Shaftesbury							£40:17:3	
Shaftesbury	Gillingham, chantry	Chantry		Dorset	Shaftesbury							£4:15:8	
Shaftesbury	Gillingham	Chapel		Dorset	Shaftesbury		Chapel of Motcombe, Eston and Weston					£9:17:3	
Shaftesbury	Sixpenny Handley	Chapel		Dorset	Shaftesbury	Chapels of Hargrove, Hinton, Handley and Gussage served by vicar of Iwerne Minster		£13:6:8					

Table 1: Livings in the patronage of Dorset Monasteries (2)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

309

ANNEX

Monastery	Benefice	Benefice Type	Years	County	Deanery	Changes to benefice	Notes	Taxatio 1292 (vicar or rector)	Taxatio 1292	Nonarum 1340, Current taxable value	Nonarum 1340, taxable value for Ninth	Valor 1535 (vicar or rector), after deductions	Valor 1535 (monastery), after deductions
Shaftesbury	Chantry in Handley (Gussage St. Andrew) Chapel	Chantry		Dorset	Shaftesbury	Chapels of Hargrove, Hinton, Handley and Gussage served by vicar of Iwerne Minster							
Shaftesbury	Iwerne Minster	Prebend	1312-1467	Dorset	Shaftesbury		Chapel of Henton	£20:0:0	Prior of Christchurch £1:0:0	£20:0:0	£13:6:8	£10:0:0	
Shaftesbury	Iwerne Minster	Vicarage	1320-1525	Dorset	Shaftesbury							£20:11:8	
Shaftesbury	Keovil	Rectory	1341-1361	Wiltshire	Poterne	Purchased by Eddington 1394		£26:13:4					
Shaftesbury	Kelveston	Rectory	1341-1504	Somerset	Bath			£9:6:8					
Shaftesbury	Kilmington	Rectory	1341-1529	Somerset	Cary			£13:6:8					
Shaftesbury	Liddington	Prebend	1297-1537	Wiltshire	Cricklade			£13:6:8					
Shaftesbury	Liddington	Vicarage	1297-1515	Wiltshire	Cricklade			£13:6:8				£10:12:3	
Shaftesbury	Melbury Abbas	Rectory	1299-1539	Dorset	Shaftesbury			£6:0:0	Rector of Liddington £3:3:3	£6:0:0	£5:0:0	£9:17:6	Preb. Liddington £3:0:0
Shaftesbury	Office of Deacon	Unknown	1318-1535	Dorset	Shaftesbury							£5:6:8	
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Chantry of Thomas Platel	Chantry	1342-1403	Dorset	Shaftesbury								
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Monastery, altar of St. Cross	Chantry	1325-1364	Dorset	Shaftesbury								
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Monastery, Chantry of St. Anne de la Gooze (a)	Chantry	1366-1474	Dorset	Shaftesbury							£11:12:6	
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Monastery, Chantry of St. Anne de la Gooze (b)	Chantry	1366-1475	Dorset	Shaftesbury							£11:12:6	
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Monastery, Chantry of St. Catherine	Chantry		Dorset	Shaftesbury							£6:13:4	
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Monastery, Chantry of St. John the Baptist (a)	Chantry		Dorset	Shaftesbury							£6:13:4	
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Monastery, Chantry of St. John the Baptist (b)	Chantry		Dorset	Shaftesbury							£5:6:8	
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Monastery, Chantry of St. Nicholas	Chantry	1438-1465	Dorset	Shaftesbury								
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury, St. John	Rectory		Dorset	Shaftesbury	Unified with St. Mary, 1321				Not taxed	£0:7: 4		
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury, St John and St Mary	Rectory	1314-1438	Dorset	Shaftesbury								
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury, All saints	Rectory	1300-1393	Dorset	Shaftesbury	Unification with St. James, 1424				Not taxed	£0:6:8	£5:6:8	
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury, Chapel of St. Peter and St. Andrew	Chantry/chapel	1305-1349	Dorset	Shaftesbury								
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury, Holy Trinity	Rectory	1334-1542	Dorset	Shaftesbury							£4:0:8	
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury, Hospital of St. John the Baptist	Hospital	1305-1541	Dorset	Shaftesbury								
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury, St. James	Vicarage	1322-1531	Dorset	Shaftesbury	Unification with All Saints, 1424		£5:0:0	Abbess of Shaftesbury £4:0:0	£5:0:0	£3:13:4	£6:13:6	
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury, St. Lawrence	Rectory	1320-1513	Dorset	Shaftesbury					Not taxed	£0:13:4	£6:13:4	

Table 1: Livings in the patronage of Dorset Monasteries (3)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

310

Monastery	Benefice	Benefice Type	Years	County	Deanery	Changes to benefice	Notes	Taxatio 1292 (vicar or rector)	Taxatio 1292	Nonarum 1340, Current taxable value	Nonarum 1340, taxable value for Ninth	Valor 1535 (vicar or rector), after deductions	Valor 1535 (monastery), after deductions
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury, St. Martin	Rectory	1334-1535	Dorset	Shaftesbury					Not taxed	£0:5:0	£3:3:6	
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury, St. Mary	Chantry/chapel	1308-1316	Dorset	Shaftesbury	Unified with St. John, 1321							
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury, St. Peters	Rectory	1361-1541	Dorset	Shaftesbury					Not taxed	£0:5:0	£11:10:2	
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury, St. Rumbold (Rowald)	Rectory	1307-1535	Dorset	Shaftesbury			£5:0:0		£6:0:0	£3 16:8	£9:2:0	
Shaftesbury	Stokewake	Rectory	1305-1534	Dorset	Whitchurch			Not taxed		£1:0:0	£1:0:0	£8:8:9	
Shaftesbury	Tarrant Hinton	Rectory	1315-1538	Dorset	Pimperne			£6:13:4		£6:13:4	£4:0:0	£12:17:1	
Shaftesbury	Temple Combe	Rectory	1311-1530	Somerset	Marston			£9:6:8					
Shaftesbury	Tisbury	Rectory	1300-1350	Wiltshire	Chalke	Appropriation of Tissbury, 1380		£33:6:8	Abbess of Shaftesbury £3:6:8 Deacon in Shaftesbury £2:0:0				
Shaftesbury	Tisbury	Chantry/chapel	1300-1547	Wiltshire	Chalke								
Shaftesbury	Tisbury	Vicarage	1311-1550	Wiltshire	Chalke	Appropriation of Tissbury, 1380		£4:6:8					£13:9:10
Sherborne	Beere	Rectory	1397-1408	Dorset	Shaftesbury		Bere Hackett	£5:0:0		£5:0:0	£2:15:0	£6:2:7	
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas	Vicarage	1309-1538	Dorset	Shaftesbury			£4:6:8				£7:17:10	
Sherborne	Corscombe	Rectory	1315-1536	Dorset	Bridport			£11:0:0	Abbot of Sherborne £5:0:0	£11:0:0	£5:7:8	£21:3:4	£1:6:8
Sherborne	Horton	Vicarage	1321-1538	Dorset	Pimperne		With Chapel of Knolton	£5:0:0	£10:0:0	£15:0:0	£8:0:0	£7:13:0	£6 :0:8
Sherborne	Pourton	Vicarage		Dorset	Shaftesbury		Also Chapel of Holoyest					£10:15:0	
Sherborne	Sherborne	Vicarage		Dorset	Shaftesbury	Appropriated. Sacrist sometimes serves as vicar.				£46:13:4	£41:6:11	£20:4:5	
Sherborne	Stalbridge	Rectory	1343-1540	Dorset	Shaftesbury			£13:6:8	Abbot of Sherborne £6:13:4			£27:4:6	
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas	Rectory	1304-1447	Dorset	Bridport			£6:13:4	Abbot of Sherborne £5:0:0	£6:13:4	£5:10:0		
Sherborne	Thornford	Chantry/chapel	1405-1408	Dorset	Shaftesbury							£6:17:3	
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity	Rectory	1298-1534	Dorset	Whitchurch			£4:13:4	Abbot of Sherborne £0:7:6 Prior of Wareham £0:4:0	£3:13:4	£3:4:0	£5:12:9	
Bindon	Bovington	Chantry/chapel	1412	Dorset	Dorchester		Visitation 1412, Abbot of Bindon rector						
Bindon	Chaldon Boys	Rectory	1326-1428	Dorset	Dorchester	Unification of Chaldon Boys and Chaldon Herring, 1446		£4:13:4	Prebend of Preston £0:1: 3				
Bindon	Chaldon Herring	Rectory	1301-1541	Dorset	Dorchester	Unification of Chaldon Boys and Chaldon Herring, 1446		£5:6:8		£5:6:8		£8:0:8	£2:5:6
Tarrant	Hanford	Vicarage		Dorset	Shaftesbury		Hamford	£6:13:4		£6:13:4	£2:15:0		£5:10:1
Tarrant	Tarrant Crawford	Vicarage		Dorset	Pimperne		Crafforde parva		Abbess of Tarrant £0:5:0				£6:4:5
Tarrant	Tarrant Keynston	Rectory	1317-1528	Dorset	Pimperne			£4:6:8	Abbess of Tarrant £3:6:8	£4:6:9	£2:0:0	£7:17:6	£0:14:5

Table 1: Livings in the patronage of Dorset Monasteries (4)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

311

Monastery	Benefice	Benefice Type	Years	County	Deanery	Changes to benefice	Notes	Taxatio 1292 (vicar or rector)	Taxatio 1292	Nonarum 1340, Current taxable value	Nonarum 1340, taxable value for Ninth	Valor 1535 (vicar or rector), after deductions	Valor 1535 (monastery), after deductions
Tarrant	West Woodyates	Vicarage		Dorset					Abbeys of Tarrant £4:0:0				£6:1:9
Tarrant	Wimborne St.Giles (Upwimborne)	Rectory	1298-1510	Dorset	Pimperne			£5:0:0					
Frampton	Frampton	Vicarage	1335-1468	Dorset	Dorchester	Then St.Stephen's Westminster		£9:6:8		£9:11:4	£5:4:0	£9:9:6	
Frampton	Winterborne Carne (Huntington)		1308-1337	Dorset	Dorchester	Then St.Stephen's Westminster							
Frampton	Bincombe (Bettiscombe)	Rectory	1302-1418	Dorset	Whitchurch	Then St.Stephen's Westminster							
Knights Hospitallers of Mayne	Stinsford	Vicarage	1319-1533	Dorset	Whitchurch	Preceptory of Baddersley. Appropriated					£4:0:0	£12:17:0	
Knights Hospitallers of Mayne	Knighton	Rectory	1327-1529	Dorset	Dorchester								
Leger	Stour Provost	Rectory	1342-1453	Dorset	Shaftesbury					Nil	£4:13:4	£16:4:9	
Loders	Bradpole	Vicarage	1319-1389	Dorset	Bridport		Then Syon					£8:13:0	
Loders	Loders	Vicarage	1308-1411	Dorset	Bridport		Then Syon			£25:0:0	£18:0:0	£14:5:7	
Pratel	Spettisbury	Rectory	1318-1397	Dorset	Whitchurch			£10:0:0	Prior of Spettisbury £5:16:8	£14:6:8	£13:4:8	£28:17:1	
Pratel	Spettisbury	Vicarage	1343-1386	Dorset	Whitchurch								
Wareham	Gussage St.Michael			Dorset	Pimperne	Wareham Priory, Abbot of Lire. Then Sheen		£6:13:4	£3:6:8	£10:0:0	£6:13:4	£20:0:0	
Wareham	Wareham, St Martin	Unknown	1300-1438	Dorset	Whitchurch	Wareham Priory, Abbot of Lire. Then Sheen		£4:6:8		£4:6:8	£2:6:8	£8:2:5	
Wareham	Wareham St. Mary			Dorset	Whitchurch	Wareham Priory, Abbot of Lire. Then Sheen	Church of St.Mary, Priory of Wareham in Taxatio	£1:10:0					
Wareham	Wareham St. Michael		1339-1415	Dorset	Whitchurch	Wareham Priory, Abbot of Lire. Then Sheen		£6:13:4		£10:0:0	£1:6:8	£5:3:2	
Wareham	Wareham, St.Peter	Rectory	1300-1392	Dorset	Whitchurch	Wareham Priory, Abbot of Lire. Then Sheen						£6:1:5	
Wimborne	Hampreston	Unknown		Dorset	Pimperne		Hamme Chamberlayn in Taxatio	£8:0:0				£13:7:10	
Wimborne	Hinton Martell	Rectory		Dorset	Pimperne		Kyneton Martel in Taxatio.	£5:0:0				£16:8:6	
Wimborne	Hinton Parva	Rectory		Dorset	Pimperne								
Wimborne	Shapwick	Vicarage		Dorset	Pimperne			£20:0:0	Dean of Wimborne £0:13:4. Prior of Washam £5:6:8		£8:0:0	£8:9:3	
Wimborne	Stanbridge	Rectory		Dorset				£5:0:0	Dean of Wimborne £0:10:0.				

Table 1: Livings in the patronage of Dorset Monasteries (5)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

312

Living	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date Instituted	Date of vacancy	Reason for vacancy	Years in living	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Fontmell Prebend	Prowet Stephen	Lesser clergy		Not known	1325	resignation		Presented Vicar 1316	Not listed			Not found
Fontmell Prebend	De Selson William	Magister, priest		1325	1353	death	28	Canon of Salisbury (Yatesbury 1322-, Coombe and Harnham to 1354).and . Presented vicar 1345, 1349 and 1350.	1668. Magister by 1313. Rector Compton Abbas 1326 (Shafts), several livings, including prebends in Salisbury, Bath and Wells. Died 1354.			1329. Papal provision of a canonry, with expectation of a prebend, in gift of Shaftesbury. Nws he has perpetual portion in Fontmell and rector of Wighton in Bath and Wells.
Fontmell Prebend	de Wollore David	Priest		1353	Not known				Not listed	Not listed		Not found
Fontmell Prebend	Norwode John	Lesser clergy		Not known	Not known			Presented vicar 1382.	Not listed	Not listed		Not found
Fontmell Prebend	Organ Thomas	Lesser clergy		Not known	Not known			Presented vicar 1387	Not listed	Not listed		Not found
Fontmell Prebend	Spert John	Magister		Not known	Not known			Ratification of his estate as prebend of Fontmell, 1390. CPR 1390, 254.	Not listed			
Fontmell Prebend	Boor John	Privileged clergy		1398	Not known			Prebends of Charminster and Bere (1390-1402), Wilsford and Woodford (1387)	Not listed			Not found
Fontmell Prebend	Catryk John	Magister	LiCnL	Not known	Not known			In 1407, presented vicar. Prebend of Highworth (1405).				
Fontmell Prebend	Stone John	Magister, King's Clerk.		1415	1419	death	4	King's Secretary (Henry V).	Mention p. 1788, no details.			1415. Collation and provision of canonry and prebend of Fontmell in Shaftesbury.
Fontmell Prebend	Canderey Richard	Kings Clerk		1419	1425	resignation	6	King's Clerk	Not listed	Not listed		Coudray. 1424. Archdeacon of Bedford. Noble birth. Clerk of Council of King Henry. Holds prebend of Fontmell. To hold for life and exchange or resign as he wishes.
Fontmell Prebend	Berburn Nicholas	Lesser clergy		1425	Not known			Prebend of Finsbury in Cathedral of St.Pauls	Not listed			Not found
Fontmell Prebend	Herbury Anthony	Lesser clergy		Not known	1428	death			Not listed			Not found
Fontmell Prebend	Sparrow Alexander	Magister	BCL, BCn&CL, DCn&CL	1428	1433	death	5	Canon of Salisbury (Axford (1423-1426), Foredington and Writlington (1426-1433). Vicar of Sherborne 1419. Archdeacon of Salisbury (1426-1432), archdeacon of Berkshire 1432-1433).	1739. BCL, 1413; BCn&CL, 1418; DCn&CL, 1429. Several rectories and prebends. Granted safe conduct to attend council of Basle 1432. Died 1433.			Granted papal dispensation to all holy orders and to hold cure of souls, despite illegitimacy, 1418. Granted papal dispensation to hold any number of incompatible benefices, 1421. Granted papal dispensation for 3 years, to hold additional incompatible benefice in 1423. papal dispensation to hold one major dignity in metropolitan or cathedral church, 1425.Papal dispensation to hold treasurerhip of St.Pauls with archdeaconry, for life, 1429.
Fontmell Prebend	Laurance John	Priest, Lesser clergy		1433	1433	resignation	1		Not listed			Not found
Fontmell Prebend	Kymer Gilbert	Magister	DM, BCL	1433	Not known			Dean of Wimborne 1423-1463. Presented vicar 1445. Prebend of Gillingham 1447. Treasurer of Salisbury (1427-1449).	1068. DM 1423. BCL 1433. Senior proctor, 1412-1414. Chancellor 1431-34, 1447-53. Physician to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. Married 1420, but left wife too be promoted to higher orders. Died 1463.			Papal dispensation to hold additional incompatible benefice, 1433. Papal indult to farm deanery of Wimborne, 1438. Papal indult to farm deanery of Salisbury for 10 years. Attended henry VI 1455 Buried Salisbury cathedral by south wall of the chapel of relics.
Fontmell Prebend	Andrew Richard	Magister	DCL	Not known	1461 (exchange)	exchange			34. DCL 1432. Admitted Winchester College 1414. Scholar, New College 1419. Fellow 1421-33. First Warden All Souls College, 1437-1442, nominated by King. Fraternity of college 1469. King's Clerk. Numerous royal envoys and missions. Licence for foundation of a chantry at Deddington. Voon. Died 1477. Prebendaries of Farrington (1447-1449), Grantham Borealis (1454-1477). Archdeacon of Salisbury (1441-1444), Chancellor of Salisbury (1438-1470).			Not found
Fontmell Prebend	Holes Andrew	Magister, Padua.	BC&CnL, DCnL	1461 (exchange)	1470 (death)	death	9		949. Winchester College, 1408. New College, 1412. BCn&CL 1428. DCnL (Padua), 1439. Royal service. Residences in papal courts. Died 1470. Largest humanist library in England.Chancellor of Salisbury (1438-1470).			Dispensation to 3 years to hold incompatible benefice, 1427. Extension for 5 years, 1428. Dispensation to hold Davenham and Archdeaconry of Anglesea for life, 1433. Dispensation to hold a third incompatible benefice for five years and thereafter two incompatible benefices, 1435. Dispensation to hold three incompatible benefices, including three parish churches. 1459, absolution of various cononical offences.
Fontmell Prebend	Stretton John	Magister. Higher degree.	BCn&CL, DCL	1470	Not known			Presented vicar 1470. Numerous livings.	1805. BCn&CL, 1445; DCL 1448. Alias Wood. numerous linings. Official of Salisbury, 1450 onwards. Prebends of Coombe and Harnham (1452-1457), Chisenbury and Chute (1474-1475), Yatebury (1457-1458), Bedminster and Redclyffe (1471-1474).			Dispensations to hold incompatible benefices, 1448, 1458 (3). N

Table 2: Presentations to the Prebendal Churches of Shaftesbury Abbey (1)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

313

Living	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date Instituted	Date of vacancy	Reason for vacancy	Years in living	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Fontmell Prebend	Twynrho Christopher	Magister		Not known	1502	resignation		Fontmell -1502. Liddington 1505-1505. Donhead St Andrew -1502. Gillingham 1505-1508.All Shaftesbury. Many other livings. presented vicar in 1488.	1919. Born ca 1460, of noble lineage. Scholar 1479. Died 1509. Prebends of Axford (1504-1505), Chardstock, (1505-1507), and Highworth (1507-1509), all in Salisbury Cathedral and was Archdeacon of Berkshire from 1507 until his death.			Granted papal dispensation to hold a benefice, notwithstanding defect of age. 1479.
Fontmell Prebend	Gilbert Thomas	Magister	BCL, DCnL	1502	1503	death	1		767. BCL by 1479, DCnL by 1483. Notary public by imperial authority 1474. Winchester College adm. 1462. New College fellow, admitted 1469. Numerous rectories and ecclesiastical appointments. Died 1503.			Not found
Fontmell Prebend	Bromewich James	Magister	BCnL	1503	1524 (death)	death	21		277 BCnL by 1503. Canon of Salisbury, prebends of Coombe and Hartham (1507), Grimston (1507-1515), Faringdon (1515-1519), Hurstbourne and Burbage (1519-1524), Axford 1505-1507). Numerous livings in Salisbury diocese. Former Chaplain of Bishop Audley. Archdeacon of Sarum 1524.	Not listed		Not found
Fontmell Prebend	Byggs John	Magister	BCn&CL	1524	Not known			Mentioned in Valor 1535	332. B. Cn. L & C.L. Several rectories and prebends in Salisbury dioc, Minor Pars Altaris (1524-1544), Yatesbury (1524). Shaftesbury St. Lawrence, 1497-1503; Vicar of Tisbury 1503-1544; Prebend of Fontmell, 1524 -1544. Died 1544.			Not found
Gillingham Prebend	de Bluntesdone Henry	Priest, lesser clergy		1307	1317	death	10		Not listed	Not listed		Not found
Gillingham Prebend	de Hauldo William	Clerk, lesser clergy		1317	Not known			Presented vicar 1318. Also canon of Wells, Rector of Wootton Bassett, Haseley and Leake.	Not listed			Not found
Gillingham Prebend	Lusteshall Richard	King's Clerk		1319	1347	exchange	28	Master of St. Cross, Winchester 1347-1349, (Lusteshaulle)	Not listed			Not found
Gillingham Prebend	Pelegrim Raymond	Magister, Clerk		1347 (exchange)	1365	death	18	Custodian of Hospital of St.Cross, Winchester 1345-1347. Papal chaplain and collector. Prebends of Highworth (1350-1365), Bishopstone (1350-1363,	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	1365. Simon de Neuton, on behalf of his brother, Richard de Neuton, canonry and prebend of Shaftesbury, void by death of Raymund Pelegrini, papal chaplain and collector, notwithstanding he has provision of a canonry and prebend at Litchfield.
Gillingham Prebend	de Neuton Richard	Clerk		1366	Not known			Langham. 1366, p.96. Prebend of Gillingham (45 marks) and expecting prebend of Litchfield. Brother of Simon de Neuton, scutifer viridis.	Not listed			1365. Simon de Neuton, on behalf of his brother, Richard de Neuton, canonry and prebend of Shaftesbury, void by death of Raymund Pelegrini, papal chaplain and collector, notwithstanding he has provision of a canonry and prebend at Litchfield.
Gillingham Prebend	Baron John	Magister		Not known	1383	exchange			Not listed	Not listed		
Gillingham Prebend	Skyrlow Walter	Magister	BCL, DCL	1383 (exchange)	1385	exchange	2	Chapel of St.Martin the Great, London	1708. Licence to study at university for one year (already studied for 6) in 1359.BCL 1358, DCL 1373. Numerous benefices throughout country. Keeper of Privy seal. Extensively employed as envoy. Died 1406.			Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield by papal provision, 1385. Bishop of Bath and Wells 1386.
Gillingham Prebend	Baton Roger	Lesser Clergy		1385 (exchange)	1385	exchange	1	Free chapel of St.Martin, prebend of Crysthale	Not listed			Not listed
Gillingham Prebend	Waltham John	King's Clerk		1385 (exchange)	Not known			Chapel of St.Martin the Great, London. Presented vicar 1386. Ratifies 1387	Not listed			
Gillingham Prebend	Clifford Richard	King's Clerk		1389	Not known			Grant by King Richard in 1389. CPR 1389,113. Iwerne Minster 1392 - , Shaftesbury.	440. Magister by 1397. Founder of Burnell's Inn or London College, Oxford. Came to end with lack of endowments. Died 1421. Royal and Church appointments. Prebend of Blewbury (1387-1400)			
Gillingham Prebend	Walden Roger	Priest		1392	1394 (resignation)	resignation	2	Grant to Roger Walden to prebend of Gillingham, vacant by resignation of Walden on the same day. Grant by King Richard.	Not listed			
Gillingham Prebend	Walden Roger	Priest		1394	Not known			Grant to Roger Walden to prebend of Gillingham, vacant by resignation of Walden on the same day. Grant by King Richard.	Not listed			
Gillingham Prebend	Maudelyn Richard	King's Clerk, priest.		1398	1399 (resignation)	resignation	1	Prebend of Ratfyn (1398)	Not listed	Not listed	King's Hall 1396. Kings Clerk 1392. Many livings over several dioceses. Died 1400.	Papal dispensation to be priest when only 20 (1392).

Table 2: Presentations to the Prebendal Churches of Shaftesbury Abbey (2)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

314

Living	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date Instituted	Date of vacancy	Reason for vacancy	Years in living	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Gillingham Prebend	Hetersete, Thomas	Magister	BCL, DCL	1399	1406	exchange	7	Prebend of Ratfyn (1398-1406)	Not listed	Not listed	King's Hall warden, 1385-1391. BCL 1370, DCL, 1385. Many livings in several dioceses, only Gillingham in Salisbury. 1385-91, petitions for prebend of Yetminster in Salisbury.	
Gillingham Prebend	Stourton Richard	Magister	MA	1406 (exchange)	1437		31		1793 New College 1396. Son of John Stourton, Lord of manor of Stourton. Granted licenc eto study at English University for 7 years 1403. MA 1406.			Papal dispensation to hold a benefice with cure in 19th year. In 1402, two incompatible benefices. Rector of Corfe Castle 1434-1437. Died 1437. Held a number of prebends and rectories.
Gillingham Prebend	Stowe Richard	Magister		1437	1437 (death)	death	1		Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	
Gillingham Prebend	Prentys Edward	Magister		1437	1446 (death)	death	9	Presented vicar 1438. Compton Abbas - 1443, Shaftesbury.	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	
Gillingham Prebend	Stoppyndon John	Magister, clerk		1446	1447	death	1	Prebend of Yetminster Primas (1440-1447). Archdeacon of Dorset (1440-1447)	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	
Gillingham Prebend	Kymer Gilbert	Magister	DM, BCL	1447	Not known			Dean of Wimborne 1423-1463. Presented vicar 1445. Prebend of Gillingham 1447. Treasurer of Salisbury (1427-1449).	1068. DM 1423. BCL 1433. Senior proctor, 1412-1414. Chancellor 1431-34, 1447-53. Physician to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. Married 1420, but left wife to be promoted to higher orders. Died 1463.			Papal dispensation to hold additional incompatible benefice, 1433. Papal indult to farm deanery of Wimborne, 1438. Papal indult to farm deanery of Salisbury for 10 years. Attended Henry VI 1455 Buried Salisbury cathedral by south wall of the chapel of relics.
Gillingham Prebend	Bate John	Magister			1463	death						
Gillingham Prebend	Conneray Simon	Bishop		1463	Not known							
Gillingham Prebend	Stokys John	Magister	BCL, DCL	1464	1466	death	2	Catestoke 1427 - , Milton. Precentor of Salisbury (1457-1467)	1782.(Stokes) BCL, 1428. DCL, 1428. Died 1466. Numerous benefices. Distinguished clerical career.			Papal dispensation to hold additional incompatible benefice, 1429. Papal dispebsation to hold three incompatible benefices 1449.
Gillingham Prebend	Hardgill George	Magister	BA, MA	1466	1500	death	34	Prebend of Alton Australis 1490.	870. BA 1451, MA 1457. Fellow and bursar of Merton College. Numerous livings, predominantly in Salisbury diocese. Died 1500			
Gillingham Prebend	Oldham Hugh	Magister		Not known	1503	resignation		Prebend of Alton Borealis (1495-1500), Warminster (1495-1497), Netherbury in Ecclesia (-1500).	1396. Oxford, apparently moved to Cambridge. Dean of Wimborne 1485-1489. Numerous benefices around country. Chaplain of Margaret, Countess of Richmond. Assisted in laying foundation stone of Henry VII's chapel in Westminster Abbey. Died in 1519.			Bishop of Exeter by papal provision, 1504
Gillingham Prebend	Twynyho Christopher	Magister		1503	1508	death	5	Fontmell - 1502, Shaftesbury. Gillingham 1503-08, Shaftesbury. Donhead St. Andrew - 1500, Shaftesbury. Dohthead St. Mary 1502 - 8, Shaftesbury. Prebends of Axford (1504-1505), Chardstock, (1505-1507), and Highworth (1507-1509), all in Salisbury Cathedral and was Archdeacon of Berkshire from 1507 until his death.	1919. Born ca 1460, of noble lineage. Scholar 1479. Died 1509.			Granted papal dispensation to hold a benefice, notwithstanding defect of age. 1479.
Gillingham Prebend	Grey William	Magister	MA	1508	1522	death	14	Corscombe 1512 - 1522, Sherborne. Prebends of Horton (1514), Teinton regis (1515-1522), Farrington (1514-1515), Grantham Borealis 1508-1514). Archdeacon of Berkshire (1510-1522).	825. Born 1491. MA. A number of livings, predominantly in Salisbury diocese. Died 1522.			Papal dispensation to be rector of Corscombe despite defect of age.
Gillingham Prebend	Audley Robert	Magister		1522	Not known			1535, mentioned in Valor	661			
Iwerne Prebend	de Abyndon Richard	Magister, Priest, King's clerk.		1312	Not known		1	1320, still in post. Presented vicar 1316. Prebend of Horton (1309-1322). Monor Pars Altaris (1305-1309)	4. Probably Oxford. Priest 1309. Died 1322. King's Clerk. Chamberlain of Wales, Receiver in Cumberland, Baron of exchequer, Justice. Keeper of temporaltities in Dublin and Ely.			Papal dispensation to all benefices, 1309, 1311.
Iwerne Prebend	de Lockford Richard	Clerk, Priest		1312	1312	resignation	1		Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	
Iwerne Prebend	de Charlton Thomas	Magister		Not known	1327			Prebend of Blewbury (1317-1326).	392. Bishop of Hereford. Magister by 1311. Long and distinguished career in King's service and in Church.			Apostolic authority
Iwerne Prebend	de Berkele Peter	Magister, King's Clerk, deacon, of noble birth.		1327	1342	death	15	Edward III claimed right of presentation. Ordered bishop to institute. Bishop ordered enquiry. Prebend of Horton (1331-1342)	175. Mag by 1331. Priest 1331. Died 1342. King's clerk, 1327-1340. Large number of livings.			
Iwerne Prebend	Northwode Simon	Lesser clergy.		ca 1343	1361	exchange	18		Not listed			1343 (68). Philippa, Queen of England, Conformation of royal grant of preb. of Iwerne, by death of Peter de Berkeley, but void by consecration of Thomas, Bishop of Hereford.

Table 2: Presentations to the Prebendal Churches of Shaftesbury Abbey (3)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

315

Living	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date Instituted	Date of vacancy	Reason for vacancy	Years in living	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Iwerne Prebend	Wykham William	King's clerk.		1362	Not known			Dean of free chapel of the King, St.Martin, London. Bishop of Winchester. Prebend of Bedminster and Redclyffe (1361), Fordington and Writhlington (1361-1366), Yetminster Prima (1361).	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	1361. King, obo. William de Wykeham, clerk of his chamber, that he may hold 2 benefices with cure of souls, as well prebs. of Salisbury, Lincoln, and Shaftesbury. Initially denied by pope, but decision committed to the cardinal of Cluny.
Iwerne Prebend	Cherdestoke, Edward	Lesser clergy.		Not known	1376	death			Not listed			
Iwerne Prebend	Bugbrigge William	Priest		1376	1392	death	16	Canon of Salisbury, Netherbury in Terra, (-1392). Will given in Waltham.	Not listed			
Iwerne Prebend	Clyfford Richard	Magister, priest		1392	1396	exchange	4	1394, still in post	440. Magister by 1397. Founder of Burnell's Inn or London College, Oxford. Came to end with lack of endowments. Died 1421. Royal and Church appointments.			
Iwerne Prebend	Mottrum Adam	Magister	BCnL, Lic CnL	1396 (exchange)	Not known			Presented vicars in 1405 and 1411. Precentor of Salisbury (1397-1415). Prebend of Hurstbourne and Burbage (-1397).	Not listed	Not listed	BCnL 1370. LicCnL 1382. Died 1415. Many livings. Employed in church business. Died 1415.	
Iwerne Prebend	Godlike Thomas	Lesser clergy.		Not known	1398	death						
Iwerne Prebend	Blakemore Henry	Priest		1398	Not known							
Iwerne Prebend	Chitterne John	Magister		Not known	1419	death		Archdeacon of Wiltshire(1407-1419). Prebends of Chisenbury and Chute (1385-1415), Hurstbourne and Burbage (1415-1419), Archdeacon of Salisbury 1419.	Not listed		Not listed	
Iwerne Prebend	Hungerford	Clerk, Lesser Clergy.		1419	Not known			Clerk	Not listed		Not listed	
Iwerne Prebend	Sidenham Simon	Magister	BCL, DCL	1421	Not known			Archdeacon of Berkshire 1404, Dean of Salisbury (1404-1418), Prebends of Ratfyn (1407-1415), Yetminster Secunda (1415-1418), Dean of Salisbury (1418-1431).	1838. B C L 1397, D C L 1400. Numerous livings. Elected Bp. Of Salisbury 1427, but set aside by pope in favour of Robert Neville, nephew of Cardinal Beaufort. Bp. of Chichester by papal provision, 1429 King's clerk. Lieutenant of the admiral of England 1401-3. Negotiations abroad on behalf of king. Died 1438.			
Iwerne Prebend	Carent Nicholas	Magister	BCL, LicCL	1431	1467	death	36	Rector of Symondesbury (Cerne) 1436-1438. Rector of Stalbridge (Milton) 1445-1447. Prebend of Ruscombe Southbury (1435-1436), Grimston, (1446-1467).	353. BCL by 1437. LicCL by 1445. Secretary to Queen Margaret 1448-1458. Died 1467.			1437. To Nicholas Carent, rector of Symondesburgh (Cerne), dispensation to him who is of noble race and holds benefice without cure, called Iwerne and canon and prebend of Salisbury, to hold for life.
Iwerne Prebend	Audeley Edmund	Magister, King's Clerk.	BA, MA	1467	Not known			Patron is Shaftesbury. No further presentations by Shaftesbury noted. Valor states Iwerne is appropriated to dean and chapter of Windsor,	75. Resident Lincoln College 1463. BA 1467. MA 1471. Deacon 1471. Bishop of Rochester, Hereford and Salisbury (1502-24). Very many prebends, livings etc.			1467, papal dispensation to hold additional incompatible benefice. Bishop of Rochester 1480. King's clerk 1471. Chancellor of Order of Garter, 1502. Bishop of Salisbury 1502. Died 1524.
Liddington Prebend	de Bourdon Walter	Magister	MA	1297	died 1308	death	11	1297, 1303 presented vicar	307. MA by 1285.Chancellor of Oxford University, 1306-8. Died 1308			
Liddington Prebend	de Blyda Adam	Priest, Lesser clergy.		1308				1312, presented vicar. Corfe Castle 1300-1302, Shaftesbury.Donhead St.Andrew -1302, Shaftesbury.	Not listed.	Not listed	Not listed	
Liddington Prebend	de Walkyngton Robert	Magister, Clerk.		1344	Not known				1964 (unlikely, as no connexion with Salisbury diocese)	Not listed	Not listed	
Liddington Prebend	de la Mare John	Privileged Clergy		Not known	1349			Presented vicar 1349. 1343- Cattestoke, Milton.	Not listed.			1343. To Henry, earl of Derby, on behalf of John de la Mare, his clerk, a canonry and prebend of Shaftesbury. 1349. To Henry, Duke of Lancaster, on behalf of John de la Mare, for canonry and prebend of London, void by death of Henry Idesworth, notwithstanding he has church of Great Messingham in Inorwich and cronny and prebend of Liddington.
Liddington Prebend	Honyng Thomas	Magister		1349	Not known			Presented vicar 1349	Not listed.	Not listed	Not listed	1349. To Bishop of Salisbury on behalf of Thomas Willelmi de Honing,, rector of Hegham pottene in Norwich dioc, canonry and Prebend of Liddington, void by death of John de Lytlington, any unlawful detainer being removed. 1353. To Thomas Willelmi de Honing, provision of a canonry and prebend of Southwell, not withstanding he has canonry and prebend of Liddington.
Liddington Prebend	de Wychford Thomas	Magister, Kings clerk etc.	MA, DCn&CL	1362	Not known			Rector of Felpham 1359-	2045. Merton College, Scholar, of founder's kin. Ma 1349, DCn&CL 1368. Very large number of livings. Advocate of court of Arches.Archbishop of Dublin. Constable of Bordeaux. Chancellor of Ireland. Died 1390. Numerous royal missions.	Not listed	Not listed	
Liddington Prebend	de Wychford Robert	Magister		1368	Not known			Presented by King Edward. (Voidance of Abbey). Pat Rolls Ed III p. 170. Prebend of Beminster Secunda (1366)				

Table 2: Presentations to the Prebendal Churches of Shaftesbury Abbey (4)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

316

Living	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date Instituted	Date of vacancy	Reason for vacancy	Years in living	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Liddington Prebend	de Walsham William	King's Clerk		1370	1389	death	19	1381, presented vicar. 1386, Ratification of parson of Bunbury, Litchfield, prebend of Lym and Halstock (-1389). Prebend of Liddington. CPR 1386, 73. Ratification as prebend of Liddington, 1370. CPR 1370, 20	Not listed.			1368. To William de Walsham, rector of Bannebry in the Litchfield dioc. The canony and prebend reserved to the pope in the lifetime of William de Peykirke. Walsham to resign canony of Wells. (1357 To Edward, Prince of Wales, on behalf of the treasurer of his chamber, William de Peykirke, for canony and prebend of Shaftesbury.)
Liddington Prebend	de Louthorpe George	Priest. Privileged clergy.		1389	1408	resignation	19	Ratification 1390. CPR, 1390, 249. Treasurer of Salisbury (1404-1427). Prebends of Fordington and Writhlington (1403-1404), Netherbury in Terra (1393-1403).	Not listed			
Liddington Prebend	Glym William	Priest. Privileged clergy.		1408	1409	exchange	1	Canon of Wells. Prebend of Chardstoke 1402, but excommunicated by pope for preventing rightful candidate from taking post. Treasurer of Salisbury 1404, but lost post and sent to prison for preventing rightful candidate, George Louthorpe from taking up post.	Not listed.			
Liddington Prebend	Wakering John	Privileged Clergy		1409	Not known			Prebend, of Fordington and Writhlington (1405-1408), Bedwyn (1405-1408)	Not listed			
Liddington Prebend	Prentys Richard	Privileged Clergy		1416	Not known			Prebends of Grantham Australis (1406-1416), Stratford (1404-1406).	Not listed			
Liddington Prebend	Whitmer Richard	Chaplain, Lesser clergy.		1416	1430	exchange	14	Broughton Giffard 1424-9, Shaftesbury. Symondesbury 1430-. Cerne. Donnington 1419-1430, Shaftesbury.	Not listed.			
Liddington Prebend	Symondesburgh John	Magister	BCL	1430	1454	death	24	Stoke Abbas, 1401-09, Sherborne. Rector of Symondesburgh 1424-30. Cerne. Presented vicar of Liddington, 1434. Woodford 1414, Cerne. Donnington 1430-34, Shaftesbury. Hawkechurch 1414-. Cerne. Blowworth, 1408, Cerne. Archdeacon of Stratton (1437-1449), Archdeacon of Wiltshire (1423-1449). Prebend of Yatebury (1423-1437). Treasurer (1449-1454)	1842. BCL 1405, died 1454. many benefices in Salisbury dioc. Bloxworth (Cerne) 1408-9; Hawkechurch (Cerne) 1414-1418; Symondesbury (Cerne) 1424-30; Preb Liddington 1430-death; Treasurer of St. Paul's, London, archdeacon of Wilts.			
Liddington Prebend	Gaveler Henry	Priest. Lesser clergy.		1454	1470	death	16	Tarent Hinton 1442-. Shaftesbury. Office of Deacon, Shaftesbury 1442-58.	Not listed.	Not listed	Not listed	
Liddington Prebend	Cheyne Edward	Magister, Clerk	DCN&CL	1470	1502	death	32	Dean of Salisbury (1486-1502). Prebend of Beminster Secunda (1475-1486).	Not listed.	Not listed	Not listed	
Liddington Prebend	Twynyho Chistopher	Magister		1502	1504	resignation		Fontmell - 1502, Shaftesbury. Gillingham 1503-08, Shaftesbury. Donhead St. Andrew - 1500, Shaftesbury. Dohnead St. Mary 1502 - 8, Shaftesbury. Prebends of Axford (1504-1505), Chardstock, (1505-1507), and Highworth (1507-1509), all in Salisbury Cathedral and was Archdeacon of Berkshire from 1507 until his death.	1919. Born ca 1460, of noble lineage. Scholar 1479. Died 1509.			Granted papal dispensation to hold a benefice, notwithstanding defect of age. 1479.
Liddington Prebend	Willoughby Edward	Magister	MA	1504	1508	death	4	Berwick St. John 1485 until death, Shaftesbury. Prebend of Grantham Borealis (1488-1508).	2051. MA. Chaplain to King 1486. Numerous benefices throughout country, including canon of St. Georges Chapel, Windsor.			Vicar of Milton Abbot, Exeter dioc. 1479-81. Papal dispensation to hold an additional benefice 1481. C
Liddington Prebend	Sandeforth Roger	Magister	BCL	1508	1513	death	5	Stalbridge 1503-1514, Sherborne.	1638. (Sandford.) B.Cn.L. by 1499. Died 1514. Practiced in the court of Arches.			
Liddington Prebend	Vesey John	Magister	BA, BCL, DCL	1513	1516	resignation	3	Prebend of Alton Borealis (1506-1514)	1947. Magdalen College 1486. BA, 1487. BCL, 1489, DCL, 1495. Died 1554. Numerous livings around country. Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. President of Council of Marches of Wales.			Bishop of Exeter by papal provision.
Liddington Prebend	Gibbons John	Magister	BCL	Not known	1537	death			(2) 254. John Gibbons, BCL 1522, Many livings in Devon and Cornwall, also rector of Clement St. Dames. Died 1537.	Not listed		
Liddington Prebend	Hawper John	Priest. Lesser clergy.		1537	Not known				Not listed.			

Table 2: Presentations to the Prebendal Churches of Shaftesbury Abbey (5)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

317

Living	Name	Qualification	Degrees	Date Instituted	Date died, resigned or exchanged	Reason for vacancy	Years in post	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Fontmell Vicarage	de Middleton Thomas	Priest		1318	1345	death	27	Presented by Stephen Prowet, prebend.	Not listed		
Fontmell Vicarage	Dyal Robert (de Bourchalk)	Priest		1345	1349	deprivation	4	Presented by Selworth William, magister, prebend.			
Fontmell Vicarage	de Sydeylng Thomas	Priest		1349	1350		1	Presented by Salton William, prebend	Not listed		
Fontmell Vicarage	Sygar John de Trowbridge	Priest		1350	Not known			Presented by Salton William, prebend	Not listed		
Fontmell Vicarage	Ynkepenne Henry			Not known	1382	death			Not listed		
Fontmell Vicarage	Sampson John	Priest		1382	1387	exchange	5	Presented by Norwode John, prebend			
Fontmell Vicarage	Swan William			1387 (exchange)	1407	resignation	20	Rector of Winterborne Abbas. Presented by Organ Thomas, prebend	Not listed		
Fontmell Vicarage	Dyer William	Chaplain		1407	1443	exchange	36	Presented by Catryk John, prebend of Fontmell	Not listed		
Fontmell Vicarage	Hunt John	Magister, priest.		1443 (exchange)	1445	resignation	2		986. Fellow Exeter College 1426. BA 1430, MA. Vicar of St.James, Shaftesbury 1441. Never progressed beyond vicar		
Fontmell Vicarage	Pontyf Thomas	Chaplain		1445	1470	death	25	Presented by Kymer Gilbert, prebend	Not listed		
Fontmell Vicarage	Bryght Nicholas	Chaplain		1470	Not known			Presented by Stretton John, prebend	Not listed		
Fontmell Vicarage	Wright William			Not known	1488	resignation					
Fontmell Vicarage	Beke Robert	Chaplain		1488	1496	death	8		Not listed		
Fontmell Vicarage	Orchard Thomas	Magister, Priest.	BCnL	1496	Not known			Presented by Twynyho Christopher, prebend	1400. BCnL. Also, rector of Berwick St.Leonards 1503-1509.		
Fontmell Vicarage	Marshfield William			Not known	1532						
Fontmell Vicarage	Hilley Richard	Magister		1532	Not known			Presented by John Bygge, Prebend of Fontmell.			
Fontmell Vicarage	Tod John			Not known	Not known			Mentioned in Valor 1535			
Gillingham Vicarage	de Clyre William	Priest		1318	Not known			Presented by Haudlo William, prebend	Not listed		
Gillingham Vicarage	(?) Adam			1361	Not known						
Gillingham Vicarage	Typul Roger	Priest		1361	1365		4	Presented by Pelegrim Raymond, prebend			
Gillingham Vicarage	de Werewell John			Not known	1365	exchange			Not listed		
Gillingham Vicarage	de Chitterne William			1365 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Askerswell. Presented by Pelegrim Raymond, prebend	Not listed		
Gillingham Vicarage	de Burton Walter			Not known	1386	death		1386 deed granting land in Gillingham to Walter Burton and others	Not listed		
Gillingham Vicarage	Symonds Robert	Priest		1386	Not known			Presented by Waltham John, prebend			
Gillingham Vicarage	Nichol John	Priest		1429	1438	death	9				
Gillingham Vicarage	Pole William	Chaplain		1438	1438	exchange	1	Presented by Prentys Edward, prebend	Not listed		
Gillingham Vicarage	Edye Richard	Magister		1438 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Sparkford, Bath and Wells. Presented by Prentys Edward, prebend	Not listed	Not listed	
Gillingham Vicarage	Bate John	Magister	BCnL	Not known	1463	death		Mention 1463	129 BCnL by 1453. Notary public by apostolic authority, 1454. De Vaux college fellow 1453. Priest in St.Edmund's College, Salisbury 1457.		Granted papal dispensation to hold a benefice with his fellowship, 1453.
Gillingham Vicarage	Elvynton Simon			Not known	1476						
Gillingham Vicarage	Stode William	Chaplain		1476	Not known				Not listed		
Gillingham Vicarage	Studarde William			Not known	Not known						
Gillingham Vicarage	Forsterm Robert	Magister			1527	death		Presented by Magister Hardgill George, rector of Gillingham.			
Gillingham Vicarage	Moore Edward	Magister		1527	1541	death	14				
Gillingham Vicarage	Rythe John	Magister		1541	Not known						
Iwerne Vicarage	Fulco Roger	Magister, Priest		1320	Not known			Presented by Abyndon Richard, prebend	Not listed	Not listed	
Iwerne Vicarage	de Norman Richard	Priest		1332	1333	resignation	1	Presented by Peter de Berkely, rector of Iwerne			
Iwerne Vicarage	de Osmundesden John	Priest		1333	Not known						
Iwerne Vicarage	Iwerne Thomas	Deacon		1349	Not known			Patron Simon de Northwood, prebend of Iwerne.			
Iwerne Vicarage	Almerton Thomas	Priest		1405	1411	exchange	6	Presented by Mottrum Adam, prebend	Not listed		

Table 3: Vicars of the Shaftesbury Prebendal Churches (1)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

318

Living	Name	Qualification	Degrees	Date Instituted	Date died, resigned or exchanged	Reason for vacancy	Years in post	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Iwerne Vicarage	Coyter Thomas			1411 (exchange)	Not known			Vicar of Box, presented by Mottrum Adam, prebend	Not listed		
Iwerne Vicarage	Pepelons Robert			Not known	1422	death					
Iwerne Vicarage	Tydeling Richard			1422	1423	exchange	1	Vicar of St.James, Shaftesbury 1430-1433. Rector of St.Martin's Shaftesbury, 1423. Presented by Sydenham Simon, Magister, rector of Iwerne.	Not listed		
Iwerne Vicarage	Kyngesbrig Reginald			1423 (exchange)	1438		15	Rector of Shaftesbury St.Martins 1402-1408. Holy Trinity, Shaftesbury, 1438.	Not listed		
Iwerne Vicarage	Roo William	Chaplain		1438	Not known			Presented by Nicholas Carent, rector of Iwerne			
Iwerne Vicarage	Pope Thomas	Chaplain		1448	1460	exchange	12	Presented by Nicholas Carent, rector of Iwerne			
Iwerne Vicarage	Corbett John			1460 (exchange)	1491	resignation	31	Vicar of Milbourne Port.	Not listed		
Iwerne Vicarage	Yprus William	Chaplain		1491	Not known			Patron, dean and canons of St.George, Windsor. Nom. By Shaftesbury.	Not listed		
Iwerne Vicarage	Fremay William			Not known	1507	death			Not listed		
Iwerne Vicarage	Damport William	Chaplain		1507	1525	death	18	Patron, dean and canons of St.George, Windsor. Nom. By Shaftesbury.	Not listed		
Iwerne Vicarage	Laurence John	Priest		1525	1525	death	1	Patron, dean and canons of St.George, Windsor. Nom. By Shaftesbury.			
Iwerne Vicarage	Dubyn John	Priest		1525	Not known			Patron, dean and canons of St.George, Windsor. Nom. By Shaftesbury.			
Liddington Vicarage	de Cotes John	Clerk		1297	1303 (resignation)	resignation	6	Presented by Bourdon Walter, prebend. Vicar of Cranborne 1309.	Not listed		
Liddington Vicarage	de Attaworth Robert	Clerk, priest		1303	Not known			Presented by Bourdon Walter, prebend	Not listed		
Liddington Vicarage	de Mershton William	Priest		1312	Not known			Presented by Bilda Adam, prebend	Not listed		
Liddington Vicarage	le Clerk Walter	Priest		1349	Not known			Presented by de la Mere John, prebend	Not listed		
Liddington Vicarage	Yewenton Walter			Not known	1349 (resignation)	resignation			Not listed		
Liddington Vicarage	Gothurst John	Priest		1349	Not known			Presented by de Whitechurch, prebend			
Liddington Vicarage	Stawel John			Not known	1381 (exchange)	exchange			Not listed		
Liddington Vicarage	Henryth William	Priest		1381 (exchange)	1397 (death)	death	16	Presented by Waltham William, prebend. Rector of Draycote.			
Liddington Vicarage	Jorlyn Walter	Chaplain		1397	Not known			Presented by de Louchorp George, prebend	Not listed		
Liddington Vicarage	Brawby Roger			Not known	Not known			1427, vicar of Luddington	Not listed		Dispensation for confessor
Liddington Vicarage	Ammency Walter			Not known	1428 (death)	death					
Liddington Vicarage	Underwode John	Chaplain		1428	Not known			Presented by Whittimer John, Prebend.			
Liddington Vicarage	Grove Walter	Priest		1434	1437(resignation)	resignation	3	Presented by John Symondesburgh, prebend	Not listed		
Liddington Vicarage	Waleys John			1437	1438 (exchange)	exchange	1	Rector of Winterborne Abbas 1409-1412. Chantry in Shaftesbury Abbey 1422. Presented by John Symmondesburgh, prebend	Not listed		
Liddington Vicarage	Sutton William	Magister		1438 (exchange)	1438 (resigned)	resignation	1	Presented by John Symondesburgh, prebend. Rector of Powlesholt.	1826. Prebend of Deverill Hill in Heytesbury, Wilts. Rector of St.Werburgh's, Bristol 1438-1472, death. Few livings		
Liddington Vicarage	Hauke William	Chaplain		1438	Not known			Presented by John Symondesburgh, prebend	Not listed		
Liddington Vicarage	Walker Richard			Not known	1515 (resignation)	resignation					
Liddington Vicarage	Aley Robart	Priest		1515	Not known			Presented by Magister John Veysy, rector of Liddington			

Table 3: Vicars of the Shaftesbury Prebendal Churches (2)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

Church	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date instituted	Date died, resigned, or exchanged	Reason for vacancy	Years in post	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Almon (Rectory)	Norwic Gaffredus			Not known	1299	resignation						
Almon (Rectory)	de Southfield Roger			1299	Not known			Not admitted as insufficient termine				
Almon (Rectory)	Corn Eddelthor			1299	Not known							
Almon (Rectory)	1 Tyngh			Not known	1317	exchange						
Almon (Rectory)	de Strenwode Robert	Magister		1317 (exchange)	1317	exchange	10	Rector of Winterborne Thomsen	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	
Almon (Rectory)	Raynald Hugh			1317 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Frome Whitfield				
Almon (Rectory)	de Tybithide John	Priest		1314	1346	exchange	12	Grant by Tybithide of curtiage in Shaftesbury, 1341. 1345, sees for debt of 110s.				
Almon (Rectory)	de Chene Radulfus	Priest		1346 (exchange)	1341	exchange	15	Almon of Shaftesbury				
Almon (Rectory)	de Wyke Peter	Priest		1351 (exchange)	Not known							
Almon (Rectory)	Wayce John	Clerk		1361	1397	death	36	Also Perpetual Chaplain of Chantry of de la Gose, Registrum Simonis Langham 1346.				
Almon (Rectory)	Mary Henry	Chaplain		1397	1400	exchange	3					
Almon (Rectory)	Hidewux Thomas			1400	Not known			Rector of Colmer (Winton)				
Almon (Rectory)	Andreas John			Not known	1420	death			Not listed			
Almon (Rectory)	Parlay Hugh	Clerk		1420	Not known							
Almon (Rectory)	Raboun Richard	Chaplain		1426	1468	death	42					
Almon (Rectory)	Merick Thomas	Chaplain		1468	1474	death	6					
Almon (Rectory)	Ruall Thomas	Chaplain		1474	1504	resignation	30					
Almon (Rectory)	Trone William	Magister		1494	1510 (death)	death	16		Not listed	Not listed		
Almon (Rectory)	Woodoke William	Magister	MA	1510	1515	death	5					
Almon (Rectory)	Wilher Thomas	Priest		1515	Not known							
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	de Gandano Iselin	Magister		1304	1312	resignation	8		798. Licence to study in England for 3 years, 1305. Canon and Josh. Of Salisbury. Archdeacon Wilt.			
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	de Paralyk John	Clerk, subdeacon		1312	Not known							
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	de Confort William	Priest		1317	1331	exchange	4					
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	de Southford Roger	Priest		1317 (exchange)	Not known			Canon Abbas (Also Shaftesbury)				
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	de Ralvington Hugh	Clerk		1317	1317	exchange	4					
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	de Cruden William			1317 (exchange)	Not known			Diocesan, Worcester.				
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Colewoun Peter	Priest		1342	1346	exchange	4					
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	de Chalka Hugh	Rector		1346 (exchange)	1350	exchange	4	Wynterlow				
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Colbury Walter			1350 (exchange)	1350	exchange	1	Vicar of Wynterlow	Not listed			
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Neel Walter			1350 (exchange)	1354	exchange	4	Rector of Denham				
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	de Sutton William			1354 (exchange)	1362	exchange	8					
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Brendon Richard			1362 (exchange)	Not known			Sturton iuxta Heyworth. Bromben, Registrum Simonis Langham 1366.	Not listed			
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Langrysh John	Magister		Not known	1378	resignation			Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Bate John	Priest		1378	1379	exchange	1					
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Quenford Henry	Rector		1379 (exchange)	1384	exchange	5	Anglian, Winton				
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Middleton William	Rector		1384 (exchange)	1386	exchange	2	Wynth, Winton				
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Newman John	Chaplain		1386 (exchange)	Not known			Chantry of Stoleway. abandoned Church of Chert	Not listed			
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Leane John	Magister, priest		1391	1411	exchange	18			Not listed	Not listed	
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Blancome Stephen	Rector		1411 (exchange)	1412	exchange	1	Farnhill Bishop				
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Elyn Walter			1412 (exchange)	1419	exchange	7	In Mary Rookett, Bristol. Remains of church sequestered as rector had been absent at unknown location, and cure of souls neglected. Parishoners complained.				
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Harvey John	Rector		1419 (exchange)	1421	exchange	2	Wynterlow, Wynterlow				
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Proffil Thomas	Vicar		1421 (exchange)	1426	exchange	5	Cherwellford, Shaftesbury				
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Eynsham John	Vicar		1426 (exchange)	1428	exchange	2					
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Heston John	Vicar		1428 (exchange)	1435	exchange	7	Staines, London				
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Brack Edmund	Rector		1435 (exchange)	1437	resignation	2	Widford				
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Waston Thomas	Chaplain		1437	1438	exchange	1					
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Pringell John			1438 (exchange)	Not known			Mendonsbury				
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Conard William			Not known	1445	resignation						
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Penbridge Edward	Chaplain		1445	1446 (exchange)	resignation	1					
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Palfr John	Chaplain		1446	Not known							
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Typper William	Priest		1448	Not known			Overton, Winton				
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Kennel Richard			Not known	1446	exchange						
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	de Richard John			1446 (exchange)	1446	death	1		Not listed			
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Postard John	Chaplain		1446	1449	resignation	3					
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Conner John			1449	1460	death	11					
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Comberton William			Not known	1509	resignation	38					
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Uman William	Chaplain		1509	Not known							
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Lark Thomas	Chaplain		1509	Not known			Mentioned in Valor				
Beeshingstoke (Rectory)	Carpenter Thomas	Priest		1515	Not known							
Berwick St. Leonard (Rectory)	Durant Stephen	Magister, Subdeacon		1299	Not known			Licence to study at Oxford 1300, 1301, 1303	611. Also R of Donhead St. Andrew 1334 - 1342 Nothing more known			
Berwick St. Leonard (Rectory)	de Eton Nicholas	Clerk		1334	Not known							
Berwick St. Leonard (Rectory)	Glyden John	Magister, priest.	MA	1346	1390	death	34		768. Glyden John. Merion College fellow 1344. MA. Licence to study for two years 1344. Priest 1346. Died 1390. Few livings in Salisbury Dioc.	Not listed	Not listed	
Berwick St. Leonard (Rectory)	Fawent Thomas	Clerk		1390	Not known							
Berwick St. Leonard (Rectory)	Gyles Henry	Priest		1399	1411	resignation	12					
Berwick St. Leonard (Rectory)	Stanton Clement	Chaplain		1411	Not known							
Berwick St. Leonard (Rectory)	Bender John			Not known	1424	resignation			Not listed			
Berwick St. Leonard (Rectory)	Spencer Gilbert	Priest		1424	1455	resignation	31					
Berwick St. Leonard (Rectory)	Combe Thomas	Priest		1455	1456 (exchange)	exchange	1					
Berwick St. Leonard (Rectory)	Whyte Richard	Vicar		1456 (exchange)	1459	exchange	3	Northcote, Bath and Wells				
Berwick St. Leonard (Rectory)	Rywe John	Chaplain		1459 (exchange)	1461	exchange	2					
Berwick St. Leonard (Rectory)	Pridall William			1462 (exchange)	1492	death	30					
Berwick St. Leonard (Rectory)	Kendale John	Chaplain		1492	1500	death	8					

Table 4: Presentations to Shaftesbury Livings. (Rectories and Vicarages outside the town of Shaftesbury) (1)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)
ANNEX

Church	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date instituted	Date died, resigned, or exchanged	Reason for vacancy	Years in post	Note	Endow: Oxford Graduates	Vicew: Cambridge Graduates	Endow: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Berwick St. Leonard (Rector)	Orchard Thomas	Magister	BCol	1500	1508	resignation	8		1399. All Souls, admitted 1490. BCol. Also V of Fontmell 1496-1500. No living.			
Berwick St. Leonard (Rector)	Drum John	Chaplain		1508	1524	death	16					
Berwick St. Leonard (Rector)	Canlow Thomas	Chaplain		1524	Not known			Mentioned in Valor				
Breadford (Rector)	de Worth Robert	Magister		1320	1349		29	Instituted to church with apostolic authority. Resigned deanery of Salisbury.	2090. Mag by 1306. died 1349. Worked for Rps. Worcester, Ely and Salisbury. King's service ca 1322-30. Imprisoned at old forum for trepas 1336. Executor to bp. Mortual 1329.			1287, 1319. Benefice in gift of Shaftesbury. Subdean of Salisbury at time.
Breadford (Vicarage)	de Calveston Richard			1348	1348	death						
Breadford (Vicarage)	de Marston Richard	Magister		1348	Not known			Presented by rector	Not listed			
Breadford (Vicarage)	Alexander Robert			1349	Not known			Church appropriated in 1344. Presented by de Worth Robert, rectif.	Not listed			
Breadford (Vicarage)	Gyle John			1424	1424	exchange	10					
Breadford (Vicarage)	Harold John	King's chaplain		1424	1424	exchange	10					
Breadford (Vicarage)	Sawham Thomas			1424 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Pethenay	Not listed			
Breadford (Vicarage)	Canler Henry	Chaplain		1429	1429	exchange	1					
Breadford (Vicarage)	Lockington Robert	Rector		1429 (exchange)	Not known							
Breadford (Vicarage)	Croymert Robert			Not known	1478 (resigned)	resigned		Lockington, Bath and Wells.				
Breadford (Vicarage)	Peter John	Chaplain		1478	Not known							
Breadford (Vicarage)	Cherbury Thomas			Not known	1478	exchange						
Breadford (Vicarage)	Eximston Simon	Magister		1474 (exchange)	1480	exchange	6	Vicar of Alborne	Not listed			
Breadford (Vicarage)	Boskib John	Magister, King's chaplain.	BCol	1480 (exchange)	1491	resigned	11	Vicar of Hamsey	225. B Col by 1472. Died 1508. Chaplain to King 1494. Canon of Salisbury and Exeter. Numerous living in Salisbury diocese.	Not listed	Not listed	
Breadford (Vicarage)	Byde William	Chaplain		1491	Not known		144	Mention in Valor				206, 1499. Dispensation to receive and hold twofold another benefice.
Broughton (Rector)	de Lacineton Nicholas	Chap		1308	Not known (after 1311)			License to study at Oxford 1309-1312	1310			
Broughton (Rector)	de Salwepe John	Chap		1314	1322	exchange	8					
Broughton (Rector)	de Wymtham Peter	Magister		1323 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Midsbury Abbas	Not listed		Not listed	
Broughton (Rector)	de Kemence Peter	Priest		1327	1329	exchange	2					
Broughton (Rector)	de Aberneth William	Priest		1329 (exchange)	1336	exchange	7	Pethenay, Winton				
Broughton (Rector)	de Ousebath John			1336 (exchange)	Not known							
Broughton (Rector)	Trener Thomas	Magister		1337	Not known			Presented by King Edward	Endow 1396. Trener, MA. Exeter College fellow 1334. University reservation for benefice of Shaftesbury 1396, presented 1397, estate ratified 1338.			University roll for benefice of Shaftesbury 1335
Broughton (Rector)	Northern William			1338	Not known							
Broughton (Rector)	Gawthrey Stephen	Magister, Acolyte		1347	Not known			Presented by King Edward	79. De Vaux College, Salisbury 1346-1347. Mag. by 1342. Vicar of Inglesham, Wilts.			
Broughton (Rector)	de Wyse Peter	Priest		Not known	1349	exchange						
Broughton (Rector)	Olney Radegundus	Priest		1349 (exchange)	Not known			Also prebend of Salisbury, Chapel of Assarion, Registrum Simonis Langford 1366.				
Broughton (Rector)	Crowde John			Not known	1358	exchange						
Broughton (Rector)	Pelton Thomas	Magister		1358 (exchange)	1400	exchange	2	Rector of Magerston				
Broughton (Rector)	Stoke William			1400 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of East Lacombe				
Broughton (Rector)	Frans William	Magister	MA	1401	1408	resigned	7		721. MA 1369. Fellow of Exeter Coll. Fellow 1367-8. Rector 1370-1. excommunicated for obstructing election of successor. arrested at Oxford. Expelled. Living in Salisbury diocese.			
Broughton (Rector)	Telford John	Magister	BCol	1408	1412	resigned	4	License to study for one year at Oxford, 1410.	Endow 1353. B Col by 1407. ordained priest 1409. Papal lic for non-residence for 7 years to study abroad in 1414 or to reside in the Roman Curia. Living in Salisbury and Winchester dioceses.			
Broughton (Rector)	Aus William	Magister, Clerk, subdeacon	BA	1412	1420	death	8	License to be absent from benefice for one year, 1413.	1. Winchester Coll. 1398. New College fellow 1404 - death BA 1410. Died 1420			
Broughton (Rector)	Lawrence John	Chaplain		1420	1422	resigned	2					
Broughton (Rector)	Fawent John	Chaplain		1422	1424	exchange	2					
Broughton (Rector)	Whitmore William	Rector		1424 (exchange)	1429	exchange	5	Rector of Compton Abbas				
Broughton (Rector)	Olney Richard			1429 (exchange)	Not known			Weymouth				
Broughton (Rector)	Notte William			Not known	1438	exchange	1					
Broughton (Rector)	Tenge Robert	Magister	MA	1438 (exchange)	1438	exchange	1	Stapel Ashdon	1884 MA. Yorkshire Diocese. Licence to study for 3 years 1430. University College 1422-1425. Died 1446. With Warthyl, deposited balliol Coll. MS 89 in loan chest. Junior proctor 1417-18. 500 at Oxford 1425-6. Several living in Wilts, Pembs. Lincs, Leics.			
Broughton (Rector)	Sudham John	Magister	BCol	1438 (exchange)	1443		5	Saunery	Not listed. B. Low			
Broughton (Rector)	Morspath Stephen	Magister		1443	1446	resigned	3			Not listed	Not listed	
Broughton (Rector)	Rade Richard	Priest		1446	1447	death	1					
Broughton (Rector)	Loften John	Chaplain		1447	1450	exchange	3					
Broughton (Rector)	Park John	Rector		1450 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Shilton Mount Works.				
Broughton (Rector)	Fawt Roger	Magister		1450	1459	resigned	1		463. Fawt. Mag by 1450. Grammar master at Westbury on Trym 1463. Olney Abbey, grammar master of novices and physician to abbey. Several living in Devon, Somerset And Wiltshire.			
Broughton (Rector)	Persson Nicholas	Magister	BCol	1459	Not known				1464. B Col 1449. Bull Hall principal. Lic from Pope to hold an additional incompatible benefice, 1456, renewed 1459. Several living in Salisbury disc.			
Broughton (Rector)	Guthrich Nicholas	Magister	BCol, BCL	Not known	1488	death		Rector of St. Peter's, Shaftesbury, 1476-1478. Rector of Broughton 1488.	778. (Geoffrey) Degrees BCol, BCL, 1464. Numerous living living within Salisbury disc. Canon of Salisbury, Subdean of Salisbury. Died 1488.			
Broughton (Rector)	Edmonde Richard	Magister	MA, BTh, DTh	1488	1503	death	15		636. All Souls 1445-1475. Junior proctor 1474-75. MA, BTh by 1482. D Th. Numerous living in several dioceses.			
Broughton (Rector)	Chafyn Thomas	Magister	BA, MA	1503	1509	resigned	6	Also rector of Domesday St. Mary 1509, until death in 1505. One other Rector.	108 (sup). Admitted New College 1498, aged 11. BA 1505, MA 1509.			
Broughton (Rector)	Crowne Thomas	Magister	MA	1509	1512	exchange	3		MA. Not found			
Broughton (Rector)	Galdrye John	Magister	MA	1512 (exchange)	1523	death	11	St. Peter, Chichester	781. Magellan College probationary fellow 1499. Fellow 1506. MA by 1504. Headmaster from College 1507-1510. Canon of Chichester and prebend of Hadleigh. Died 1523.			
Broughton (Rector)	Tenge Henry	Chaplain		1523	Not known		155	Mentioned in Valor				
Canville Parva (Rector)	de White Henry	Priest		1349	1349	resignation	1					
Canville Parva (Rector)	Key John			1349	Not known							
Canville Parva (Rector)	Porter Henry			Not known	1362	resignation						
Canville Parva (Rector)	de John Richard	Priest		1362	Not known							
Canville Parva (Rector)	Walter Winold			Not known	1411	death		1394 lic. To be absent from his church for 2 years.	Not listed			

Table 4: Presentations to Shaftesbury Livings. (Rectories and Vicarages outside the town of Shaftesbury) (2)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

Church	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date instituted	Date died, resigned, or exchanged	Reason for vacancy	Years in post	Note	Endow: Oxford Graduates	Vener: Cambridge Graduates	Endow: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Cannula Parva (Rectory)	Pacars William	Chaplain		1411	Not known							
	Parva Richard			Not known	1415	death						
	Loyard John	Chap		1415	1418	resignation	3					
	Sadler Richard	Chaplain		1418	Not known							
	Sadler Nicholas			Not known	1420	resignation						
	Hulet Robert	Chaplain		1424	Not known							
	Wolsey Henry	Chaplain		1431	Not known							
	Coburn John	Chaplain		1438	1439	death	1					
	Treyman Thomas	Priest		1440	1444	resignation	4					
	Warrell John	Priest		1444	1449	exchange	5					
	Strywe John	Visar		1449 (exchange)	1452	death	3	Visar of Fisherton delamare				
	Drew John	Priest		1452	1451	resignation	9					
	Conecton William	Chaplain		1451	1455	resignation	4					
	Crosby Robert			1455	Not known							
	Pensible Henry			Not known	1458							
	Vagham Hugh			1458	1507	death	13					
	Bradbery Richard	Priest		1507	1517	death	30	Mentioned in Valor 1535, Rector of Tanglecombe				
	Mulent Thomas	Priest		1517	Not known							
Cheshborne (Rectory)	de Wyndford Michael			1295 (?)	1295 (?)		1	From list of rectors in Church				
	Tarant John			1298 (?)	1308		5	From list of rectors in Church				
	Brown John	Acolyte		1308	Not known		5					
	de Wynton William	Clerk, priest		1311	Not known			License to be absent from parish for 2 years to stay with the Abbot of Shaftesbury.				
	de Southley Thomas			Not known	1334	exchange						
	de Welwe Nicholas			1334 (exchange)	Not known			Shaftesbury St Martin				
	de Kimescote Walter	Magister		1336	1349	exchange	13	Chaplain of Altar of St Nicholas, Shaftesbury.	1030: Granted licence to study at English University 1336-40; Subdeacon 1337. Died 1381. Only two livings, both in Dorset			
	de Bick John	Priest		1349 (exchange)	1349	exchange	1	Chaplain of Altar of St Nicholas, Shaftesbury.				
	de Kimescote Walter	Magister		1349 (exchange)	1381	exchange	32	Chaplain of Altar of St Nicholas, Shaftesbury. Gave land in Stockland to Milton, 1358.	1030: Granted licence to study at English University 1336-40; Subdeacon 1337. Died 1381. Only two livings, both in Dorset			
	de Haytford Robert	Magister		1381 (exchange)	Not known			Barkswell, Dorset.	Not listed	Not listed		
	Shelford Henry	Chaplain		1409	1414	exchange	5					
	de Bick John	1414 (exchange)		1414	1419	resignation	5	Rector of Upton				
	Porter Thomas			1419	Not known	resignation	26					
	Somerston John			1442	Not known				1728: Student at Oxford 1440			Granted papal rehabilitation on account of simony, 1450 (C.Pap.L. x 65).
	Stanford Edward	Clerk		1489	Not known							
	Copple John	Magister	MA	1489	1494	resignation	5	Pension of 8 marks paid to Porter.	82, Asplede, MA 1487. Died 1505. Master of hosp. St John the Baptist 1488. Number of livings, mainly Salisbury diocese.			
	Rowland Edward	Magister			1504	resignation						
	Higgoni Edward	Magister	BACCL, LicCCL, DCCL	1504	1507	resignation	3		932. Higgon. BACCL 1501, Lic CCL 1509. DCCL 1511. Public notary 1509. Died 1538. Large number of livings around country. Author of Geographia Rector of Withernstone 1531 - 1538. Continued career. Master in Chancery 1512.			
	Parham Thomas	Priest		1507	1564		57	End date from list of rectors in church. Parham Thomas in Valor 1535				866, 1508. Pope agrees with unification of Cheshborne with his canonry of Bath and Wells and grandson of Cumbria Sept. He may, in person or deputy, continue corporal possession the parish church. To be dissolved on the death or resignation of Thomas.
Compton Abbas	de Scovyle Robert	Magister		Not known	Not known			To study for a year at Oxford, 1299. Rector of Up Wynton.	1658. Licence to study at Oxford for one year 1299. Few Salisbury livings.			
	de Pyelford John	Magister, Subdeacon		Not known	Not known			License to study a University 1304-1311 (Dheans and Ouford)	1481. Nothing more known.			
	Freund Stephen			Not known	1325	resignation			Not listed	Not listed		
	de Moxe William	Clerk, acolyte		1325	1326	exchange	1		Not listed			
	de Seton William	Magister		1326 (exchange)	1327 (resignation)	resignation	1	Bishop's Caudie. Prebend of Fontmell 1325-53	1468. Mg. by 1313 Official of Sarum 1326. Canon of Salisbury and Wells. Died 1354. Numerous livings in Salisbury as well as Bath and Wells.			1329. Papal dispensation to hold canonry of Salisbury as well as Prebend of Fontmell.
	de Spigelford Roger	Clerk, priest		1327	1331	exchange	4		Reschingsdale 1331-1333			
	de Calford William	Priest		1331 (exchange)	Not known				Reschingsdale 1327-1331			
	de Moxe Stephen	Magister		Not known	1340	exchange			Not listed			
	Neat John			1340 (exchange)	Not known			Visar of Puffleton				
	Carbidge Henry	Magister	BCL	1374 (Endow)	1395	resignation	31	Mention 1389	484. B C L by 1387. Leave of residence for 2 years 1389. Canonry general of Bp. of Salisbury. Also living in Oxon. in receipt of yearly pension from Cluny Abbey.			
	Ketew William	Clerk		1395	1414	death	19		Not listed			
	de Wynton William	Subdeacon		1414	1414	exchange	10	Resignation	Not listed			
	Fozent John			1424 (exchange)	Not known			Broughton 1422-1424	Not listed			
	Moffum William	Magister		Not known	Not known			Presented vicar of Compton Abbas 1431	Not listed	Not listed		
	Prentys Edward	Magister		Not known	Not known			Presented vicar of Compton Abbas 1449 and 1444. Gillingham 1437-46	Not listed	Not listed		
	Fozent John			Not known	1444	resignation			Not listed			
	Mythmore Henry	Chaplain		1444	Not known							
	Braynt Philip			Not known	1451	death			Not listed			
	Wolsey John	Chaplain		1451	1509 (death)	death	18					
	Petary Thomas	Chaplain		1509	1510 (exchange)	resignation	1					
	Gardner James			1510	1510 (death)	death	18					
Corfe Castle (Rectory)	Ridgely Christopher	Priest		1528	Not known			Mentioned in Valor 1535				
	de Blyde Adam	Clerk		1300	1302 (resignation)	resignation	2		Not listed	Not listed		
	de Polio Brunus	Clerk		1302	Not known			Presented by King Edward (also Shaftesbury. Licence to study for 2 years in England, 1308	Not listed			
	de Lanteshall John	Clerk		1311	Not known			License to study for 2 years at Oxford 1309. Melbury Abbas 1309-1315	1180			
	de Adakley John	Clerk		1316	Not known				Not listed			
	de Compton Peter	Magister		1318 (exchange)	Not known			Forsby Lincoln	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	
	de Calford William	Priest		1319	Not known				Not listed			
	de Wynton William			Not known	1327	exchange			Not listed	Not listed		
	de Wynton William			1348 (exchange)	1350	death	1	Colchester, Bath and Wells.	Not listed	Not listed		
Corfe Castle (Rectory)	de Blyde Adam	Clerk		1300	1302 (resignation)	resignation	2		Not listed	Not listed		
	de Polio Brunus	Clerk		1302	Not known			Presented by King Edward (also Shaftesbury. Licence to study for 2 years in England, 1308	Not listed			
	de Lanteshall John	Clerk		1311	Not known			License to study for 2 years at Oxford 1309. Melbury Abbas 1309-1315	1180			
	de Adakley John	Clerk		1316	Not known				Not listed			
	de Compton Peter	Magister		1318 (exchange)	Not known			Forsby Lincoln	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	
	de Calford William	Priest		1319	Not known				Not listed			
	de Wynton William			Not known	1327	exchange			Not listed	Not listed		
	de Wynton William			1348 (exchange)	1350	death	1	Colchester, Bath and Wells.	Not listed	Not listed		
	de Blyde Adam	Clerk		1300	1302 (resignation)	resignation	2		Not listed	Not listed		
	de Polio Brunus	Clerk		1302	Not known			Presented by King Edward (also Shaftesbury. Licence to study for 2 years in England, 1308	Not listed			
	de Lanteshall John	Clerk		1311	Not known			License to study for 2 years at Oxford 1309. Melbury Abbas 1309-1315	1180			
	de Adakley John	Clerk		1316	Not known				Not listed			
	de Compton Peter	Magister		1318 (exchange)	Not known			Forsby Lincoln	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	
	de Calford William	Priest		1319	Not known				Not listed			
	de Wynton William			Not known	1327	exchange			Not listed	Not listed		
	de Wynton William			1348 (exchange)	1350	death	1	Colchester, Bath and Wells.	Not listed	Not listed		
	de Blyde Adam	Clerk		1300	1302 (resignation)	resignation	2		Not listed	Not listed		
	de Polio Brunus	Clerk		1302	Not known			Presented by King Edward (also Shaftesbury. Licence to study for 2 years in England, 1308	Not listed			
	de Lanteshall John	Clerk		1311	Not known			License to study for 2 years at Oxford 1309. Melbury Abbas 1309-1315	1180			
	de Adakley John	Clerk		1316	Not known				Not listed			
	de Compton Peter	Magister		1318 (exchange)	Not known			Forsby Lincoln	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	
	de Calford William	Priest		1319	Not known				Not listed			
	de Wynton William			Not known	1327	exchange			Not listed	Not listed		
	de Wynton William			1348 (exchange)	1350	death	1	Colchester, Bath and Wells.	Not listed	Not listed		

Table 4: Presentations to Shaftesbury Livings. (Rectories and Vicarages outside the town of Shaftesbury) (3)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

Church	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date instituted	Date died, resigned, or exchanged	Reason for vacancy	Years in post	Note	Endon: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Endon: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Corfe Castle (Rectory)	de Codeford Philip	Magister	BCL, DCL	1350	1361		11		463. BCL 1346, DCL 1349. Keeper of privy seal 1363. Envoy of Black Prince to the pope and to king of Castile 1363.Numerous Papings. Distinguished career.			At petition of Queen Philippa, a benefice in gift of Shaftesbury. 1346. Presentatorship of Salisbury 1361-1363, for canon of Salisbury already rector of Corfe.
Corfe Castle (Rectory)	de Rye Robert	Priest		1361	Not known				Not listed			
Corfe Castle (Rectory)	Corfe Robert	Magister		Not known	1395	death			Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	
Corfe Castle (Rectory)	Deen Hugh			1395	Not known			Petron King Richard				1423, attempts to claim tithes from Chapel on St. Helstonland.
Corfe Castle (Rectory)	Woodroff John	Magister		Not known	1425	resignation			Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	
Corfe Castle (Rectory)	Walling Lydian	Magister		1425	Not known				Not listed		Not listed	
Corfe Castle (Rectory)	Stokes John	Magister	BCL, DCL	1433	Not known			Rector of Catstock 1427-1445.	1782. Stokes BCL 1428, DCL 1429. Died 1466. Career in Salisbury, the Worcester, Gloucester.			
Corfe Castle (Rectory)	Stourton Richard	Magister	MA	1434	1437	death	3	Prebend of Gillingham 1406- 1437 death.Rector of Corfe Castle 1434-1437.	1789 New College 1396. Son of John Stourton, Lord of manor of Stourton. Granted licenc eto study at English University for 7 years 1403. MA 1406.			Papal dispensation to hold a benefice with cure in 15th year. In 1492, two incompatible benefices Rector of Corfe Castle 1434-1437. Died 1497. Held a number of prebends and rectories.
Corfe Castle (Rectory)	Plomer Robert	Priest		1437	Not known			Dispute with Shaftesbury over presentation.				
Corfe Castle (Rectory)	Collins William	Magister	BCL, BCanCL	Not known	1467	death		Alize Corfe William	467. BCL 1456. BCL BCL 1465 Died 1467.	Not listed	Not listed	
Corfe Castle (Rectory)	Sutton Henry	Magister	BA	1467	1495		28		1813. Morten College 1458. BA 1465.Died 1501 Public notary. Involved in William Stanley's conspiracy in favour of Perkin Warbeck. Long career in Church.			1291483. Rectory of Corfe Castle and St Andrews Portland rected with Wyke Regis. Due services must be maintained at Wyk Regis. Disclosed on death or resignation of Henry. 420/1495. Dispensation to hold another benefice, with cure or otherwise incompatible.
Corfe Castle (Rectory)	Blythe Geoffrey	Magister	MA	1495 (V)	1498	resignation	3			171. Admitted Kings 1483. Nephew of Archbishop Rotherham. MA 1490. Rector of Corfe 1495. Treasurer of Salisbury 1494. Lord President of Wales 1513. Died 1531.		
Corfe Castle (Rectory)	Haton Richard	Magister	MA, LLD	1498	1500	resignation	2			391. Admitted Kings 1470 at 16 years. MA 1478. LLD 1483. Chaplain to Henry VII. Prebend of St. Stephens. Died 1509		433, 1505. Papal dispensation to receive and hold for life two other benefices of any sort. Usual pastoral provision. (Richard Horton, 8Theol)
Corfe Castle (Rectory)	Wilscock John	Magister	Prof. Theology	1500	1513	death	13		428 supp. Prof Theology.	Not listed		
Corfe Castle (Rectory)	Woods John	Chaplain		1513	Not known							
Corfe Castle (Rectory)	Bennett Thomas	Magister	DCL	Not known	Not known			Mentioned in Valor 1555	42 (Sup). DCL 1512. Numerous livings, mainly i Salisbury dioc. Vicar general of bishop of Salisbury, 1524- at least 1533. Died 1558.			
Dinton (Donnington) Rectory	de Tolb Robert	Lesser clergy.		Not Known	1320	death			Not listed			
Dinton (Donnington) Rectory	de Meare William	Subdeacon, Lesser clergy.		1320	Not known			Enquiry. Value of church is 25 marks.	Not listed			Mg Robert de Wouth had been granted a benefice in the gift of Shaftesbury, by Pope John XXO (1319), but had refused Donnington. Richard Upson had been made a similar gift by Pope John and had refused Donnington.
Dinton (Donnington) Rectory	de Crutwell, James	Clerk, Lesser clergy.		1332	Not known				Not listed			
Dinton (Donnington) Rectory	de Kymenich John	Priest, Lesser clergy		1342	Not known				Not listed	Not listed		
Dinton (Donnington) Rectory	de Carleton John	Lesser clergy.		1348	Not known				Not listed			
Dinton (Donnington) Rectory	de Breden Thomas	Magister		1349	1354	exchange	5		Not listed			1349, Reginald, bishop of St.Dawid's, for dear friend to accept 3 benefices with cure, already rector of Donnington.
Dinton (Donnington) Rectory	Paykock William	King's Clerk.		1354 (exchange)	Not known			Presents John Barlich as Vicar of Donnington, 1361. Rector St. Bagen, Cornwall.	Not listed			1357, Edward, Prince of Wales, for the treasurer of his chamber, William de Paykock a canon and preb of Shaftesbury, even though he has the church of Donnington. 1363, for canon of Dublin. 1363, has to resign preb of Luddington, since he did not declare.
Dinton (Donnington) Rectory	Grey William	Lesser clergy.		Not Known	1388	exchange			Not listed			
Dinton (Donnington) Rectory	Banastre Thomas	Magister, First degree.	BCL, BCL	1388 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Toppenfield (of Ebbide). Involved with dispute over this living. Appeals to pope, supported by Richard II. Estate of Thomas Banastre of Ebbide as parson of Donnington and prebend of Awerford, 1389. CPB 1389, 9.	Not listed	Not listed	BCL and BCL. Priest	
Dinton (Donnington) Rectory	Banastre Thomas	Magister	BCL, BCL	1391	Not known							
Dinton (Donnington) Rectory	Banastre Thomas	Magister	BCL, BCL	1394	Not known			Presented by King Richard who held temporalities of Donnington.	Not listed	Not listed	BCL and BCL. Priest	
Dinton (Donnington) Rectory	Spaldewy Thomas	Magister		Not Known	1399	exchange			Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	
Dinton (Donnington) Rectory	Herford John	Lesser clergy.		1399 (exchange)	1399 (exchange)	exchange	1	Also rector of Donhead St.Andrew (1399-1420); Rector of Stoke Harold	Not listed			
Dinton (Donnington) Rectory	Fovent Thomas	Magister		1399 (exchange)	1404	death	5	Rector of Donhead St. Andrew 1399-1399 (Shaftesbury patron). Presents John Neweman as vicar, 1404. Also, rector of Borewick St. 1390.	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	
Dinton (Donnington) Rectory	Elys John	Clerk, Lesser clergy.		1404	1419	exchange	15	Summoned for fornication with his servant. 1412	Not listed			
Dinton (Donnington) Rectory	Whitmer John	Priest, Lesser clergy.		1419 (exchange)	1430	exchange	11	Christmalford, Bath and Wells dioc. Also Broughton Giffard 1424-29; Prebend of Liddington 1416-1430; Symondesburgh (Cerne) 1430-?	Not listed			
Dinton (Donnington) Rectory	Symondesburgh John	Magister	BCL	1430 (exchange)	1434	exchange	4	Rector of Symondesburgh (Cerne patron); Woodford (Cerne)1414-1418;Bilsworth, Hawkchurch, Liddington, Stoke Abbas (Shaftesbury) 1418-9.	1842. BCL 1405, died 1454. many benefices in Salisbury dioc. (Bosworth (Cerne) 1408-9; Hawkchurch (Cerne) 1414-1418;Symondesburgh (Cerne) 1424-30; Preb Liddington 1430- death; Treasurer of St. Paul's, London, archdeacon of Wilts.			
Dinton (Donnington) Rectory	Weston William	Lesser clergy.		1434 (exchange)	1438	exchange	4	Guary (patron, Witherwell). Stoke Abbas, Stalbridge (Sherborne)				
Dinton (Donnington) Rectory	Playe John	Magister		1438 (exchange)	1442	exchange	4	Guesich. Long Bredy (Cerne) 1442-1445.	1486. Subdeacon 1422. Few livings in Bath and Wells, Oxford and Salisbury.			

Table 4: Presentations to Shaftesbury Livings. (Rectories and Vicarages outside the town of Shaftesbury) (4)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

Church	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date instituted	Date died, resigned, or exchanged	Reason for vacancy	Years in post	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Dinton (Dorsetington) Rectory	Chantrey John	Lesser clergy.		1442 (exchange)	1445	exchange	3	Long Brody (Cerne) 1442	Not listed			
Dinton (Dorsetington) Rectory	Whitlocke Simon	Magister		1445 (exchange)	1468	resignation	23	East Dereham, Norwich dioc. Presents William Lasterell as vicar: 1447	Not listed			
Dinton (Dorsetington) Rectory	Stankeryg Gideon	Magister		1468	1479	death	11		Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	
Dinton (Dorsetington) Rectory	Rowyer Simon	Magister, Chaplain	BA	1479	1486	resignation	7	Alias Breeffre.	258. Winchester College 1457. New Hall 1463. BA. Few livings in Salisbury diocese.			
Dinton (Dorsetington) Rectory	Hulse Thomas	Magister	BCL	1486	1531	death	45	Witherston (Abbotsbury) 1480-89.	981. BCL. Early career in Salisbury Dioc. Witherstone 1480-89. Dinton 1486 to death Canon of Salisbury 1489.Died 1531. Many livings.			
Dinton (Dorsetington) Rectory	Byge John	Magister, clerk.	BC&BCL	1531	1544	death	13	Presents Edward Burbeck as vicar, 1534	332. B. Ch. L. & C.L. Several rectories and prebends in Salisbury dioc. Shaftesbury St. Lawrence, 1497-1503. Vicar of Tisbury 1503-1544; Prebend of Fontmell, 1524 -1544. Died 1544			
Dinton (Dorsetington) Rectory	Taylor Robert	Magister.	MA	1544	Not known			Presented by Robert Grove, Quondam Abbes of Shaftesbury. Presents Robert Taylor as vicar 1545	560. MA degree 1525, died 1547.			
Dinton (Dorsetington) Vicarage	de Dorsetington William	Clerk, priest		1306	Not known			Presented by Magister Robert, rector of Dinton	Not listed			
Dinton (Dorsetington) Vicarage	Sprigot John	Priest		1330	Not known			of Mere, presented by de Mere William, rector of Dinton				
Dinton (Dorsetington) Vicarage	de Dactonde Walter	Priest		1336	Not known			Presented by de Crudwell James, rector of Dinton	Not listed			
Dinton (Dorsetington) Vicarage	Burlich John	Priest		1361	Not known			Presented by Pryhyk William, rector of Dinton	Not listed	Not listed		
Dinton (Dorsetington) Vicarage	Arkilly Robert			Not known	1404 (resigned)	resigned			Not listed			
Dinton (Dorsetington) Vicarage	Neweman John	Priest		1404	Not known			Presented by Fowent Thomas				
Dinton (Dorsetington) Vicarage	Parson John	Chaplain		1421	Not known			Presented by John Whitmers, rector of Dinton				
Dinton (Dorsetington) Vicarage	Walsh John			Not known	1441 (death)	death						
Dinton (Dorsetington) Vicarage	Belle Richard	Chaplain		1441	1447 (resigned)	resigned	6	Presented by Playe John, rector of Dinton	Not listed			
Dinton (Dorsetington) Vicarage	Lauderell William	Chaplain		1447	Not known			Presented by Whitlock Simon, rector of Dinton	Not listed			
Dinton (Dorsetington) Vicarage	Haywardby William			Not known	1455 (resignation)	resigned						
Dinton (Dorsetington) Vicarage	Whyver John	Chaplain		1455	Not known			Presented by Whitlock Simon, rector of Dinton				
Dinton (Dorsetington) Vicarage	Dykens Robert			Not known	1494 (exchange)	exchange						
Dinton (Dorsetington) Vicarage	Goddygrace Robert			1494 (exchange)	1517 (resignation)	resigned	23	Rector of Telford Elyas				
Dinton (Dorsetington) Vicarage	Alcocke William	Priest		1517	Not known							
Dinton (Dorsetington) Vicarage	Towe John			Not known	1532 (resignation)	resigned						
Dinton (Dorsetington) Vicarage	Baker John	Magister		1532	1534 (resigned)	resigned	2		Not listed			
Dinton (Dorsetington) Vicarage	Burage Edward	Priest		1534	1545 (resigned)	resigned	11	Presented by Bygge John, rector of Dinton. Mentioned in 1539.	Not listed			
Dinton (Dorsetington) Vicarage	Haude Henry	Priest		1545	ca 1550		15	Presented by Taylor Robert, rector of Dinton				
Dinton (Dorsetington) Vicarage	Eve Thomas	Clerk		ca. 1550	Not known							
Dorchester St. Mary (Rectory)	Reine Lawrence			Not known	1341 (death) (assn. error)	death						
Dorchester St. Mary (Rectory)	de Paulesholte Lambert	Magister		1341 (Emden)	1346 (exchange)	exchange	5		1308 (Prousholt): Magister by 1342. Licence to study for 4 years, 1342. Name of diocese for 3 years, 1345. Licence to study for 5 years, 1348. For 1 year, 1351.Prebends and rectories in Salisbury dioc. King's clerk 1351.			At request of king, was granted reservation of a benefice of Shaftesbury 1358.Value 20/15 marks. 1341. At request of King, papal provision for St.Mary Dorchester, due to death of Reine Lawrence. Value 20 marks.
Dorchester St. Mary (Rectory)	Ward John	Magister		1346 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Garton	Not listed			
Dorchester St. Mary (Rectory)	de Socklynch William	Magister	MA	1356	Not known			Emden.	1777. Exeter College. Fellow by 1350. MA, Proctor of University.	Not listed		University roll for papal graces. Granted reservation of canonry and prebend of Exeter, new expectation of benefice in gift of Shaftesbury. 1355 (Emden).
Dorchester St. Mary (Rectory)	Curle John	Magister		Not known	1363	exchange		Registred 1379, Milton. Office of Deacon 1362. - Shaftesbury.	Not listed	Not listed		For a benefice in the gift of Cerne. 1359.
Dorchester St. Mary (Rectory)	Barnesbury John	Priest		1363 (exchange)	Not known			Rector Collington Abbas. 1369, proceedings. He left church unsewed and long absent. Dissolute, criminal and lecherous life.	Not listed			
Dorchester St. Mary (Rectory)	Granby Henry	Magister		Not known	1399	exchange			Not listed	Not listed		Michaltheusa, master 1402-1420. Many livings in different dioceses. Coming from Yorkshire diocese. Very rapid exchange in Dorchester. Chaplain of Bishop of Llandaff, 1423. Papal provision.
Dorchester St. Mary (Rectory)	Broune Robert	Magister	MA, BTh	1399 (exchange)	1434	resignation	35	Rector Ripa Regina, London Dioc.	230.MA, BTh. Appointed by bp. Of Exeter for violation of Exeter College 1387. Archbishop of Winchester 1397, collated by Pope. Prebends and rectories in Salisbury dioc. Died 1438.			Canon of Salisbury and prebend of Combe and Harnham, by papal provision notwithstanding Dorchester St.Mary. 1404
Dorchester St. Mary (Rectory)	Heeth Richard	Magister, priest	MA, BTh	1434	1438 (exchange)	exchange	4	Rector of Lintoning, Bath and Wells dioc. Patron William Borevyle.	818.MA, BTh, 1422. Senior proctor 1413-20. Several livings. Died 1456.			
Dorchester St. Mary (Rectory)	Ezwey John			1438 (exchange)	1446	death	8		Not listed			
Dorchester St. Mary (Rectory)	Morapath Stephen	Magister		1446	1469	resignation	23	Broughton Giffard 1443-1446. Shaftesbury	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	
Dorchester St. Mary (Rectory)	Drover Edmund			1469	1502	death	33		Not listed			
Dorchester St. Mary (Rectory)	Tweythe Christopher	Magister, Clerk.		1502	1508	death	6	Fontmell -1502, Liddington 1505-1509. Dorchester St.Andrew -1502. Gillingham 1505-1508.All Shaftesbury. Many other livings.	Not listed.			Granted papal dispensation to hold a benefice, notwithstanding defect of age. 1479.
Dorchester St. Mary (Rectory)	Chafyn Thomas	Magister		1508	1545	death	37	Broughton Giffard1503-1509, Shaftesbury. Mentioned in 1539.	108 (sup). born 1487, died 1545. Winchester College.			
Dorchester St. Mary (Rectory)	Norman Thomas	Clerk		1545	ca 1550 (death)	death	15	Presented by Thomas Arundell. Nuper Abbes and Com. Shaftesbury.				
Dorchester St. Mary (Rectory)	Ezwey John	Magister		ca 1550				Presented by Margaret Arundell.				

Table 4: Presentations to Shaftesbury Livings. (Rectories and Vicarages outside the town of Shaftesbury) (5)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

Church	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date instituted	Date died, resigned, or exchanged	Reason for vacancy	Years in post	Note	Endow: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Endow: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	de Byde Adam	Priest		1302	Not known			Cerle Castle 1300-1302, Liddington 1308- (Shaftesbury)	Not listed		Not listed	
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	de Lecford Richard	Subdeacon		Not known	1305	resignation						
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	de Wymlindone Robert	Clerk, priest		1305	1322	exchange	17					
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	de Romeye Peter	Priest		1322	1325	exchange	3	Rector of Staple Aulton, Warden of Hospital of St Nicholas, Salisbury 1323				
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	de Tarenta Vincent	Magister, priest		1325 (exchange)	1331	exchange	6	Everly, patron Wherwell. Further endowes chantry in Church, 1327	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	Romeye Peter	Priest		1331 (exchange)	Not known			Everly, patron Wherwell				
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	de Eton Nicholas	Clerk		1334	Not known							
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	Stridett Stephen	Priest		1334	Not known							
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	Russell William	Clerk		1361	1361	death	20	Shaftesbury, Hospital of St. John the Baptist 1394-1423.				
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	de Rommedbury Nicholas	Priest		1361	Not known							
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	Dunel Walter			1394	Not known			No mass in 40 holy days and weekdays through fault of pastor				
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	Fovent Thomas	Magister, Priest		1399	1399	exchange	1	Berwick St Leonard 1390-, Downington 1395-1404, both Shaftesbury	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	Hensford John			1399 (exchange)	1420	death	21	Rector of Downington, 1395, (Shaftesbury)				
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	Celyn Robert	Chaplain		1420	1422	death	2	Cultham				
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	Borham William	Clerk		1422	1424	death	2					
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	Gay Walter	Chaplain		1424	1444	death	20					
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	Perys	Magister, priest.	MA	1444	Not known				1468. Perys John. Merton College, MA. Ordained priest 1443. Licenced to preach in Sarum Dioc., 1445. Only living listed.	Not listed	Not listed	
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	King John			Not known	1453	death						
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	Sugemhill Richard	Priest		1453	1454	death	1					
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	Wareyn William	Chaplain		1454	1455	exchange	1					
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	ap Rycharde John			1455 (exchange)	1465	exchange	10	Yatebury, Salisbury dioc. Beechingstoke 1466, Shaftesbury	Not listed			
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	Frampton David	Chaplain		1465	1466 (resignation)	resignation	1					
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	Blyth John			1465	1465 (death)	death	1	Dyphes, Winton dioc.	Not listed			
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	Hower John	Chaplain		1466	1488 (resignation)	resignation	21					
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	Blackad Thomas	Chaplain		1488	Not known							
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	Twynhyo Christopher	Magister, clerk		Not known	1500	resignation		Fontmell - 1502, Liddington 1505-1505. Donhead St Andrew - 1502. Gillingham 1505-1508. All Shaftesbury. Many other livings.	1919. Born ca 1460, of noble lineage, scholar 1479. Died 1509.			To resolve and retain for life, one other benefice. Granted papal dispensation to hold a benefice, notwithstanding defect of age. 1479.
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	Cook Thomas	Chaplain		1500	1522	death	22					
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	Westbury (Maurice)	Magister		1522	1524 (death)	death	2		2020. Nevilles Ite principal, 1506, three livings, two Gloucester and one Salisbury, died 1524			
Donhead St Andrew (Rector)	Preston Alexander	Clerk		1524	Not known			Mentioned in Valor				
Felpham Rectory	de Norton Roger			Not known	Not known			1309 (Jocurs - church list)	Not listed			
Felpham Rectory	de Godford Ralph			Not known	Not known			1355 (Jocurs - church list)	Not listed			
Felpham Rectory	de Rokeby Ralph			Not known	Not known							
Felpham Rectory	de Wykford Robert	Magister, Kings clerk	MA, DCanCL	1359	Not known			Prebend of Liddington 1362-	Not listed			
Felpham Rectory	de Warmenhale John	Magister		Not known	Not known			Mention 1362 Papal provision, 1366 Registrum Simonis Langham.	Not listed			1362, for canon of Salisbury, already rector of Felpham
Felpham Rectory	atte Field Roger			Not known	Not known				Not listed			
Felpham Rectory	Brigherick John			1389	Not known				Not listed			
Felpham Rectory	Idemwell John			Not known	1389	exchange			Not listed			
Felpham Rectory	Wale John			1385 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Berwick St Leonard	Not listed			
Felpham Rectory	Dethelose Alexander			1392	Not known				Not listed			
Felpham Rectory	Thurmond Nicholas	Magister		Not known	Not known			1401 (Jocurs, church list). Dates when presents vicar: 1401, 1407, 1411, 1413, 1438, 1444.	Not listed			1405, licence for portable altar
Felpham Rectory	Slauhtour William	Magister, priest	BCol	1464	1468 (death)	death	14		1712. BCol 1468. Few livings. Died 1498.			
Felpham Rectory	Urswicke Christopher	Magister, priest, Kings envoy.	BCol, DCanL	1509	1522 (death)	death	13		1935. born 1448. Son of John Urswick, Furness Abbey, Kings Hall, BCol 1479. DCanL. Huge number of livings in many dioceses. Royal appointments Henry VII.			1474. Pardon of all offences committed before 1474.
Felpham Rectory	Scallys Thomas			1522	Not known			1593- Office of Deacon in Monastery church, Rector of Wintonton 1522.	Not listed			
Felpham Rectory	Horsey Augustine			1528	1530		2	Vicar of Tolpudde, Abbotsbury, 1523-1530				
Felpham Rectory	Bretton William			1530	Not known							
Felpham Vicarage	Storne John	Chaplain		1407	1407	exchange	6	Presented by Nicholas Thurmond, rector of Felpham				
Felpham Vicarage	Stoke John			1407 (exchange)	1407	resignation	1	Rector of Exton, Winton Dioc. Presented by Nicholas Thurmond, rector of Felpham.				
Felpham Vicarage	Eppentone Thomas			1407	1411	exchange	4	Presented by Nicholas Thurmond, rector of Felpham.				
Felpham Vicarage	Crypin Richard			1411 (exchange)	1413 (exchange)	exchange	2	aka Beaufort. Presented by Nicholas Thurmond, rector of Felpham.				
Felpham Vicarage	Kytte Thomas			1413	Not known			Vicar of Burgham. Presented by Nicholas Thurmond, rector of Felpham.				

Table 4: Presentations to Shaftesbury Livings. (Rectories and Vicarages outside the town of Shaftesbury) (6)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

Church	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date instituted	Date died, resigned, or exchanged	Reason for vacancy	Years in post	Note	Endon: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Endon: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Felpham Vicarage	Carler Robert			Not known	1438	resignation						
Felpham Vicarage	Doys William			1438	Not known			Presented by Nicholas Thurmond, rector of Felpham.				
Felpham Vicarage	Nexde John			Not known	1444	exchange						
Felpham Vicarage	Smale Robert			1444 (exchange)	Not known			Visar of Hampten (Patron Rogreus) Presented by Nicholas Thurmond, rector of Felpham.				
Felpham Vicarage	Hygens William			Not known	Not known			Mention 1482, late vicar of Felpham: (Cal Pat Rolls 1476-1485, 301.)				
Felpham Vicarage	Hardyng Robert			1481	Not known							
Felpham Vicarage	Wuth Richard			Not known	Not known							
Felpham Vicarage	Katharine Humphrey			1509	Not known							
Felpham Vicarage	Irwin John			1511	Not known							
Felpham Vicarage	Berrett Robert			1520	Not known							
Felpham Vicarage	Turges William			1523	Not known							
Felpham Vicarage	John de Millum			1526	Not known							
Felpham Vicarage	Dowse John			1541	Not known							
Kevel	Kevel Robert	Magister		1340				Presented by Shaftesbury Abbey.				
Kevel	Derby John	Clerk		1344				Presented by the court of Arundel. One extra page, untranscribed, mentions Shaftesbury Abbey as last procurator.				
Kevel	de Saxaby William	Magister			1351	exchange						
Kevel	de Croysend Randolphus			1351 (exchange)	1351			Rector of Norton Downe. Patron, Shaftesbury Abbey.				
Kevel	Fitz Warin Peter	Magister		1361				Patron, Shaftesbury Abbey				
Kelveston (Rectory)	de Kemerich John	Priest		1341	1341			Rector of Dornington 1432.	Not listed			
Kelveston (Rectory)	Groundwell William	Priest		1341					Not listed			
Kelveston (Rectory)	de Winterborne Phillis			1349		exchange						
Kelveston (Rectory)	Cockham William	Magister		1349 (exchange)	1516	death		Rector of Cotle Castle				
Kelveston (Rectory)	East Walter			Not known	Not known				Not listed			
Kelveston (Rectory)	Laurens John			1416	1420	resignation	4	Rector of Kilmington 1422. Rector Tarrant Hinton 1422-1440; Proband of Fontmell 1433-35. Rector of Broughton Gifford 1420-1422. Office of deacon-1442.	Not listed			
Kelveston (Rectory)	Samson John	Priest		1420	1421	death	1		Not listed			
Kelveston (Rectory)	Bernard John	Magister, priest.	BCL	1421	Not known			Resident in 1447.				1455, papal indult for non-residence in other benefices whilst residing in canonry and prebend.
Kelveston (Rectory)	Knyghtley Walter	Magister, priest.	MA, DM	1490	1501	death	11	Rector of Templecombe 1465-1475.	1564. Merton College 1466-1469. MA 1463. DM 1487. Priest, 1471. Died 1501. Many ecclesiastic benefices in several dioceses.			
Kelveston (Rectory)	Gilbert Thomas	Magister	BOcl, DOcl	1501	1503	death	2	By papal dispensation, to be held with prebend of Exeter and church of Lymersham. Proband of Fontmell.	767. BCL by 1479, DOcl by 1483. Notary public by imperial authority 1474. Winchester College adm. 1462. New College fellow, admitted 1460. Numerous rectories and ecclesiastical appointments. Died 1509.			
Kelveston (Rectory)	Knyght David			Not known	1508	death		Hospital of John the Baptist, Shaftesbury 1497-1509.	Not listed			
Kelveston (Rectory)	Wilkes John	Chaplain		1508	Not known				Not listed			
Kilmington (Rectory)	William de Luseford	Magister, Kings clerk.	BCL	Not known	1343 (exchange)	exchange		Bishop displaced with services for one year. Licence to farm his church for 3 years, 1338. Leave to farm church for 3 years and stay in schools for a year, 1339. Discharged with services for one year, so he can study for one year, 1340.	1172. BCL by 1338. Numerous living, but no others in Salisbury dioc. Registrar of Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1345. One of King's envoys to treat with Alfonso XI, king of Castile, 1346. Died 1347.			Granted papal dispensation, on account of illegitimacy, to be promoted to all orders and to hold a benefice. Dispensation to hold two or more benefices. As prior clerk, granted recreation of benefice in gift of Shaftesbury, 1335. Granted, at King's petition, reservation of canonry and prebend in St Pauls, London. Granted papal dispensation to accept other benefices and to be elected to a bishopric, 1345.
Kilmington (Rectory)	Gwyn John			1343 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Metchable, Norwich Dioc.	Not listed			
Kilmington (Rectory)	de Wynterborne Philip	Acolyte		1349				Nicholas de Heton, rector of Berwick St Leonard at institution.	Not listed			
Kilmington (Rectory)	Mays William			Not known	1416	exchange			Not listed			
Kilmington (Rectory)	Corne Thomas	Magister		1416 (exchange)	1418	death	2	Visar of Wynterch	Not listed			
Kilmington (Rectory)	Lopwell John	Chaplain		1418	1420	resignation	4		Not listed			
Kilmington (Rectory)	Laurence John	Priest		1422	1422	exchange	1	Rector of Kelveston 1416-20 Rector of Kilmington 1422 Rector Tarrant Hinton 1422-1440. Proband of Fontmell 1433-35. Rector of Broughton Gifford 1420-1422. Office of deacon-1442.	Not listed			
Kilmington (Rectory)	Clere John			1422 (exchange)	1425	resignation	3	Rector of Tarrant Hinton. Resigned as incapable through age and infirmity.	Not listed			
Kilmington (Rectory)	Roads John	Clerk		1425	Not known				Not listed			
Kilmington (Rectory)	Parry John			1431	1437	resignation	26		Not listed			
Kilmington (Rectory)	Coke John	Chaplain		1437	Not known				Not listed			
Kilmington (Rectory)	Boucher John			Not known	1436	exchange			Not listed			
Kilmington (Rectory)	Cranborn John	Magister	BCL	1466 (exchange)	1470	resignation	4	Alax Coke. Rector of Compton in Winton Dioc.	569. BCL. Canon of Salisbury, prebendary of Rothelms 1432-1435. Died 1474. Numerous benefices, mainly in Salisbury dioc. Buried in Salisbury Cathedral.			
Kilmington (Rectory)	Rose John	Chaplain		1470	1482	death	22		Not listed			
Kilmington (Rectory)	Giles Alexander			1482	Not known				Not listed			
Kilmington (Rectory)	Scaby Thomas			Not known	1522	resignation			Not listed			
Kilmington (Rectory)	Reard John	Clerk		1529	1529	death			Not listed			
Kilmington (Rectory)	Bennet Thomas	Magister		1529	Not known				Not listed			
Melbury Abbas (Rectory)	de la Hyde Henry	Magister		Not known	1299	resignation			555. Magister by 1306. Lic to study in Eng. Or overseas for 2 years, 1299; Lic. To study at Orleans for 3 years, 1300. At Oxford for 4 years, 1303. Priest 1307. 3 livings in Shaftesbury.			
Melbury Abbas (Rectory)	de Canterbury Roger	Priest		1299	Not known				Not listed			
Melbury Abbas (Rectory)	de Lantshall John	Clerk, priest		1309	Not known			1311, deacon; letters dim. To be ordained priest, 1311. Cotle Castle 1311-. Shaftesbury.	Not listed	Not listed		
Melbury Abbas (Rectory)	de Lavyngton John	Clerk		1315	1315		1	Presented by Edward I as Shaftesbury vacant. Royal writ evoking presentation, as lavyngton alive and well. Registered - 1348 (death), Milton.	Not listed			
Melbury Abbas (Rectory)	de Wyntorn Peter	Magister, priest		1315	1322	exchange	7	Presented by Edward II. Broughton Gifford 1322-. Shaftesbury.	Not listed	Not listed		
Melbury Abbas (Rectory)	de Stegnot John	Priest		1322 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Bournemouth Gifford 1314-22. Shaftesbury.	Not listed			

Table 4: Presentations to Shaftesbury Livings. (Rectories and Vicarages outside the town of Shaftesbury) (7)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

Church	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date instituted	Date died, resigned, or exchanged	Reason for vacancy	Years in post	Note	Endow: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Endow: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Methury Abbas (Rectory)	Lehman John	Priest		1334								
	Lancroft John			Not known	1347	exchange						
	Oxford Nicholas			1347 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Fifehead, presented by Edward II, as Shaftesbury vacant.	Not listed			
	Copple John	Chap		1424	Not known							
	Copple Thomas	Magister	MA	1424	1433	exchange			Endow: 1387. MA. Later Bishop of Chichester. Number of livings, Salisbury, Chichester, Winchester.			
	James John			1433 (exchange)	1478	exchange	45		Not listed			
	Carterville Thomas			1478 (exchange)	1484	resignation			Not listed			
	Alroy John			Not known	1484	resignation			Not listed			
	Thompson William	Chaplain		1494	1535	death	41	Mentioned in Valor 1535	Not listed			
	Lee Thomas	Magister	MA	1535	1539	death	4		348 (sup). MA degree 1525, death 1539. Held 2 livings in Berks, 1 in Salisbury. Buried Methury Abbas.			
Stokewale (Rectory)	de Sanctis John			Not known	1305	resignation						
	de Sanctis Edward John	Chap, scilicet		1305	Not known							
	de Gueslich John	Chap, scilicet		1316	1319	resignation	3					
	de de Blanche Borer	Priest		1319	Not known							
	de Gueslich John	Priest		1320	Not known							
	de Gueslich Thomas			Not known	1322	exchange						
	Bootham William	Rector		1345 (exchange)	1352		14	Rector of Haulthor				
	Harvey William	Priest		1362	Not known							
	Moth Thomas	Priest		1364	1377	death	13					
	Harvey John	Priest		1377	1382	resignation	5					
	Bracewether Edmund	Priest		1382	Not known							
	Lewis John	Priest		1420	Not known							
	Hether John	Magister		1441	1441	resignation	1		Not listed			
	Lewis John	Magister, clerk, priest.	MA	1441	1442				1342. MA. Little University Hall 1442-3. Priest 1443. Also Vicar of Winterbourne Whitchurch, 1443, exchanged for vicar of Thetford. Died 1449. Several livings in Salisbury Diocese.	Not listed	Not listed	
	Harcock Thomas	Chaplain		1442	1454	death	12					
	Hedley John	Chaplain		1454	1456	resignation	12					
	Farhead Thomas	Chaplain		1456	1476	death	20	2 Rector of Kingshead, Mithus 1442.				
	Smyth Thomas	Magister	BCL, BChBCL, DChL	1476	Not known				1334. BCL, 1439. BChBCL, 1445, DChL, 1453. Died 1476. Stokewale was last appointment. Long list of appointments, including Berwick St John, 1447-76.			
	Whitby Richard	Magister		1476	1476	resignation	1		1334. BCL, 1439. BChBCL, 1445, DChL, 1453. Died 1476. Stokewale was last appointment. Long list of appointments, including Berwick St John, 1447-76.			
	Duke William	Magister		Not known	1507	resignation			Not listed	Not listed		
	Parter Edmund	Chaplain		1507	1509	death	2					
	Penkham William	Chaplain		1509	1520 (resignation)	resignation	1					
	Bennet Nicholas	Chaplain		1519	Not known							
	Carpenter Thomas	Magister		1524	Not known			Mentioned in Valor 1525	104 (sup) BA. MA. Few livings			
Tarrant Hinton (Rectory)	de Carant Nicholas	Chap		1315	Not known			Presented by Edward II as Shaftesbury vacant				
	de Carant John	Magister, priest		1315	1332 (resigned)				Not listed			Not listed
	de Carant Nicholas	Chap		Not known	1337				Not listed			
	de Havante James	Magister		1336	1337 (exchange)				493 (Colman de Havante James). Magister by 1337. canon of Salisbury, Pres. of Beaumister, Rector of Long Bredy, 1340.	Not listed	Not listed	
	de Mersich de Pourtoise Mersich	Priest		1337 (exchange)	1340 (exchange)			Physion, Salisbury dioc.				
	Ford Hugh			1340 (exchange)	Not known			Spitch Matravers				
	Brightwell Thomas	Magister	MA, DTh	Not known	1393	exchange						
									266. Exeter College fellow 1364. MA, DTh by 1382. Wyckiff sympathiser. 1382, council for condemnation of 24 erroneous conclusions of Wyckiff eventually gave assent to condemnation. Chancellor of University 1388-9. Number of livings. Commissioner to collect Wyckiff literature and present to King's council 1388. Died 1390, on eve of setting out for Rome.			
	Calverhill Richard			1393	1396	exchange	7	de Maro, Legatus Cantuari. Leicestershire				
	Whyte John			1396 (exchange)	1392	exchange	2	Beedby, Lincoln				
Tarrant Hinton (Rectory)	Emour Robert			1392 (exchange)	1399	exchange	1	Spitch Matravers				
	Alroy John			1399 (exchange)	1399	exchange	6	Frommington Vicarage, Exeter	Not listed			
	Reech John			1399 (exchange)	1401	exchange	2	Clarefield, Winton dioc.	Not listed			
	de Gile (Giles) Thomas			1401 (exchange)	1404	exchange	3	Watersham, Lincoln dioc.	Not listed			
	Tysobury John	Magister	BCL	1404 (exchange)	1410	exchange	6	Beedby, Winton	1325. BCL by 1398. Prior to act for New College 1400, for Abbot of Croy. 1402 Rectories in Kent, Winchester dioc. Bath and Wells and Salisbury. Commissioner general of Bp. Rubewth 1409. Died 1413.	Not listed	Not listed	1402. Papal dispensation to hold another benefice or office, etc.
									206. Non-domic. Relative of Nicholas Bubwith, Bishop of Bath and Wells. University College 1413-1414. Papal dispensation to hold benefice with cure 1403 at age of 15. Long and distinguished clerical career. Died 1449.			
	Bubwith Thomas	Magister		1410 (exchange)	1410	exchange	1	Hampton Lucy				
	Mony Henry			1410 (exchange)	Not known	exchange		Leaverton, Bath and Wells.				
	Clow John			Not known	1422	resignation	1	Kilnmeaton, Bath and Wells.				
Tarrant Hinton (Rectory)	Laurence John	Chaplain		1422 (exchange)	1421	death	26					
	Stoke John	Magister	MA, BCL	1421	1486	resignation	15		1783. MA 1449, BCL 1463. Admitted All Souls 1465. Rectories in Sussex, Hants, Wilts. Died 1503. Canon St. Georges Windsor.	Not listed	Not listed	Papal dispensation to hold additional benefice, not withholding Trowbridge, 1470.
	Newman John	Chaplain		1486	1515	resignation	29					
	Moran Thomas	MA, lesser clergy.		1515	1525	death	10	Mentioned in Valor, 1525	526 (sup) BA 1523. Few livings in Salisbury dioc.			
	Newdigate George	Magister	MA, lesser clergy.	1525	1528	resignation	2		693 (sup) BA			
	Porte Richard	Magister Priest		1528	Not known							
	171 Robert			Not known	Not known			Licence to visit Rome				
	de Stratton William			Not known	Not known			Licence to study for one year 1311	Not listed			
	de Middleton John	Magister, priest.		1322	Not known			Mention in 1329. Licence to hear confessions 1340.				
Templecombe (Rectory)	de Le Thomas			Not known	1408 (exchange)	exchange			Not listed			
	Woburne John	Magister, priest.		1408 (exchange)	Not known				vicar of Mulhorneport (pat - convent of Cistercs). 1411, licence for non-residence for one year.			1437, granted papal dispensation, being of noble birth, to hold an additional incompatible benefice.
	Couper John	Priest		1413	1415	resignation	2		1574. John Richard, alias Woburn. Granted licence to study at Oxenford three years, 1400 and for further 2 years 1404. died 1448. Numerous benefices. Granted licence of non-residence whilst on the King's service, 1411.			Not listed
	Gurvey William	Chaplain		1415	1422	exchange	7					Not listed
	Farbach John			1422 (exchange)	Not known			Vicar of Cammole, Beaton	Not listed			

Table 4: Presentations to Shaftesbury Livings. (Rectories and Vicarages outside the town of Shaftesbury) (8)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

Church	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date instituted	Date died, resigned, or exchanged	Reason for vacancy	Years in post	Note	Endow: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Endow: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Templecombe (Rectory)	Pay Thomas			Not known	1425	exchange						Not listed
Templecombe (Rectory)	Bondur John			1426 (exchange)				Rector of Spurham, Norwich Dioc.	Not listed			Not listed
Templecombe (Rectory)	Henry John	Priest		1426	1431	exchange	1		Not listed			Not listed
Templecombe (Rectory)	Burall John			1431 (exchange)	1440	exchange	8	Rector of Odecombe (Patron - Montacute)	Not listed			Not listed
Templecombe (Rectory)	Dawson Robert			1440 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Romston (Wiltshire)	Not listed			Not listed
Templecombe (Rectory)	Tranagan Thomas			Not known	1452	exchange			Not listed			Not listed
Templecombe (Rectory)	James Roger			1452 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Lydford	Not listed			Not listed
Templecombe (Rectory)	Engelher Walter	Magister, priest.		Not known	1475	resignation		Rector of Kilmington 1480-1501	1464, Merton College 1466-1469, MA 1463, DM 1487, Priest, 1471, Died 1501. Many ecclesiastic benefices in several dioceses.			
Templecombe (Rectory)	Thyrng John	Magister, priest.		1475	1484	death	9		1871, MA 1452, University career, Templecombe only living listed.			
Templecombe (Rectory)	Stowe Thomas			1484	1485	death	1		Not listed			
Templecombe (Rectory)	Howards William	Chaplain		1485	1500	death	15		Not listed			
Templecombe (Rectory)	Bradley Richard	Priest		1500	1508	exchange	8		Not listed			
Templecombe (Rectory)	Shaw Robert	Chaplain		1508 (exchange)	1512	death	4		Not listed			
Templecombe (Rectory)	Wince John	Chaplain		1512	1515	death	3		Not listed			
Templecombe (Rectory)	Watkinson Thomas	Priest		1515	1518	resignation	3		Not listed			
Templecombe (Rectory)	Frowke William	Cleric		1518	1520	resignation	2		Not listed			
Templecombe (Rectory)	Franklyn Thomas	Cleric		1520	1524	death	4		Not listed			
Templecombe (Rectory)	Edrham Nicholas	Cleric		1524	1526	death	2		Not listed			
Templecombe (Rectory)	Marks John	Cleric		1530	Not known				Not listed			
Tisbury (rectory)	de Bodenham Thomas	Master		1300	1305 (death)	death	5		Not listed			
Tisbury (rectory)	de Lockford Richard	Cleric, <i>quondam, Lesser clerics.</i>		1305	at least 1335		30		Not listed			
Tisbury (rectory)	de Sudesham Thomas	Magister		1305 (exchange)	1307 (death)	death	1	Westminster, Bath and Wells.	Not listed			
Tisbury (rectory)	de Holland John	Magister, King's clerk.		1350	At least 1355, prob. 1369		15		943, Mag by 1328, Granted licence to study in Oxford for one year, died July 1349, Clerk of Queen Philippa in 1354. Many benefices in Cornwall and Devon. Granted leave of absence for 4 years from Tisbury, 1353. At Avinion, 1355.			
Tisbury (rectory)	Rugbidge William	Magister		by 1376				1380, appropriation of Tisbury, William de Rugbidge grant of land to him in exchange for other land in Tisbury.	Not listed			
Tisbury Vicarage	de Hunte Thomas	Cleric, priest		1311	1311	resignation	1	Presented by de Lockford Richard, rector.				
Tisbury Vicarage	de Pease Robert			1311	Not known			Presented by de Lockford Richard, rector.				
Tisbury Vicarage	de Burewek Radolphus	Priest		1330	Not known			Presented by de Lockford Richard, rector.				
Tisbury Vicarage	de Redington Hugh	Priest		1340	Not known			Presented by de Lockford Richard, rector.				
Tisbury Vicarage	Busch Richard	Priest		1392	Not known							
Tisbury Vicarage	Busch Philip			Not known	1420	exchange						
Tisbury Vicarage	Colf John			1420 (exchange)	1425	death	5	Rector of Shilington.				
Tisbury Vicarage	Froemere Richard	Chaplain		1425	Not known							
Tisbury Vicarage	Bridger John	Chaplain		1429	Not known							
Tisbury Vicarage	Taylor William	Priest		1426	1426	exchange	20					
Tisbury Vicarage	Walgrave William	Chaplain		1426	1426	resignation	1	Chantry of St. Anne in Church of Shaftesbury Abbey				
Tisbury Vicarage	Mowme Alexander	Priest		1426	1429	resignation	3					
Tisbury Vicarage	Wastmore John	Magister, Chaplain		1429	1484		4		Not listed			
Tisbury Vicarage	Barnes Thomas			1484	Not known							
Tisbury Vicarage	Luxman John			Not known	1484	death						
Tisbury Vicarage	Salybury Thomas	Chaplain		1484	Not known							
Tisbury Vicarage	Breare John	Magister		Not known	1544	death						
Tisbury Vicarage	Fargard John	Magister		1544	Not known			Minor abbess and conv. Shaftesbury.				
Tisbury Vicarage	Hillington John	Magister		1530	Not known	resignation						
Tisbury Vicarage	Bissh John	Magister		1550	Not known							
Tisbury (Chapel)	de Wonterton William			1300	Not known			Presented by de Bodenham Thomas				
Tisbury (Chapel)	De Brightewaton John	Priest		1335	1351 (resignation)	resignation	16	Chantry of St. Mary at Altar of Tisbury. Presented by De Lockford Thomas.				
Tisbury (Chapel)	Colf John Robert	Priest		1351	1352		2	Presented by de Holland John, rector of Tisbury				
Tisbury (Chapel)	de Abbottsbury John	Priest		1352	Not known			Presented by de Holland John, magister, rector of Tisbury				
Tisbury (Chapel)	de Fychefold John	Priest		1355	Not known			Presented by de Holland John, magister, rector of Tisbury				
Tisbury (Chapel)	Pewelson John	Priest		1376	Not known			Presented by Buretholme William, rector of Tisbury				
Tisbury (Chapel)	Jakes John			Not known	1384 (exchange)	exchange						
Tisbury (Chapel)	Foucher William			1384	1397 (resignation)	resignation	13	Vicar of St. Martin in the Field, London, in 1394. Does not say mass for a week or fortnight; Says mass at dawn on High days and leaves the church unsecured. Removes beads, vestments etc to own house. Cited as mad.				
Tisbury (Chapel)	Donald John	Priest		1397	Not known							
Tisbury (Chapel)	Thermond Nicholas							1405, rector				1405, rector of Felpham, dispensation for portable altar.
Tisbury (Chapel)	Taylor William	Chaplain		1417	1419	resignation	2	St. Marys chantry.				
Tisbury (Chapel)	Skymer John	Chaplain		1419	Not known							
Tisbury (Chapel)	Shapard John			Not known	1423	death						
Tisbury (Chapel)	Myke Thomas	Chaplain		1423	Not known							
Tisbury (Chapel)	Walton Thomas			Not known	1429	exchange						
Tisbury (Chapel)	Coke Oliver			1429	Not known			Rector of Haimmeston				
Tisbury (Chapel)	Colwell Richard	Chaplain		1427	1442	resignation	5					
Tisbury (Chapel)	Cumbeleten William			1442	Not known							
Tisbury (Chapel)	Vogant William	Chaplain		Not known	1456	death						
Tisbury (Chapel)	Baty William	Chaplain		1466	1470	death	4					
Tisbury (Chapel)	Cloward William	Priest		1470	1474		4					
Tisbury (Chapel)	Bols John	Chaplain		1474	Not known							
Tisbury (Chapel)	Lury Thomas	Priest		1504	Not known							
Tisbury (Chapel)	Wastmore Thomas			Not known		death		Mentioned in Valor				
Tisbury (Chapel)	Cassmore Richard	Cleric		1547	Not known			Presented by Fargard Ragnald, Nuper Ab. And Conv. Shaftesbury.				

Table 4: Presentations to Shaftesbury Livings. (Rectories and Vicarages outside the town of Shaftesbury) (9)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset

ANNEX

328

Church	Name	Qualification	Degrees	Date Instituted	Date resigned,died or exchanged	Vacancy reason	Years in post	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
St. John and St. Mary	de Tydolfysde Ralph	Clerk, priest		1314	Not known			Rector of St. Lawrence, 1320-21.			
St. John and St. Mary	de Fyfehead Ralph	Magister		1316	Not known				Not listed		
St. John and St. Mary	de Ayssefold Thomas	Clerk, acolyte		1320	1349	death	29				
St. John and St. Mary	Coniham William	Priest		1349	1361	death	12				
St. John and St. Mary	Jolif John	Priest		1361	1365	resignation	4	Radipole 1379-			
St. John and St. Mary	Pikis John	Priest		1365	Not known						
St. John and St. Mary	Gybon John			Not known	1382	exchange		1382 Chantry of de la Gore			
St. John and St. Mary	Humfrey William	Chaplain		1382 (exchange)	1383	exchange	1	Chantry de la Gore in Shaftesbury Monastery 1382			
St. John and St. Mary	Shaftesbury John	Priest		1383 ?	1401	exchange	18	Mention in 1383			
St. John and St. Mary	Chethman Walter			1401	1404	exchange	3	Vicar of Lodres			
St. John and St. Mary	Stoppe Edmund			1404 (exchange)	1404	exchange	1	Vicar of Northnewton			
St. John and St. Mary	Symond John			1404 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Stockwell, Wells dioc.			
St. John and St. Mary	Climpynge Alexander	Chaplain		1412	1438	death	26				
St. John and St. Mary	Yarwell, John	Chaplain		1438	Not known						
All Saints	de Orchardslegh John	Chaplain		1300	1321	resignation	21				
All Saints	de Hampton John	Clerk		1321	Not known						
All Saints	de Stocton John	Chaplain		1326	Not known						
All Saints	Parchewyn John			Not known	Not known			Expectation of a benefice from Sherborne.. <i>Registrum Simonis Langham</i> 1366.			
All Saints	Leawte John	Clerk		1384	Not known			Beechingstoke 1393-1411			
All Saints	Sevy John	Priest		1393	Not known			Mention 1394			
Chapel of St. Peter and St. Andrew	Schip John	Priest		1305	Not known						
Chapel of St. Peter and St. Andrew	de Berewyk Nicholas	Clerk, priest		1307	Not known						
Chapel of St. Peter and St. Andrew	Drewyk Richard			Not known	1330 (resignation)	resignation					
Chapel of St. Peter and St. Andrew	de Craifside John	Clerk		1330	Not known						
Chapel of St. Peter and St. Andrew	de Godlyngton Henry	Priest		1333	Not known						
Chapel of St. Peter and St. Andrew	Deaufort Thomas	Priest		1346	1346	exchange	1	Patron, Edward, King of England and France			
Chapel of St. Peter and St. Andrew	Beaufort James			1346	1347	exchange	1	Rector of Stapel Hinton			
Chapel of St. Peter and St. Andrew	Avenel Alan	Magister		1347 (exchange)	1348	exchange	1	Chantry of Mymbury	Possibly 79. held exchanged vicar of Poterne for rector of Ewelme 1350. died 1361.		
Chapel of St. Peter and St. Andrew	Braybroke William			1348 (exchange)	1348	death	1	Rector of Broadwindsor			
Chapel of St. Peter and St. Andrew	Chese Robert	Priest		1348	1349	resignation	1				
Chapel of St. Peter and St. Andrew	Hayteman William	Priest		1349	Not known			de Herdelee			
Holy Trinity	Burden Thomas			Not known	1334 (death)	death					
Holy Trinity	Baker Roger	Priest		1334	Not known						
Holy Trinity	Maydenhith Larence	Chaplain		Not known	Not known			Mention 1394			
Holy Trinity	Connewych Auralius	Chaplain		1415	1432 (resignation)	resignation	17	To chaplaincy (Abbess Cecily). chantry of St. Nicholas 1432-1433			
Holy Trinity	Wadelond Thomas	Chaplain		1432	Not known						
Holy Trinity	Pettrum Thomas			Not known	1438	death					
Holy Trinity	Kyngbrugge Reginald	Chaplain		1438	Not known			Shaftesbury St.Martin 1402-1408. Vicar of Iwerne Minster 1423-			
Holy Trinity	Hoper William			Not known	1468	death					
Holy Trinity	Pethin Thomas	Chaplain		1468	1471	death	3				
Holy Trinity	Gardynner Thomas			1471	1473	death	2				
Holy Trinity	Veysing William	Chaplain		1473	1476	resignation	3				

Table 5: Presentations to Livings in the Town of Shaftesbury (1)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset

ANNEX

329

Church	Name	Qualification	Degrees	Date Instituted	Date resigned,died or exchanged	Vacancy reason	Years in post	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Holy Trinity	Jonis William	Magister, Archdeacon of Dorset		1476	1486	resignation	10		Not listed	Not listed	
Holy Trinity	Skypton Richard	Magister, chaplain		1486	1503	death	17		Not listed	Not listed	
Holy Trinity	Watkynson Thomas	Priest		1503	1504	resignation	1	Shaftesbury St.James, 1519-1522. Succeeded by John Watkinson.			
Holy Trinity	Caswall Richard	Magister.		1504	1507	resignation	3	Shaftesbury St. Lawrence, 1507-1508.	Not listed	Not listed	
Holy Trinity	Watkynson Thomas	Priest		1507	1515	resignation	8				
Holy Trinity	Burden Thomas	Chaplain		1515	Not known						
Holy Trinity	Baker Roger			Not known	1542	resignation		Mentioned in Valor 1535			
Hospital of St. John the Baptist	de Eggeclyve William	Priest		1305	Not known			Shaftesbury St.Lawrence, -1320	Not listed		
Hospital of St. John the Baptist	de Codeford William	Priest		1320	1348	death	28	Beechingsroke 1327-1333. Corfe 1333-.	Not listed		
Hospital of St. John the Baptist	Melkborn John	Priest		1348	Not known				Not listed		
Hospital of St. John the Baptist	le Khore John	Priest		1361	Not known				Not listed		
Hospital of St. John the Baptist	Russell William			1394	1423	death	29		Not listed		
Hospital of St. John the Baptist	Creney James	Chaplain		1423	1445	resignation	22		Not listed		
Hospital of St. John the Baptist	Wymmingham John	Chaplain		1445	1470 (death)	death	25		Not listed		
Hospital of St. John the Baptist	Tyrett John	Chaplain		1470	Not known				Not listed		
Hospital of St. John the Baptist	Ryell Thomas			Not known	1474			Almer, 1474-1504.	Not listed		
Hospital of St. John the Baptist	Brinoc John	Chaplain		1474	Not known				Not listed		
Hospital of St. John the Baptist	Benewyt John			Not known	1476	resignation			Not listed		
Hospital of St. John the Baptist	Osplet John	Magister, chaplain	MA	1476	1488	resignation	12	Cheselbourne 1489-95.	62. MA 1487. Died 1505		
Hospital of St. John the Baptist	Ketilton William	Magister, chaplain.	MA	1488	1492	resignation	4	Also Shaftesbury St. Martins 1494. Shaftesbury St. Peters 1491-1509.	Not listed	11. Admitted Kings 1478. MA 1482. Died 1510	
Hospital of St. John the Baptist	Twynyho George	Clerk		1492	1497	resignation	5		Not listed		
Hospital of St. John the Baptist	Knollys David	Magister		1497	Not known				Not listed		
Hospital of St. John the Baptist	Kator Alexander	Magister	BCn&CL	1504	1516 (death)	death	12	Deacon of Shaftesbury Abbey until 1504.	371. BCn&CL by 1472.		
Hospital of St. John the Baptist	Wilton William	Magister	MA	1516	1525	death	9	Symondesbury (Cerne) 1517-.	Not listed	434. Admitted Kings 1488. MA 1496. Deacon Lincs 1496. Died 1525.	
Hospital of St. John the Baptist	Parkows William	Magister, priest.	BA, MA, DM	1525	1541	death	16		71428. BA 1502, MA. DM 1506. Died 1541. Livings mainly in Devon. Lic. To exchange 4 benefices for other incompatible benefices, 1536. Parkhouse.Attended Katherine, Countess of Devon 1524.		
Hospital of St. John the Baptist	Fowke Robert			1541	Not known			Presented by Wynter Edmund, Brokway David, Tydler Nicholas. Qundam abbatis et nuper conv.			
St. James (vicarage)	de Kymerich John			Not known	Not known			1322, dispute with Shaftesbury and papal court as to whether he was rector or vicar of St.James			
St. James (vicarage)	de Codeford Walter	Priest		1342	Not known						
St. James	de Craseton Walter	Priest		Not known	1387	exchange		Mentioned in Registrum Simonis Langham 1366.			
St. James	Lene John			1387	Not known			Vicar of Micheldever, Winton dioc.			
St. James	Percy William			Not known	1411	exchange					
St. James	Tynker Walter			1411 (exchange)	1415	exchange	4	Rector of Winterbourne Houghton			

Table 5: Presentations to Livings in the Town of Shaftesbury (2)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset

ANNEX

330

Church	Name	Qualification	Degrees	Date Instituted	Date resigned,died or exchanged	Vacancy reason	Years in post	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
St. James	Hasilmer Philip			1415 (exchange)	1419	death	4	Rector of Bucknall			
St. James	Smyth William	Chaplain		1419	Not known						
St. James	Tydellog Richard	Priest		1430	1433	exchange	3				
St. James	Cronage Thomas			1433 (exchange)	1441	resignation	8	Rector of Pylie, Bath and Wells			
St. James	Hunt John	Magister, priest.	BA	1441	1443	exchange	2	Vicar of Fontmell, 1443-45.	986. Chaplain and vicar in Kent and Herts. Fellow of Exeter College 1426. BA 1430.		
St. James	Dyer William			1443 (exchange)	1456	resignation	13	Vicar of Fontmell			
St. James	Hardewyke Thomas	Chaplain		1456	Not known						
St. James	Potery Thomas	Chaplain		1510	1519	death	9				
St. James	Watkinson Thomas	Chaplain		1519	1522	resignation	3	Shaftesbury, Holy Trinity 1503-1504, 1519-1522.			
St. James	Watkinson John	Priest		1522	1531	death	9				
St. James	Brydmore Thomas	Priest		1531	Not known			Mentioned in Valor 1535			
St. Lawrence	de Eggeclive William			Not known	1320						
St. Lawrence	de Tidolveshide Ralph	Magister		1320	1321(death)	death	1		Not listed		
St. Lawrence	de Orchardsley	Priest		1321	1348 (death)	death	27	Shaftesbury, All saints, 1300- 1321resigned			
St. Lawrence	de Letchlade Richard	Priest		1348	1349		1	de Hemynnton Magna			
St. Lawrence	Plante Robert	Priest		1349	Not known						
St. Lawrence	Wodeland John			Not known	1419	death					
St. Lawrence	Otte William	Chaplain		1419	1432	resignation	13				
St. Lawrence	Nayshe William	Magister		1432	1437	death	5		Not listed		
St. Lawrence	Estby William	Chaplain		1437	1438	resignation	1				
St. Lawrence	Hegges Richard	Priest		1438	1440	resignation	2				
St. Lawrence	Condover Thomas	Chaplain		1440	1441	resignation	1				
St. Lawrence	Philyp Roger	Chaplain		1441	1448	resignation	7				
St. Lawrence	Smercote William	Chaplain		1448	1449	resignation	1				
St. Lawrence	Ap Howell Philip	Chaplain		1449	1456	deprivation	7	Shaftesbury, All saints, 1300- 1321 resigned. Shaftesbury St.Martins. resigned 1444-1450.			
St. Lawrence	Haywardyn Thomas	Chaplain		1456	1463	resignation	7				
St. Lawrence	Strottinger Walter	Magister, chaplain		1463	1490	death	37		Not listed	Not listed	
St. Lawrence	Bigges John	Magister		1490	1502	resignation	12	Vicar of Tissbury 1503 until death 1544. Prebend of Fontmell 1524-. Rector Dinton, resigned 1544. Other rectories and prebends in Salisbury dioc.	332. New Hall 1500-01		
St. Lawrence	Foster Thomas	Priest		1502	1507	death	5	Shaftesbury, Holy Trinity 1504-1507.			
St. Lawrence	Casewell Richard	Magister		1507	1508	resignation	1	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	
St. Lawrence	Hempster William	Chaplain		1508	1513	death	5		Not listed		
St. Lawrence	Burdex John	Chaplain		1513	Not known			Mentioned in Valor 1535			
St. Martin	de Welwe Nicholas	Clerk		Not known	1334	exchange					
St. Martin	de Suthby Thomas			1334 (exchange)	Not known			Chesilborne			
St. Martin	Clouper William	Priest		1339	1348	death	9				
St. Martin	de Shaldeston Thomas	Priest		1348	Not known						
St. Martin	Forthward Henry	Priest		1361	1396	death	35				
St. Martin	Dene John	Chaplain		1396	1400	exchange	4				
St. Martin	Tuff John			1400 (exchange)	1402	death	2	Rector of Tolland			
St. Martin	Kyngbrige Reginald	Clerk		1402	1423	exchange	21	Licence to be absent from benefice until next visitation.			
St. Martin	Tydling Richard			1423	1428	exchange	5	Vicar of Iwerne Minster			
St. Martin	Whitchol Robert			1428 (exchange)	Not known			Vicar of Idmeston			
St. Martin	Grenny James			Not known	1442	resignation					
St. Martin	Punche John	Chaplain		1442	1443	exchange	1				
St. Martin	Symston Thomas			1443	1444	resignation	1	All Saints, City Wall, London			
St. Martin	Ap Howell Philip	Priest		1444	1450	resignation	6				
St. Martin	Hore William	Chaplain		1450	1453	resignation	3				
St. Martin	Marchall Thomas	Priest		1453	1456	death	3				
St. Martin	Budde William	Chaplain		1456	1477	death	21				

Table 5: Presentations to Livings in the Town of Shaftesbury (3)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset

ANNEX

331

Church	Name	Qualification	Degrees	Date Instituted	Date resigned,died or exchanged	Vacancy reason	Years in post	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
St. Martin	Gribbell Thomas	Chaplain		1477	1490	resignation	23				
St. Martin	Monke Robert	Chaplain		1490	Not known						
St. Martin	Ketylton William	Magister	MA	Not known	1494	resignation		Also Shaftesbury St. Martins 1494. Shaftesbury St. Peters 1491-1509.	Not listed	11. Admitted Kings 1478. MA 1482. Died 1510	
St. Martin	Thomas William			1494	Not known						
St. Martin	Wattgam Thomas			Not known	1504	deprivation					
St. Martin	Heyren Richard	Priest		1504	1526	death	22				
St. Martin	Shaw James	Priest		1526	Not known			Mentioned in Valor 1535			
St. Mary	Welwe Nicholas	Clerk		1308	Not known						
St. Mary	Harrier Thomas			1309	Not known						
St. Mary	de Corselegh Walter	Clerk, subdeacon		1311	Not known			Licence to be ordained priest 1312			
St. Mary	de Fyhlde Ralph	Magister		1316	Not known			Rector of Str. John's Church, Shaftesbury. On 15th March 1321, enquiry by Martival to consolidate St.Mary and St.John.			
St. Peters	Machin John	Priest		1361	Not known						
St. Peters	Maningford Thomas	Clerk		1361	Not known						
St. Peters	Golde John	Priest		1399	Not known						
St. Peters	Taylor William	Chaplain		1429	Not known						
St. Peters	Traforde John	Priest		1430	1436	exchange	6				
St. Peters	More John			1436 (exchange)	1441	exchange	5	Rector of Tychwell, Winton dioc.			
St. Peters	Cornysh William			1441 (exchange)	1446	exchange	5	Ikenham, London dioc.			
St. Peters	Heende Hugh			1446 (exchange)	1453	exchange	7	Caulborne IOW, Winton dioc.			
St. Peters	Heende Radolphus	Magister		1453 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Mereworth			
St. Peters	Nichol Robert			Not known	1476	death					
St. Peters	Godfrith Nicholas	Magister	BCL, BCn&CL	1476	1476	resignation	1	Rector of Broughton Giffard, until death.	778. BCL by 1464, BCnL & CL. Died 1488, several livings, all in dioc. Salisbury. Godfrey Nicholas.		
St. Peters	Barlo Walter	Magister		1476	Not known				Not listed	Not listed	
St. Peters	Ravold John	Magister		Not known	1492				Not listed		
St. Peters	Ketilon William	Magister	MA	1492	1509	death	17	Also Shaftesbury St. Martins 1494. Shaftesbury St. Peters 1491-1509.	Not listed	11. Admitted Kings 1478. MA 1482. Died 1510	33/1493. To receive and hold one other benefice.
St. Peters	Warton John	Magister		1500	1541		41	Mentioned in Valor 1535	Not listed		
St. Peters	Levett William	Priest		1541	Not known			Presented by Pulintofte Robert, de Iwerne Minster. Quondam abbes et nuper conv.		Not listed	
St. Rumbold (Rowald)	de Colyngborn le Brun Richard	Priest		1307	Not known						
St. Rumbold (Rowald)	le Bakere de Chulmeleghe Robert	Clerk		1346	1348 (exchange)	exchange	2				
St. Rumbold (Rowald)	de Bellerby John	Dean		1348 (exchange)	Not known			Diss, Norfolk			
St. Rumbold (Rowald)	de Harserugg David			1349	1394		5				
St. Rumbold (Rowald)	Marnhault John	Priest		1394	1405 (exchange)	exchange	11	Presented by King Richard			
St. Rumbold (Rowald)	Salterne William			1405 (exchange)	Not known			Vicar of Chitelhampton, Exeter dioc.			
St. Rumbold (Rowald)	Smyth John	Chaplain		1411	1424	resignation	13				
St. Rumbold (Rowald)	Witteham Thomas	Magister, priest.		1424	1470 (death)	death	46		Not listed	Not listed	
St. Rumbold (Rowald)	Warwyke Thomas			1470	1490 (death)	death	20				
St. Rumbold (Rowald)	Hyslyngton John	Magister		1490	Not known			Professor of Theology.	Not listed	Not listed	353, 1504. Papal provision to unite the perpetual vicarage of Mykillstokton in Dioc. Lincs. With St. Rumbold, Salisbury, which John holds canonically in person or deputy to hold church. Ceases on death or resignation. John Islington.
St. Rumbold (Rowald)	Shangton John			Not known	1505	death					
St. Rumbold (Rowald)	Marshall Richard	Magister		1505	Not known			Mentioned in Valor 1535	Not listed	Not listed	

Table 5: Presentations to Livings in the Town of Shaftesbury (4)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset

ANNEX

332

Monastery	Living	Name	Qualification	Date Instituted	Date Resigned/Exchanged	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	de Kynemeresforde Henry	Chaplain	1304	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	de Heckington William	Clerk, priest	1312	1317	Licence to be ordained priest 1312	Not listed			
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	de Shirborn William	Priest	1317	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	de Sudon William	Deacon	1348	Not known	Presented by King Edward				
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	Below William	Priest	1361	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	Whyton John		Not known	1389 (exchange)					
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	Northfield John		1389(exchange)	1389 (exchange)	Corscombe rectory 1379-1389.				
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	Frere Henry		1389 (exchange)	Not known	Chickerell rectory				
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	Dadsham William	Priest	1405	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	Aversham Richard		Not known	1414 (exchange)					
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	Ysoth John		1414 (exchange)	Not known	Bexington				
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	Churcher John		Not known	1424 (resignation)					
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	Saundris John	Chaplain	1424	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	Carpenter Richard		1430	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	Brught John	Chaplain	1431	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	Burwe John		Not known	1440 (resignation)					
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	Smart William	Priest	1440	1460 (resignation)					
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	Kypors John	Chaplain	1460	1478 (death)					
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	Miller Peter	Priest	1478	1496 (death)					
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	Newson Richard	Priest	1496	1533 (death)					
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury Vicarage	De Monte Augustine	Priest	1533	Not known	Mentioned in Valor	Not listed 2.			
Abbotsbury	Bexington Rectory	Bodyngton Thomas	Priest	1347	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Bexington Rectory	Bokeland Robert		Not known	1349 (death)					
Abbotsbury	Bexington Rectory	de St Juone John	Priest	1349	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Bexington Rectory	Browghton Thomas		Not known	1395 (resigned)	Thomas, parson and William de Pudelton Chaplain grant land to Abbotsbury , 1365 [C 143/357/27]				
Abbotsbury	Bexington Rectory	Churchehay John	Priest	1395	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Bexington Rectory	Ysoth John		Not known	1414 (exchange)	Abbotsbury				
Abbotsbury	Bexington Rectory	Aversham Richard		1414 (exchange)	Not known	Abbotsbury				
Abbotsbury	Bexington Rectory	Gueresham William		Not known	1418 (exchange)					
Abbotsbury	Bexington Rectory	Sherard William		1418 (exchange)	1419 (resignation)	Broadchalke				
Abbotsbury	Bexington Rectory	Pie Peter	Clerk	1419	1420 (resignation)		Not listed			
Abbotsbury	Bexington Rectory	Roys Henry	Chaplain	1420	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Bexington Rectory	Davy William	Chaplain	1432	1445 (death)	1431, Bexington united with Pucknowle.				
Abbotsbury	Bexington Rectory	Ryde Edward	Chaplain	1445	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Bexington Rectory	Warin James	Magister. Higher degree.	1527	Not known	Pucknowle and Bexington.	Not listed 2			
Abbotsbury	Bexington Rectory	Lawrence Simon				Mentioned in Valor	Not listed 2			
Abbotsbury	Middleton under Stowre, Free Chapel	Whitlock David		Not known	1480 (death)					
Abbotsbury	Middleton under Stowre, Free Chapel	Latomer Nicholas		1480	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Middleton under Stowre, Free Chapel	Blynkinsop William		Not known	1538 (death)					
Abbotsbury	Middleton under Stowre, Free Chapel	Lerpole John	Priest	1538	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Portisham Vicarage	de Shirborn Nicholas	Priest	1317	Not known	Rector of Chapel of Kingston Russell				
Abbotsbury	Portisham Vicarage	Cota Nicholas		Not known	1348 (death)					
Abbotsbury	Portisham Vicarage	de Doncaster Richard		1348	Not known	Patron King Richard				
Abbotsbury	Portisham Vicarage	Pyland Robert		Not known	1411 (exchange)	1391, Robert, vicar of Portisham. With other people, gives land to Abbotsbury.				
Abbotsbury	Portisham Vicarage	Tankarde Nicholas		1411 (exchange)	Not known	Batecombe Rectory				
Abbotsbury	Portisham Vicarage	Bokk John		Not known	1433 (death)					
Abbotsbury	Portisham Vicarage	Chester Robert	Priest	1433	1437 (resignation)					
Abbotsbury	Portisham Vicarage	Swyer Thomas	Priest	1437	1439 (resignation)					
Abbotsbury	Portisham Vicarage	Warmewell William	Priest	1439	1444 (resignation)					

Table 6: Presentations to Livings made by the Dorset Benedictine Monasteries (1)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset

ANNEX

333

Monastery	Living	Name	Qualification	Date Instituted	Date Resigned/Exchanged	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Abbotsbury	Portisham Vicarage	Semer John	Chaplain	1444	1459 (death)					
Abbotsbury	Portisham Vicarage	Sivert William	Chaplain	1459	1463 (death)					
Abbotsbury	Portisham Vicarage	Saundris John	Magister. First degree.	1463	1474 (death)		1641. BCnL. Few livings.			
Abbotsbury	Portisham Vicarage	Churchehyll Thomas	Priest	1474	1490 (death)					
Abbotsbury	Portisham Vicarage	Lancastre Roger	Magister. Higher degree.	1490	1503 (death)		Not listed			
Abbotsbury	Portisham Vicarage	Ellis Thomas	Priest	1503	1525					
Abbotsbury	Portisham Vicarage	Hasard Randolph	Priest	1525	Not known	Mentioned in Valor				
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel, St.Edmund's, Salisbury	Berne John	Priest	1404	Not known	Chantry of St.Catherine the Virgin's chapel in the Churchyard of St. Edmund's collegiate church, Salisbury				
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel, St.Edmund's, Salisbury	Perham John	Chaplain	1410	1428 (resigned)					
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel, St.Edmund's, Salisbury	Chapman Edward	Chaplain	1428	1445 (death)					
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel, St.Edmund's, Salisbury	Broughton Robert	Priest	1445	1466 (death)					
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel, St.Edmund's, Salisbury	More Richard	Chaplain	1466	Not known					
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel, St.Edmund's, Salisbury	Bell Richard		Not known	1476 (death)					
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel, St.Edmund's, Salisbury	Moren John	Priest	1476	1480 (deprivation)					
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel, St.Edmund's, Salisbury	Stowe Thomas	Chaplain	1480	Not known					
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel, St.Edmund's, Salisbury	Moren John	Priest	Not known	1485 (death)					
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel, St.Edmund's, Salisbury	Saunders Stephen	Magister, chaplain, public notary.	1485	Not known		1645. Vicar of Tarrant Monkton -1507 (death). Few livings in Exeter and Salisbury Dioc.			
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel, St.Edmund's, Salisbury	Cabon Thomas		Not known	1507 (death)					
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel, St.Edmund's, Salisbury	Powton Roger	Chaplain	1507	1508 (death)					
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel, St.Edmund's, Salisbury	Stalworth Thomas		1508	1527 (death)					
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel, St.Edmund's, Salisbury	Burdton John	Priest	1527	1527 (death)					
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel, St.Edmund's, Salisbury	Grygg Richard	Priest	1527	1528 (death)					
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel, St.Edmund's, Salisbury	Meyler Peter	Priest	1528	1530 (death)					
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel, St.Edmund's, Salisbury	Whypper Richard	Priest	1530	1533 (death)					
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel, St.Edmund's, Salisbury	Fichepole John	Priest	1533	1538					
Abbotsbury	St. Catherine's Chapel, St.Edmund's, Salisbury	Weeks William	Priest	1538	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Mortimer Henry		Not known	1364 (resignation)	1361, Abbotsbury given the advowson of Toller Porcorumby William de Eddington, bishop of Winchester.				
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Baw Walter	Priest	1364	1391 (death)					
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Locke John	Priest	1391	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Hill Adam	Priest	1397	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Whittington Thomas	Priest	1405	1413 (resignation)					

Table 6: Presentations to Livings made by the Dorset Benedictine Monasteries (2)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset

ANNEX

334

Monastery	Living	Name	Qualification	Date Instituted	Date Resigned/Exchanged	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Jocy John	Chaplain (priest)	1413	1414 (resignation)	In 1410, Jocy was ordered to serve his cure of souls at Barcombe and not officiate elsewhere for money. In 1411, letter from Peter, Bishop of Grando, papal confessor, saying that he had ordained Jocy subdeacon, special command of Boniface IX. Conrad, bishop of Nicosea ordained Jocy as Deacon with verbal commission from Pope. Anthony, bishop of Melfi, ordained him as priest.				
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Corbyn John	Chaplain	1414	1414 (exchange)					
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Batte Richard		1414 (exchange)	1419 (exchange)	Rector of Jacobstowe				
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Marnhull John		1419 (exchange)	1423 (exchange)	Vicar of Combe St Martin, Bath and Wells.				
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Hulle Stephen	Chaplain	1423 (exchange)	Not known	Chantry of Cheverell				
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Jolyf John		1430	1434					
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Derby Thomas	Chaplain	1434	1435 (resignation)					
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Ellewyll John	Priest	1435	1437 (resignation)					
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Smyth William	Chaplain	1437	1439 (exchange)					
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Hallary John		1439 (exchange)	Not known	East Lulworth (patron, Merton Priory)				
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Wethre John		Not known	1446 (death)					
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Wyse Peter	Chaplain	1446	1478 (death)					
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Fowell Thomas	Priest	1478	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Sex John	Priest	1526	1536 (death)	Mentioned in Valor				
Abbotsbury	Toller Porcorum Vicarage	Keefe John	Magister	1536	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Tolpuddle Rectory	de Lodres Henry	Chaplain	1315	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Tolpuddle Rectory	Wermondswesh	Priest	1338	1348 (resignation)					
Abbotsbury	Tolpuddle Rectory	Godfrey		1348	Not known	Patron King of England				
Abbotsbury	Tolpuddle Rectory	de la More Richard		1361	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Tolpuddle Rectory	de Werde John	Clerk, priest	1361	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Tolpuddle Rectory	Richard		Not known	1361 (death)					
Abbotsbury	Tolpuddle Rectory	Domerham Nicholas	Magister, Clerk. First degree.	1361	Not known	Registrum Simonis Langham 1366.	Not listed			
Abbotsbury	Tolpuddle Vicarage	Ubex Thomas		Not known	1428 (resignation)	1385 Appropriation of Tolpuddle				
Abbotsbury	Tolpuddle Vicarage	Baudewyn Edward	Chaplain	1428	1465 (resignation)					
Abbotsbury	Tolpuddle Vicarage	Saunders Olmerum	Chaplain	1465	1470 (death)					
Abbotsbury	Tolpuddle Vicarage	Ewen William	Chaplain	1470	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Tolpuddle Vicarage	Chychester William	Magister	Not known	1523		414. BCL. Exeter Dioc. Neville's Inn. 1504, 1505. Died 1523. Several livings in Salisbury and Exeter.			
Abbotsbury	Tolpuddle Vicarage	Horsey Augustine	Magister Priest	1523	1530 (death)	Rector of Felpham 1528-30	468, Vol 2.			
Abbotsbury	Tolpuddle Vicarage	Jessop Robert	Magister Priest	1530	Not known	Mentioned in Valor. (Jossop)	685, Vol 2 BA, 1515. BCL, 1527. Several livings.			
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	Hervey William	Magister	Not known	1304 (resignation)		Not listed			
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	Brown Joel	Acolyte	1304	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	de Lodres Henry	Clerk, acolyte.	1308	1315 (resignation)	Vicar of Tolpuddle 1315-				
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	de Bruges Peter		1315	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	de Ywerne Michael	Clerk, acolyte.	1321	Not known	Parish of Poorstock	Not listed			
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	de Littleton William	Clerk	1329	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	de Beymyster John	Magister	Not known	1532 (resignation)		Not listed			
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	de Knolle Nicholas	Priest	1332	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	Torchere Nicholas	Deacon	1350	Not known	Parish of Porstok				
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	de Pudels John	Priest	1361	Not known					
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	Collier John	Deacon	1362	1392 (deprivation)					
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	Bremmore John	Magister	1392	1403 (resignation)	nst. By Robert Symondsbury and M. Robert Hayfield BCL	Not listed			
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	London Walter	Magister, clerk	1403	1416 (resignation)		Not listed			
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	Balding Thomas	Magister	1416	1417 (resignation)		Not listed			
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	Hille William	Clerk	1417	Not known		Not listed			
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	Brunyng John		Not known	1420 (resignation)		Not listed			
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	Morton John	Magister, chaplain, public notary. Higher degree.	1420	Not known		1317. BCL by 1411. Lic. Cl by 1420. Public notary by Papal authority. Rec. Hinton Martel 1417-18. Stk abbot 1418-20. Horton 1420. Berwick St John, 1420. Maiden Newton 1420-1441 (death)			Papal authority to hold additional incompatible benefices, 1429.

Table 6: Presentations to Livings made by the Dorset Benedictine Monasteries (3)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset

ANNEX

335

Monastery	Living	Name	Qualification	Date Instituted	Date Resigned/Exchanged	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	Sampson William	Magister. First degree.	1459	1480 (death)		1637. ScnL. Priest by 1453.			
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	Holes Thomas	Magister. First degree.	1480	1489 (resignation)		981. BCL. Early career in Salisbury Dioc. Witherstone 1480-89. Dinton 1486 to death. Canon of Salisbury 1489. Died 1531. Many livings.			
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	Blynkynsop Edmund	Clerk	1489	Not known		Not listed			
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	Watson Owen	Magister	Not known	1533 (death)		708, Vol 2. Rectories of Portland, Radipole and two Cornish.			
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	Higgon Edward	Magister, public notary. Higher degree.	1533	1538 (death)	Rector of Chesilborne 1505-7. Rector of Swanage 1521-death.	932. Higgon. BCn&CL 1501, Lic CnL 1509. DCnL 1511. D. Cn.L. 1511 Public notary 1509. Died 1538. Large number of livings around country. Author of Geographia. Rector of Witherstone 1533 - 1538. Distinguished career. Master in Chancery 1512.			
Abbotsbury	Witherstone Free Chapel	Moynes William	Magister. First degree	1538	Not known		407, Vol 2. BCL. 1522. 2 livings up to 1550			
Cerne	Affpuddle Vicarage	Beauchamp Thomas	Priest	1327	1349 (death)	of Chaldon				
Cerne	Affpuddle Vicarage	Meir John	Priest	1349	Not known	of Osmington				
Cerne	Affpuddle Vicarage	Bole John	Chaplain	1429	1446 (resignation)					
Cerne	Affpuddle Vicarage	Baron John	Chaplain	1446	1453 (removed)					
Cerne	Affpuddle Vicarage	Porter Richard	Chaplain	1453	1455 (death)					
Cerne	Affpuddle Vicarage	Trebell John	Chaplain	1455	1461 (resignation)					
Cerne	Affpuddle Vicarage	Baron John		1461	1465 (exchange)					
Cerne	Affpuddle Vicarage	Howtyn John		1465 (exchange)	1477 (resignation)					
Cerne	Affpuddle Vicarage	Roly Thomas	Chaplain, priest	1477	1478 (resignation)					
Cerne	Affpuddle Vicarage	Cranborn John	Chaplain	1478	1525 (death)					
Cerne	Affpuddle Vicarage	Elys William	Priest	1525	1532 (resignation)					
Cerne	Affpuddle Vicarage	Lyllynton Thomas	Priest	1532	Not known	Mentioned in Valor				
Cerne	Bloxworth Rectory (Free Chapel)	de Blockerworth Roger	Magister, subdeacon	Not known	Not known	Licence to be ordained subdeacon, 1303	Not listed			
Cerne	Bloxworth Rectory (Free Chapel)	de Wamberis Walter		Not known	1344 (death)		Not listed			
Cerne	Bloxworth Rectory (Free Chapel)	Sperhawk John		1344	Not known	de Estulleworth	Not listed			
Cerne	Bloxworth Rectory (Free Chapel)	Lude William		Not known	1351 (exchange)		Not listed			
Cerne	Bloxworth Rectory (Free Chapel)	Russel Nicholas	Magister	1351 (exchange)	Not known	Rector of Corescombe	Not listed			
Cerne	Bloxworth Rectory (Free Chapel)	Tydeling John	Magister, priest. First degree	Not known	Not known	Mentioned in visitation of 1405. Attended in person. Advowson of St Andrew's free chapel belongs to Cerne. (John Chandler 6)	1875. BCL by 1397. Ordained priest 1398. Many livings in Salisbury Dioc., including West Chalon 1397-1398. Died 1444.			
Cerne	Bloxworth Rectory (Free Chapel)	Symondesborough John	Magister. First degree	Not known	Not known	Stoke Abbas, 1401-09, Sherborne. Rector of Symondesburgh 1424-30. Cerne. Presented vicar of Liddington, 1434. Woodsford 1414. Cerne. Donnington 1430-34, Shaftesbury. Hawkchurch 1414 -. Cerne. Bloxworth, 1408. Cerne. Mentioned in visitation of John Chandler's visitation of 1408, where Nicholas Godewyn was his proctor. (John Chandler 194).	1842. BCL 1405, died 1454. many benefices in Salisbury dioc. Bloxworth (Cerne) 1408-9; Hawkchurch (Cerne) 1414-1418; Symondesbury (Cerne) 1424-30; Preb Liddington 1430-death; Treasurer of St. Paul's, London, archdeacon of Wilts.			
Cerne	Bloxworth Rectory (Free Chapel)	Chaundelere John	Magister, King's Clerk	1409	1411	Dates ex Emden. At John Chandler's visitation of 1412, his proctor was also Sir Nicholas Godewyn. (John Chandler 301).	398. Very distinguished career, including bishop of Salisbury. Died 1426.			
Cerne	Bloxworth Rectory (Free Chapel)	Chaundelere John	Magister.	1411	1431 (exchange)	At John Chandler's visitation of 1412, his proctor was also Sir Nicholas Godewyn. (John Chandler 301). Dates ex Emden.	398. Confused with John Chaundler, bishop of Salisbury. Numerous livings in Salisbury and Chichester. Rector of Symondesbury 1409. Canon of Salisbury.			
Cerne	Bloxworth Rectory (Free Chapel)	Morton John	Magister, King's councillor etc.etc. Higher degree.	1461	1465		1318. BCL 1448, DCL 1451. Practiced as proctor in Chancellors court. Archbishop of Canterbury. Died 1502. Long and distinguished career in Church and in government. Born at Bere Regis. Reputed to have paid for roof in Bere Church and to have founded a chantry there.			
Cerne	Bloxworth Rectory (Free Chapel)	Blythe John	Magister	Not known	Not known	Mentioned in Valor	Not listed in either Emden			

Table 6: Presentations to Livings made by the Dorset Benedictine Monasteries (4)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset

ANNEX

336

Monastery	Living	Name	Qualification	Date Instituted	Date Resigned/Exchanged	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Cerne	Cerne Vicarage	de Muleborn Robert	Priest	1317	Not known	Must present twice a year to bishop until bishop satisfied he has learning for cure of souls.				
Cerne	Cerne Vicarage	de Stoke Robert		Not known	1348 (death)					
Cerne	Cerne Vicarage	de Hulle Thomas	Priest	1348	Not known					
Cerne	Cerne Vicarage	Corby John	Chaplain	1399	1418 (resignation)					
Cerne	Cerne Vicarage	Brucer William	Chaplain	1418	1419 (exchange)					
Cerne	Cerne Vicarage	Archer William		1419 (exchange)	1419 (death)	Rector of Stricklane.				
Cerne	Cerne Vicarage	Dd William	Chaplain	1419	Not known					
Cerne	Cerne Vicarage	Boner John		Not known	1422 (exchange)					
Cerne	Cerne Vicarage	Mille Nicholas		1422 (exchange)	Not known	Rector of Chelmington				
Cerne	Cerne Vicarage	Wareyn John		Not known	1445 (resignation)					
Cerne	Cerne Vicarage	Osey John	Chaplain	1445	1452 (death)					
Cerne	Cerne Vicarage	Lombe John	Priest	1452	Not known					
Cerne	Cerne Vicarage	Briant Walter		Not known	1515 (resignation)					
Cerne	Cerne Vicarage	Alambrige Henry	Chaplain	1515	1538 (death)	Mentioned in Valor				
Cerne	Cerne Vicarage	Comzed John	Priest	1538	Not known					
Cerne	Hawkhchurch Rectory	de Hulle Stephen	Magister	1334	1349 (exchange)		Not listed			
Cerne	Hawkhchurch Rectory	de Sutton Martin	Priest	1349 (exchange)	Not known	Rector of Haggsworth, Bath and Wells.				
Cerne	Hawkhchurch Rectory	de Hull Martin	Priest	1350	Not known		Not listed			
Cerne	Hawkhchurch Rectory	Tracey William	Clerk	Not known	1377 (death)		Not listed			
Cerne	Hawkhchurch Rectory	Billesfeld Robert	Priest	1377	Not known					
Cerne	Hawkhchurch Rectory	Blakemore Henry	Priest	1399	Not known					
Cerne	Hawkhchurch Rectory	Symondesborough John	Magister. First degree	1414	Not known	Stoke Abbas, 1401-09, Sherborne. Rector of Symondesburgh 1424-30, Cerne. Presented vicar of Liddington, 1434. Woodsford 1414, Cerne. Donnington 1430-34, Shaftesbury. Hawkhchurch 1414 - Cerne. Bloxworth, 1408, Cerne. Mentioned in visitation of 1408.	1842. BCL 1405, died 1454. many benefices in Salisbury dios. Bloxworth (Cerne) 1408-9; Hawkhchurch (Cerne) 1414-1418; Symondesbury (Cerne) 1424-30; Preb Liddington 1430- death; Treasurer of St. Paul's, London, archdeacon of Wilts.			
Cerne	Hawkhchurch Rectory	Tideling Edward		Not known	1418 (exchange)		Not listed			
Cerne	Hawkhchurch Rectory	Wynford John		1418 (exchange)	1429 (exchange)	Rector of Stoke Abbatis	Not listed			
Cerne	Hawkhchurch Rectory	Halsanger John	Chaplain	1429 (exchange)	Not known	Hemyok, Oxford.				
Cerne	Hawkhchurch Rectory	Halby John	Chaplain	1429	Not known					
Cerne	Hawkhchurch Rectory	Tregot William		Not known	1467 (resignation)		Not listed			
Cerne	Hawkhchurch Rectory	Hembry John	Magister, chaplain	1467	1491(death)		Not listed			
Cerne	Hawkhchurch Rectory	Pope Thomas	Magister	1491	1494 (death)	Canon of Salisbury	Not listed			
Cerne	Hawkhchurch Rectory	Chauntrel Nicholas	Priest	1494	1534 (death)					132, 1499. Papal dispensation to receive and hold one other benefice. Not bound to reside in either.
Cerne	Hawkhchurch Rectory	Underhill John	Magister. First degree.	1534	1538 (death)	Mentioned in Valor	Not listed. Either vols.			
Cerne	Hawkhchurch Rectory	Purches John	Priest	1538	Not known		Not listed vol 2.			
Cerne	Long Bredy Rectory	Cow John		Not known	1340 (exchange)		Not listed			
Cerne	Long Bredy Rectory	de Hanon James	Magister	1340	Not known	Rector of Hinton	Not listed			
Cerne	Long Bredy Rectory	Stykelynych Nicholas		Not known	1398 (exchange)		Not listed			
Cerne	Long Bredy Rectory	Ekerdon William		1398 (exchange)	1413	Rector of Lymington	Not listed			
Cerne	Long Bredy Rectory	Blakemore Henry	Priest	1413	1430 (resignation)					
Cerne	Long Bredy Rectory	Volde Walter	Priest	1430	Not known					
Cerne	Long Bredy Rectory	Chaunty John		Not known	1442 (exchange)		Not listed			
Cerne	Long Bredy Rectory	Playe John	Magister, priest	1442 (exchange)	1445 (resignation)	Donnington	1486. Ordained priest 1422. Few livings in Salisbury and Bath and Wells.			
Cerne	Long Bredy Rectory	Morton Thomas	Magister, deacon. Higher degree	1445	1479 (resignation)		1321. Brother of Mg.Robert Morton, bishop of Worcester and John Morton, archbishop of Canterbury. MA, 1452.Died 1496. Many livings.			Papal dispensation to hold additional benefice 1471.
Cerne	Long Bredy Rectory	Overton William	Magister, clerk.	1479	1479 (death)		1412. All Souls College admitted 1437.			
Cerne	Long Bredy Rectory	Ryse John	Magister, clerk.	1479	1487 (resignation)		Not listed			
Cerne	Long Bredy Rectory	Burley Thomas	Chaplain	1487	1487					
Cerne	Long Bredy Rectory	Haselwiche John		1487	1487 (death)		Not listed			

Table 6: Presentations to Livings made by the Dorset Benedictine Monasteries (5)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset

ANNEX

337

Monastery	Living	Name	Qualification	Date Instituted	Date Resigned/Exchanged	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Cerne	Long Bredy Rectory	Newporte Richard	Magister, priest	1487	1513 (death)		Not listed			818, 1483. Papal provision to hold an additional benefice to Long Bredy and Mildenhale which he already holds. Not bound to reside.
Cerne	Long Bredy Rectory	Hatton James	Chaplain	1513	1531 (resignation)		Not listed vol 2.			
	Long Bredy Rectory	Bonde Roger	Magister, priest. First degree	1531	Not known	Mentioned in Valor	Not listed either vol.			
Cerne	Minterne Rectory	Hudde Walter	Priest	1350	Not known	de Shalvingford				
Cerne	Minterne Rectory	Lene John		Not known	1382 (exchange)		Not listed			
Cerne	Minterne Rectory	Gylle Stephen		1382 (exchange)	Not known	Vicar of Micheldever, Winchester dioc.	Not listed			
Cerne	Minterne Rectory	Fitz John John	Clerk, priest	1401	1402		Not listed			
Cerne	Minterne Rectory	Kirkman Robert	Priest	1402	1423 (death)	Also Churchman.				
Cerne	Minterne Rectory	Weston Richard	Clerk	1423	1424 Resignation)					
Cerne	Minterne Rectory	Lancaster John	Chaplain	1424	Not known					
Cerne	Minterne Rectory	Manberd Robert	Clerk	1424	Not known		Not listed			
Cerne	Minterne Rectory	Balsham John		Not known	1452 (exchange)		Not listed			
Cerne	Minterne Rectory	Trent John		1452 (exchange)	1473 (resignation)	Hornblouton, Bath and Wells				
Cerne	Minterne Rectory	Gent Robert	Magister, Priest. First degree.	1473	1474 (resignation)	Rector of Langton Herring 1485 until death. Several other livings.	755. BA, 1451. BCnL. Priest 1451. Few livings, mainly in Salisbury and Bath and Wells Dioc.			
Cerne	Minterne Rectory	Gent John	Priest	1474	1478 (exchange)					
Cerne	Minterne Rectory	Baron John		1478 (exchange)	1479	Rector of Winterborne Abbas	Not listed			
Cerne	Minterne Rectory	Folker Thomas	Magister	1479	1509 (death)					
Cerne	Minterne Rectory	Brian Robert	Chaplain	1509	Not known	Also Fawkley	Not listed			
Cerne	Minterne Rectory	Bryant Willaim		Not known	1526 (death)					
Cerne	Minterne Rectory	Penfold Thomas	Priest	1526	Not known	Mentioned in Valor	Not listed			
Cerne	Pokeswell Rectory	de Stoke Thomas	Priest	1349	1351 (exchange)					
Cerne	Pokeswell Rectory	Toncy Thomas		1351 (exchange)	Not known	Rector, All Saints, Worcester				
Cerne	Pokeswell Rectory	Hyn-ton John		Not known	1388 (exchange)					
Cerne	Pokeswell Rectory	Godbyrne Walter		1388 (exchange)	Not known	Vicar of Broadsydling				
Cerne	Pokeswell Rectory	Dudell William	Chaplain	1419	1426 (resignation)					
Cerne	Pokeswell Rectory	Tomekyn John	Chaplain	1426	Not known					
Cerne	Pokeswell Rectory	Baron John		Not known	1460 (exchange)					
Cerne	Pokeswell Rectory	Baron John		1460 (exchange)	1461 (resigned)	Wootton Glanville				
Cerne	Pokeswell Rectory	Rykeman John	Chaplain	1461	1480 (death)					
Cerne	Pokeswell Rectory	Pawle William	Chaplain	1480	1500 (death)					
Cerne	Pokeswell Rectory	Pideok John	Chaplain	1500	1505 (death)					
Cerne	Pokeswell Rectory	Mail Francis		1505	1515 (resignation)					
Cerne	Pokeswell Rectory	Smyth William	Chaplain	1515	1533 (death)					
Cerne	Pokeswell Rectory	Wylde Richard	Magister	1533	1534 (resignation)					
Cerne	Pokeswell Rectory	Battrock John	Priest	1534	Not known	Mentioned in Valor				
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Hervey Walter	Magister	1299	Not known		Not listed			
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Blocksworth Roger	Clerk, acolyte	1302	Not known		Not listed			
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Sewale Alan	Magister, deacon	1322	Not known		Not listed			
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Colet William		Not known	1348 (exchange)		Not listed			
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Dalon John		1348 (exchange)	Not known	Whitchurch in Marshwadenvale, Bath and Welles	Not listed			
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Payne John		Not known	1366 (exchange)		Not listed			
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Bundyn John		1366	Not known	Rector of Stoke Abbas	Not listed			
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Kneton John		Not known	1379 (exchange)		Not listed			
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Jolif John	Chaplain	1379	Not known	Chantry in Church of All Saints, Bristol.	Not listed			
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Ashcombe William	Clerk	1393	1401 (exchange)					
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Chapel William		1401 (exchange)	1418 (exchange)	de Burnham . Rector of Denton, Chichester Dioc.	Not listed			
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Atte Water John		1418 (exchange)	Not known	Iseldon, London Dioc.	Not listed			
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Lertedekene Martin	Magister. Higher degree.	Not known	1422 (resignation)	Lerchedekene.	1133. Exeter College, fellow, 1372-74. Priest 1383. Livings, mainly in Cornwall and Devon. Prebend in Exeter. Also livings in Gloucester and Sussex. Buried in St. Gabriels Chapel, Exeter Cathedral. Died 1430.			
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Wyse John	Chaplain	1422	1463 (resignation)					

Table 6: Presentations to Livings made by the Dorset Benedictine Monasteries (6)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset

ANNEX

338

Monastery	Living	Name	Qualification	Date Instituted	Date Resigned/Exchanged	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Wareyn Robert	Chaplain	1463	1467 (resignation)					
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Noon John			1474 (exchange)					
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Bree Randolphus	Chaplain	1474 (exchange)	1479 (resignation)	St. Michael of Mundeyne in Bridport.				
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Cocys James	Chaplain	1479	Not known					
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Englisse Edward		Not known	1485 (death)					
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Robert Edward	Chaplain	1485	1490 (exchange)					
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Laweson David		1490 (exchange)	1507 (death)	Winterborne Abbas				
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Bygges Walter	Priest	1507	Not known					
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Brian Robert		Not known	1509 (resignation)					
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Watts Richard	Chaplain	1509	1517 (resignation)					
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Symmys Nicholas	Chaplain	1517	Not known					
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Watson Owen	Magister	Not known	1533 (death)		708, Vol 2. Rectories of Portland, Radipole, Witherstone - 1533- and two Cornish rectories. Died 1533.			
Cerne	Radipole Rectory	Bell Simon		1533	Not known	Mentioned in Valor				
Cerne	Symondsbury Rectory	Lambert Nicholas	Magister, subdeacon.	1325	Not known	Canon of Salisbury	Not listed			
Cerne	Symondsbury Rectory	Netherhaven Richard	Magister, Clerk	Not known	1365 (death)		Not listed			
Cerne	Symondsbury Rectory	Netherhaven Henry	Magister, clerk	1365	1385 (exchange)		Not listed			
Cerne	Symondsbury Rectory	Tryfford William	Magister	1385 (exchange)	Not known	Prebend of Bedmynster. 1389, bishop's penitentiary in deanery of Bridport.	Not listed			
Cerne	Symondsbury Rectory	Holeyw William	Priest	1393	Not known					
Cerne	Symondsbury Rectory	Walden Roger		Not known	1397 (resignation)					
Cerne	Symondsbury Rectory	Daniel Nicholas	Magister, Clerk	1397	Not known		Not listed			
Cerne	Symondsbury Rectory	Whyttick William		1409	1409					
Cerne	Symondsbury Rectory	Chandler John	Clerk	1409	Not known					
Cerne	Symondsbury Rectory	Tydling John	Magister, priest. First degree	Not known	1424 (resignation)		1875. BCL by 1397. Ordained priest 1398. Many livings in Salisbury Dioc., including West Chalon 1397-1398. Died 1444.			
Cerne	Symondsbury Rectory	Symondesburgh John	Magister. First degree	1424	1430 (exchange)	Stoke Abbas, 1401-09, Sherborne. Rector of Symondesburgh 1424-30, Cerne. Presented vicar of Liddington, 1434. Woodsford 1414, Cerne. Donnington 1430-34, Shaftesbury. Hawkchurch 1414 - Cerne. Bloxworth, 1408, Cerne. Mentioned in visitation of 1408.	1842. BCL 1405, died 1454. many benefices in Salisbury dioc. Bloxworth (Cerne) 1408-9; Hawkchurch (Cerne) 1414-1418; Symondesbury (Cerne) 1424-30; Preb Liddington 1430-death; Treasurer of St. Paul's, London, archdeacon of Wilts.			
Cerne	Symondsbury Rectory	Whitmere John	Priest	1430	Not known	Broughton Giffard 1424-9, Shaftesbury. Symondesbury 1430 - Cerne. Donnington 1419-1430, Shaftesbury. Prebend of Liddington	Not listed			
Cerne	Symondsbury Rectory	Carent Nicholas	Magister. Higher degree.	1436	Not known	Rector of Symondesbury (Cerne) 1436-1438. Rector of Stalbridge (Milton) 1445-1447. Prebend of Iwerne, 1431-1467.	353. BCL by 1437. LicCL by 1445. Secretary to Queen Margaret 1448-1458. Died 1467.			659, 1437. Nicholas Carent, rector of Symmondesborough. Dispensation is given to him, who is of noble race, and holds the said church and the prebend of Iwerne, without cure, provision of a cvanony and orebend of Salisbury. to hold for life.
Cerne	Symondsbury Rectory	Parfyte Robert		Not known	1455 (death)		Not listed			
Cerne	Symondsbury Rectory	Brownynng John	Clerk	1455	1478 (death)		Not listed			
Cerne	Symondsbury Rectory	Rope Thomas	Magister, Chaplain	1478	1494 (death)		Not listed			
Cerne	Symondsbury Rectory	Fote John	Magister, priest.	1494	1505 (resignation)	Fotchede	Not listed			
Cerne	Symondsbury Rectory	Day Thomas	Magister	1505	1517 (death)		Not listed, either vol.			
Cerne	Symondsbury Rectory	Wilton William	Magister	1517	Not known		Not listed, either vol.			
Cerne	Symondsbury Rectory	Capon William		Not known	Not known	Mentioned in Valor	Not listed vol 2.			
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	de Erlestoke	Deacon	Not known	Not known	Licence to be ordained deacon, 1307				
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	de Kirby Nicholas	Priest	1344	Not known					
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	State John		Not known	1348 (exchange)					
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	Vixut Robert		1348 (exchange)	Not known	Rector of Wollampton				
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	Swan William		Not known	1387 (exchange)					
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	Sampson John		1387 (exchange)	1389 (exchange)	Vicar of Fontmell				
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	Piriman Richard		1389 (exchange)	Not known	Rector of Ulangeltho				
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	Collingsburn Robert	Clerk	Not known	1392 (exchange)					

Table 6: Presentations to Livings made by the Dorset Benedictine Monasteries (7)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset

ANNEX

339

Monastery	Living	Name	Qualification	Date Instituted	Date Resigned/Exchanged	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	Haddam Nicholas	Priest	1392 (exchange)	1394 (resignation)	Rector of Tarrent Keynson				
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	Segere William	Priest	1394	Not known					
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	Waleys John		1409	1412 (exchange)					
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	Benet Richard	Chaplain	1412 (exchange)	1444 (death)	Wootton Glanville Chapel.				
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	Gayle John	Magister. First degree.	1444	1458 (death)		750. St George Hall. BCn&CL by 1444. Died 1458. Only living.			
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	Lok John	Chaplain, clerk	1458	Not known					
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	Howtryn John		Not known	1465 (exchange)					
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	Baron John		1465	1478 (exchange)					
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	Gent John		1478	1489 (resignation)	Rector of Minterne				
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	Lawson David	Chaplain	1489	1490 (exchange)					
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	Robert Edwards		1490	1490 (exchange)	Rector of Radipole				
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	Borde Robert	Chaplain	1490 (exchange)	1494 (resigned)	Gadmanston				
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	Robert Edwards	Priest	1494	1510 (resigned)					
Cerne	Winterborne Abbas Rectory	Roberts John	Chaplain	1510	Not known	Mentioned in Valor				
Cerne	Wirdeford Rectory	de Sewale Alan	Clerk, subdeacon	1315	Not known					
	Wirdeford Rectory	de Luda William	Magister, acolyte. First degree.	1320	Not known		1172. MA by 1296-7. Merton College. Only recorded living.			
Cerne	Wirdeford Rectory	Wastel William		Not known	1383 (exchange)		Not listed			
Cerne	Wirdeford Rectory	Fryesmerk Walter	Magister, chaplain	1383	1385 (exchange)	Chantry of St.John, Drogenesford, Bath and Wells	Not listed			
Cerne	Wirdeford Rectory	Fraunceys William	Chaplain	1385 (exchange)	Not known					
Cerne	Wirdeford Rectory	Nagard William	Magister, deacon	1412	1414 (death)	ordained as deacon 1413	Not listed			
Cerne	Wirdeford Rectory	Symondesborough John	Magister. First degree	1414	1414 (resignation)	Stoke Abbas, 1401-09, Sherborne. Rector of Symondesburgh 1424-30. Cerne. Presented vicar of Liddington, 1434. Woodsford 1414. Cerne. Donnington 1430-34, Shaftesbury. Hawkchurch 1414 - Cerne. Bloxworth, 1408, Cerne. Mentioned in visitation of 1408.	1842. BCL 1405, died 1454. many benefices in Salisbury dios. Bloxworth (Cerne) 1408-9; Hawkchurch (Cerne) 1414-1418;Symondesbury (Cerne) 1424-30; Preb Liddington 1430-death; Treasurer of St. Paul's, London, archdeacon of Wilts.			
Cerne	Wirdeford Rectory	King John	Clerk	1414	Not known		Not listed			
Cerne	Wirdeford Rectory	Knappe John		Not known	1419 (death)		Not listed			
Cerne	Wirdeford Rectory	Fysh Walter	Chaplain	1419	1420 (exchange)					
Cerne	Wirdeford Rectory	Braban John		1420 (exchange)	Not known	Tarrant Rushton	Not listed			
Cerne	Wirdeford Rectory	Dewy John		Not known	1447 (resignation)		Not listed			
Cerne	Wirdeford Rectory	Fysh Robert	Chaplain	1447	1452 (resignation)					
Cerne	Wirdeford Rectory	Davy Richard	Chaplain	1454	1466 (resignation)					
Cerne	Wirdeford Rectory	Lopin Oliver	Chaplain	1466	1474 (resignation)					
Cerne	Wirdeford Rectory	Teesdale John	Chaplain	1474	1490 (death)					
Cerne	Wirdeford Rectory	Chyldie Thomas	Chaplain	1490	1491 (resignation)					
Cerne	Wirdeford Rectory	de la Heron	Chaplain	1491	1494 (resignation)					
Cerne	Wirdeford Rectory	Lowston Thomas	Priest	1494	Not known					
Cerne	Wirdeford Rectory	Bedford John		Not known	Not known	Mentioned in Valor	Not listed			
Milton	Burdelson Rectory	de Dommer	Priest	1315	Not known		Not listed			
Milton	Burdelson Rectory	Pik William		Not known	1365 (exchange)		Not listed			
Milton	Burdelson Rectory	Hugyn William		1365 (exchange)	1390 (resignation)	Vicar of Stintford	Not listed			
Milton	Burdelson Rectory	Wyke Nicholas	Priest	1390	Not known					
Milton	Burdelson Rectory	Gylot John		1401	1440 (resignation)					
Milton	Burdelson Rectory	Baron John	Chaplain	1440	1444 (exchange)					
Milton	Burdelson Rectory	Gent John		1444	1450 (resignation)	Vicar of Libruer, Bath and Wells. Rector of Minterne. Rector of Winterborne Abbas.				
Milton	Burdelson Rectory	Woky William	Chaplain	1450	1454 (resignation)					
Milton	Burdelson Rectory	Senin George	Chaplain	1454	1456 (resignation)					
Milton	Burdelson Rectory	Ferygon John	Chaplain	1456	1460 (resignation)					
Milton	Burdelson Rectory	Briggnoff Robert	Chaplain	1460	Not known					

Table 6: Presentations to Livings made by the Dorset Benedictine Monasteries (8)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset

ANNEX

340

Monastery	Living	Name	Qualification	Date Instituted	Date Resigned/Exchanged	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Milton	Burdelson Rectory	Martyn Edmund	Magister, Chancery clerk. Higher degrees.	Not known	1476 (resignation)		1233. BCL by 1474. BCan&CL by 1486. DCn&CL by 1486. LLD 1495, Cambridge Subdeacon, 1474. Priest 1478. Died 1499. Distinguished career in church. Chancery clerk 1491. Keeper of hanaper 1493.			
Milton	Burdelson Rectory	Chower John	Magister	1476	1478 (resignation)		Not listed			
Milton	Burdelson Rectory	Bullotte Walter	Chaplain	1478	1478 (resignation)					
Milton	Burdelson Rectory	Lasyby Robert	Deacon	1478	Not known					
Milton	Burdelson Rectory	Godwyn John		Not known	Not known	Mentioned in Valor				
Milton	Cattestoke Rectory	de Cryketon Roger	Magister, Priest.	1298	1343 (exchange)	Licences to study 1302-1310.	514. Priest by 1302. Three livings. Died 1343. Died within months of obtaining third living.			
Milton	Cattestoke Rectory	de la More John	Priest	1343 (exchange)	Not known	Pudington, Oxford Dios.	Not listed			
Milton	Cattestoke Rectory	Mossel Robert		Not known	1363 (deprivation)		Not listed			
Milton	Cattestoke Rectory	Litelind Robert	Priest	1363	1363 (death)		Not listed			
Milton	Cattestoke Rectory	Benet John	Priest	1363	Not known	Also rector of Combe, Bath and Wells dioc. 1366, Registrum Simonis Lamgham.	Not listed			
Milton	Cattestoke Rectory	Temple William		Not known	1387 (exchange)		Not listed			
Milton	Cattestoke Rectory	Roulard John		1387 (exchange)	1427	Rector of Winterborne Steepleton	Not listed			Letters of Commendation for his promotion addressed to Pope in 1429.
Milton	Cattestoke Rectory	Stock John	Magister. Higher degree.	1427	1445 (resignation)	Prebend of Gillingham, 1464-1467.	1782. Deep Hall. BCL in 1428. DCL in 1428. Priest 1430. Died 1466. Long career in Church.			
Milton	Cattestoke Rectory	Hasard John	Magister	1445	1447 (death)		Not listed.			
Milton	Cattestoke Rectory	Wynter Morgan	Magister. Higher degree.	1447	1450 (resignation)		2126. MA, letters testimonial. 1433. Many livings. Cattestoke only one in Dorset. Apparently left Cattestoke to enter monastery.			
Milton	Cattestoke Rectory	Dudman John	Chaplain	1450	1465 (death)		Not listed			
Milton	Cattestoke Rectory	Curteys John	Magister. Higher degree.	1465	1471 (exchange)		529. MA, BM, DM 1463 after 10 years of study. Died 1471.			1459. Dispensation to hold an additional benefice.
Milton	Cattestoke Rectory	Lake Richard	Chaplain	1471	1474 (death)	Alta Ongor London	Not listed			
Milton	Cattestoke Rectory	Mylot John	Magister. First degree.	1474	1522 (death)		Not listed			
Milton	Cattestoke Rectory	Rogers James	Magister	1522	Not known	Mentioned in Valor	1584. Possibly James Rogers BCL. Also rector of Cattistock 1522-1545 (death) and many other livings mainly in Salisbury Dioc.			
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	de Scovyle Robert	Magister	1299	Not known	Licence to study at Oxford for one year, 1299.	1658. Three livings.			
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	de Pidelford Walter	Clerk, acolyte	1315	Not known		1480. Possible but John de Pidelforde. Rector of Compton Abbas, 1304, still in post 1311.			
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	Merde Stephen	Magister, priest	Not known	1341 (exchange)		Not listed.			
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	Ned John		1341 (exchange)	Not known	Vicar of Puddletown				
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	Haytor Thomas	Priest	1387	Not known					
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	Wynford Andrew	Chaplain	1398	Not known					
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	Wykeoke John	Clerk	1400	1403 (death)					
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	Thomas	Clerk	1403	Not known					
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	Jordan John	Priest	1404	Not known					
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	Modboard William		Not known	1428 (exchange)					
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	Parok John		1428 (exchange)	1440 (death)	Pilledon	Not listed			
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	Beck James	Clerk	1440	1442 (exchange)					
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	Cook John	Chaplain	1442	1445	Thunderryse, London	Not listed			
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	Gylet John	Chaplain	1445	1452 (death)					
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	Kemmel Nicholas	Priest	1452	1453 (resignation)					
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	Pave Thomas	Chaplain	1453	Not known					
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	Pavy John		Not known	1470 (resignation)					
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	Stockfish John	Chaplain	1470	1498 (resignation)					
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	Wayner James	Chaplain	1498	1503 (resignation)		Not listed			
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	Chamber William	Priest	1503	1530 (death)					
Milton	Compton Abbas Rectory	Samwyse John	Priest	1530	Not known	Mentioned in Valor				
Milton	Frome Belet Rectory	Malteby John	Chaplain	1416	Not known					
Milton	Frome Belet Rectory	Mose William	Clerk	1418	1420 (death)					
Milton	Frome Belet Rectory	Skylor Richard	Chaplain	1420	1420 (resignation)					
Milton	Frome Belet Rectory	Modeford William	Chaplain	1420	Not known					
Milton	Frome Belet Rectory	Irish John		Not known	1454 (resigned)		Not listed.			

Table 6: Presentations to Livings made by the Dorset Benedictine Monasteries (9)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset

ANNEX

341

Monastery	Living	Name	Qualification	Date Instituted	Date Resigned/Exchanged	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Milton	Frome Belet Rectory	Saundre Roger	Chaplain	1454	1470 (death)					
Milton	Frome Belet Rectory	Danyas John	Chaplain	1470	Not known					
Milton	Hemsworth	Perevyn John	Priest	1404	Not known					
Milton	Hemsworth	Plente John	Priest	1413	Not known					
Milton	Hemsworth	Bomell Robert	Chaplain	1420	Not known					
Milton	Hemsworth	Wynford John	Chaplain	1440	Not known					
Milton	Hemsworth	Gotho Robert	Priest	1440	1459 (resignation)					
Milton	Hemsworth	Cook William	Magister	1459	Not known		Not listed			
Milton	Milton Vicarage	de Mileburn William	Priest	1296	Not known					
Milton	Milton Vicarage	de Asschehurst William	Priest	1307	1317 (resignation)					
Milton	Milton Vicarage	de Halswyl Henry	Priest	1317	Not known					
Milton	Milton Vicarage	de Wydecombe William	Priest	1322	Not known					
Milton	Milton Vicarage	Archebaud John	Deacon	1340	Not known					
Milton	Milton Vicarage	De Bonville John		Not known	Not known					1351, vicar of Milton. CPR vol 3. 374
Milton	Milton Vicarage	Trunbell William	Deacon	1384	Not known					
Milton	Milton Vicarage	Weryng Walter		Not known	1385 (exchange)					
Milton	Milton Vicarage	Bryce John		1385 (exchange)	1397 (death)	Rector of Frome Belet. Bishop's penitentiary in Pimperne 1389				
Milton	Milton Vicarage	Paperay John		1397	1401 (exchange)		Not listed			
Milton	Milton Vicarage	Tannere John		1401 (exchange)	Not known	Mediatist Aford. Aka Snell	Not listed			
Milton	Milton Vicarage	Chalyt John		Not known	1464 (death)					
Milton	Milton Vicarage	More John	Magister, priest	1464	1465 (death)		Not listed			
Milton	Milton Vicarage	Folker Thomas	Magister	1465	Not known		Not listed			
Milton	Milton Vicarage	Kolkey Thomas		Not known	1508 (death)					
Milton	Milton Vicarage	Gaskyn Robert	Priest	1508	1512 (resignation)					
Milton	Milton Vicarage	Hayeford Matthew	Chaplain	1512	1533 (resignation)					
Milton	Milton Vicarage	Wysby John	Magister	1533	1538 (death)	Mentioned in Valor	Not listed vol 1. Not listed vol 2.			
Milton	Milton Vicarage	Stoyte John	Magister. Higher degree.	1538	1538 (resignation)		545. Vol 2. BA, 1532. MA, 1536. Priest 1541. Merton College. Junior proctor. Dierd 1587. Number of livings.			
Milton	Milton Vicarage	Hall Richard	Magister, priest.	1538	Not known		260. From Milton Abbas. Winchester College. Born 1515. New College. Priest 1538.			
Milton	Ringstead Rectory	de Lavington John		Not known	1348 (death)		Not listed			
Milton	Ringstead Rectory	Husee John	Priest	1348	Not known					
Milton	Ringstead Rectory	Sperauk John		Not known	1379 (exchange)					
Milton	Ringstead Rectory	Corf John	Magister	1379	Not known		Not listed			
Milton	Ringstead Rectory	Pylton John		Not known	1382 (resignation)					
Milton	Ringstead Rectory	Bromore John	Priest	1382	1420 (death)					
Milton	Ringstead Rectory	Longenawe Robert	Chaplain	1420	1442 (death)					
Milton	Ringstead Rectory	Tankard Thomas	Chaplain	1442	Not known					
Milton	Ringstead Rectory	Crampirley William		Not known	1465 (signation)					
Milton	Ringstead Rectory	Whytear John	Chaplain	1465	Not known	United with Osmington 1488				
Milton	Stockland Vicarage	Wilekynes de Kennet	Priest	1336	Not known					
Milton	Stockland Vicarage	le Gilden John	Priest	1349	Not known	1358, with parson of Chesilbourne, gives land to Milton Abbey.				
Milton	Stockland Vicarage	Culinbrugh William		Not known	1402 (exchange)		Not listed			
Milton	Stockland Vicarage	Bedmont William		1402 (exchange)	1404 (exchange)	Rector of Stafford	Not listed			
Milton	Stockland Vicarage	Spicer William		1404 (exchange)	1410 (exchange)	Rector of Chilton, Bath and Wells Dioc.	Not listed			
Milton	Stockland Vicarage	Loder John		1410 (exchange)	Not known	Vicar of East Coker	Not listed			
Milton	Stockland Vicarage	Wegg Henry	Chaplain	1412	1436 (exchange)					
Milton	Stockland Vicarage	Pay Thomas		1436 (exchange)	Not known	Vicar of Northcory, Bath and Wells Dioc.				
Milton	Stockland Vicarage	Colyngdon John		Not known	1520		Not listed			
Milton	Stockland Vicarage	Bull Roger	Priest	1520	Not known	Mentioned in Valor				
Milton	Sydling St.Nicholas Vicarage	Godbryne Walter		Not known	1388 (exchange)		Not listed			
Milton	Sydling St.Nicholas Vicarage	Hynton John		Not known (exchange)	1389 (exchange)	Rector of Poxwell	Not listed			

Table 6: Presentations to Livings made by the Dorset Benedictine Monasteries (10)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset

ANNEX

342

Monastery	Living	Name	Qualification	Date Instituted	Date Resigned/Exchanged	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Milton	Sydling St.Nicholas Vicarage	Higecok		1389 (exchange)	Not known	Chapel of Stafford	Not listed			
Milton	Sydling St.Nicholas Vicarage	Haukyn Walter	Priest	1400	Not known					
Milton	Sydling St.Nicholas Vicarage	William		Not known	1410 (exchange)					
Milton	Sydling St.Nicholas Vicarage	Richard		1410 (exchange)	Not known	Rector of Thruxton, Winchester Dioc.				
Milton	Sydling St.Nicholas Vicarage	Self Richard		Not known	1418 (Resignation)		Not listed			
Milton	Sydling St.Nicholas Vicarage	Pienite John	Chaplain	1418	1423 (death)					
Milton	Sydling St.Nicholas Vicarage	Thirlebynd John	Chaplain	1423	Not known		Not listed			
Milton	Sydling St.Nicholas Vicarage	Tanners John		Not known	1428 (resignation)		Not listed			
Milton	Sydling St.Nicholas Vicarage	Tudde John	Chaplain	1428	1446 (resignation)		Not listed			
Milton	Sydling St.Nicholas Vicarage	Lardener Thomas	Chaplain	1446	1487 (death)					
Milton	Sydling St.Nicholas Vicarage	Hancok Richard	Chaplain	1487	1488 (resignation)					
Milton	Sydling St.Nicholas Vicarage	Balle William	Chaplain	1488	1524 (death)					
Milton	Sydling St.Nicholas Vicarage	Nichols John		1524	1534 (resignation)		Not listed			
Milton	Sydling St.Nicholas Vicarage	Sowle Robert	Priest	1534	Not known	Dowle mentioned in Valor				
Milton	West Stafford, Rectory	Paperay John		Not known	1397 (resigned)		Not listed			
Milton	West Stafford, Rectory	Bedmund William	Priest	1397	1402 (exchange)		Not listed			
Milton	West Stafford, Rectory	Culmbrugh William		1402 (exchange)	1405 (resignation)	Vicar of Stockland	Not listed			
Milton	West Stafford, Rectory	Clappe Reginald	Priest	1405	Not known					
Milton	West Stafford, Rectory	Brook William	Chaplain	1412	Not known					
Milton	West Stafford, Rectory	Cranborne Richard		Not known	1420 (death)		Not listed			
Milton	West Stafford, Rectory	Reynolds John James	Chaplain	1420	1446 (death)					
Milton	West Stafford, Rectory	Whymmer Richard	Chaplain	1446	Not known					
Milton	West Stafford, Rectory	Glover Richard		Not known	1456 (death)					
Milton	West Stafford, Rectory	Hasard William	Chaplain	1456	Not known					
Milton	West Stafford, Rectory	Milton John		Not known	1502 (death)					
Milton	West Stafford, Rectory	Loder John	Chaplain	1502	1523 (exchange)					
Milton	West Stafford, Rectory	Creche Henry		1523 (exchange)	1527 (death)	Rector of Melcombe Curges	Not listed			
Milton	West Stafford, Rectory	Byrce William	Priest	1527	1538 (resignation)	Mentioned in Valor				
Milton	West Stafford, Rectory	Bryce William	Priest	1538	Not known					
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	de Cheston William	Accolyte	1349	Not known		Not listed			
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Chitern Thomas	Priest	1352	Not known		Not listed			
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Maumsal Richard	Priest	1361	Not known		Not listed			
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Corle John	Magister. First degree.	Not known	1379 (exchange)	Rector of Donhead St. Mary, Office of Deacon in Shaftesbury.	Not listed			For benefice in the gift of Cerne, 1359.
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Sperauk John		1379 (exchange)	1385 (exchange)	Rector of Ringstead	Not listed			
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Wysall John		1385 (exchange)	Not known	Rector of St.Martins Wareham	Not listed			
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Havcombe Thomas		Not known	1405 (resignation)					
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Tailor John	Priest	1405	Not known		Not listed			
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Archer Walter	Chaplain	1416	1419 (exchange)					
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Bracer Walter		1419 (exchange)	1419 (death)	Vicar of Cerne				
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Shalford Henry	Chaplain	1419	1420 (resignation)		Not listed			
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Strontfere Thomas	Magister, chaplain	1420	1423 (resignation)		Not listed			
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Goldyne William	Chaplain	1423	1425 (death)					
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Blake William	Clerk	1425	1445 (death)					
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Dudeman John	Accolyte	1445	1450 (resignation)					
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Briton Thomas	Chaplain	1450	1464 (death)					
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Toppe John	Chaplain	1464	1466 (death)		Not listed			
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Martyn Edmund	Accolyte	1466	1466 (resignation)					
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Cros John	Chaplain	1466	1471 (death)					
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Mylot John	Magister	1471	1473 (resignation)		Not listed			
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Jane Thomas	Magister. Higher degree.	1473	Not known					1013. Born Milton Abbas 1438. Winchester College 1449. New College 1454. BCn&CL 1464. DCnL. 1469. Administered oath to Archbishop Morton. Bishop of Norwich 1499. King's councillor, by 1493. Many livings. Died 1500.
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Jamys Robert	Priest	1474	1480 (resignation)		Not listed			
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Hasard William	Chaplain	1480	Not known					

Table 6: Presentations to Livings made by the Dorset Benedictine Monasteries (11)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset

ANNEX

343

Monastery	Living	Name	Qualification	Date Instituted	Date Resigned/Exchanged	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Rogers James	Magister	Not known	1507 (resignation)		1504. Possibly James Rogers BCL. Also rector of Cattistock 1522-1545 (death) and many other livings mainly in Salisbury Dioc.			
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Crych Henry	Chaplain	1507	1511 (exchange)					
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Scurlere William		1511	1528		Not listed			
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Gardener Walter	Magister, Priest	1528	1541(death)	Mentioned in Valor	Not listed 1. Not listed vol 2.			
Milton	Winterborne Strickland Rectory	Ruddell Henry	Priest	1541	Not known		Not listed vol 2.			
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Henry		Not known	1310 (resignation)					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Alewry Richard	Clerk, priest	1310	Not known					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	de Brandestone Henry	Chaplain	1316	Not known					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	de Ferneham Roger	Priest	1331	Not known					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	de Pemmull William	Priest	1338	Not known					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Roger		Not known	1348 (death)					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	de Billacru Richard	Priest	1348	Not known					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	de Mullebourne John	Priest	1349	Not known					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Play William	Priest	1361	1400 (death)					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Kymych Edward	Priest	1400	1420 (death)					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Haselgrove William	Chaplain	1420	1438 (exchange)					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Englond Richard		1438 (exchange)	1440 (resignation)	Corscombe, Bath and Wells Dioc.				
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Button Thomas	Chaplain	1440	1449 (resignation)					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Lymyn Richard	Priest	1449	1452 (resignation)	1450, with John Loscombe, parson of Stoke Abbas, grants land to Sherborne Abbey.				
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Larder William	Priest	1452	1463 (death)					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Remmel Nicholas	Priest	1463	1476 (death)					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Taylor Thomas	Chaplain	1476	Not known					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Cook Thomas		Not known	1478 (resignation)					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Wynnyngton Richard	Chaplain	1478	1487 (resignation)					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Laurence Thomas	Chaplain	1487	1494 (death)					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Ferver Andrew		1494	Not known					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Penfold Nicholas		Not known	1525 (death)					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Style Gilbert	Priest	1525	Not known					
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Bapcary John		Not known	1538 (resignation)	Mentioned in Valor				
Sherborne	Bradford Abbas Vicarage	Maister Thomas	Priest	1538	Not known					
Sherborne	Corscombe Rectory	de Fernham Ralph	Magister, clerk	1315	Not known		Not listed			
Sherborne	Corscombe Rectory	Russell Nicholas	Magister	Not known	1351 (exchange)		Not listed			
Sherborne	Corscombe Rectory	Lude William		1351 (exchange)	Not known	Rector of Bloxworth				
Sherborne	Corscombe Rectory	Thornecombe	Priest	Not known	1376 (exchange)					
Sherborne	Corscombe Rectory	Northefeld John	Priest	1376	1389 (exchange)	Stratford Cony. Patron King Edward. Abbotsbury Vicarage 1389-1389.				
Sherborne	Corscombe Rectory	Wylton John		1389 (exchange)	1392 (resignation)	Vicar of Abbotsbury				
Sherborne	Corscombe Rectory	Welcombe John		1392	Not known					
Sherborne	Corscombe Rectory	Bonville John		Not known	1456 (resignation)					
Sherborne	Corscombe Rectory	Richard John	Chaplain	1456	1459 (resignation)		Not listed			
Sherborne	Corscombe Rectory	Cassy William		1459	1493 (death)		Not listed			
Sherborne	Corscombe Rectory	Husee John	Magister, Higher degree	1493	1499 (death)	MA	990. Lincs. Magdalen College 1477-8. Senior proctor of the University, 1488-89. Died 1499.			278. 1498. Dispensation to hold benefice (unmarried parents). To hold for life one additional benefice. No need to reside.
Sherborne	Corscombe Rectory	Cowley Thomas	Magister, First degree	Not known	1512 (death)		506. Lincol Dioc. BCL. Priest 1493. Died 1512. Three livings.			
Sherborne	Corscombe Rectory	Grey William	Magister, Higher degree	1512	1522 (death)	Rector of Gillingham 1409-1522 (death)				Papal dispensation to hold rectory of Corscombe as defect of age.
Sherborne	Corscombe Rectory	Postles William	Magister, First degree	1522	Not known	BA	825. MA. Born 1491. Many livings in Salisbury Dioc. Died 1522.			
Sherborne	Corscombe Rectory	Mayow Thomas	Magister	Not known	1536 (death)	Mentioned in Valor	Not listed			
Sherborne	Corscombe Rectory	Benet Thomas	Magister	1536	Not known					
Sherborne	Horton Vicarage	atte Borchd Edward	Priest	1321	Not known					
Sherborne	Horton Vicarage	Swan Edward	Priest	1331	Not known	1359, with others, grants land to Sherborne Abbey.				
Sherborne	Horton Vicarage	Lenek Henry		Not known	1377 (exchange)					

Table 6: Presentations to Livings made by the Dorset Benedictine Monasteries (12)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset

ANNEX

344

Monastery	Living	Name	Qualification	Date Instituted	Date Resigned/Exchanged	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Sherborne	Horton Vicarage	Symondys John		1377 (exchange)	1377 (exchange)	Rector of Uphill, Bath and Wells Dioc.				
Sherborne	Horton Vicarage	Lynham Richard		1377 (exchange)	1403 (death)	Okford. Patron King Richard.				
Sherborne	Horton Vicarage	Stephens John	Priest	1403	Not known					
Sherborne	Horton Vicarage	Wymus Walter	Magister	Not known	1420 (death)		Not listed			
Sherborne	Horton Vicarage	Morton John	Magister, chaplain, public notary. Higher degree.	1420	1420 (resignation)		1317. BCL by 1411. Lic. Cl by 1420. Public notary by Papal authority. Rec. Hinton Martel 1417-18. Stoke Abbas 1418-20. Horton 1420. Berwick St John, 1420. Maiden Newton 1420-1441 (death). Many livings in Salisbury Dioc. Died 1441.			
Sherborne	Horton Vicarage	Skylor Richard	Chaplain	1420	1462 (death)					
Sherborne	Horton Vicarage	Stanley Thomas	Chaplain	1462	1462 (resignation)					
Sherborne	Horton Vicarage	Arundell Thomas		1462	Not known		Not listed			
Sherborne	Horton Vicarage	Clerk William		Not known	1524 (death)					
Sherborne	Horton Vicarage	Audeley Edmund		1524	Not known		Not listed			
Sherborne	Horton Vicarage	Shorte William		Not known	1538 (death)	Mentioned in Valor				
Sherborne	Horton Vicarage	Batfel George	Priest	1538	Not known					
Sherborne	Stalbridge Rectory	de Wadeford Robert	Magister	1343	Not known		Not listed			
Sherborne	Stalbridge Rectory	Dedwyth Robert		Not known	1379 (exchange)		Not listed			
Sherborne	Stalbridge Rectory	Northwode John		1379	Not known	Rector of Honespulle, Bath and Wells Dioc.	Not listed			
Sherborne	Stalbridge Rectory	Wetherston John		1385	Not known	Patron King Richard	Not listed			
Sherborne	Stalbridge Rectory	Boor John		Not known	1388 (exchange)		Not listed			
Sherborne	Stalbridge Rectory	Meynhir John		1388 (exchange)	1390 (exchange)	Rector of Somersham				
Sherborne	Stalbridge Rectory	Watts Robert		1390 (exchange)	Not known	Collegiate church of	Not listed			
Sherborne	Stalbridge Rectory	Boor John		Not known	1398 (resignation)		Not listed			
Sherborne	Stalbridge Rectory	Bennet Nicholas	Magister. Bishop of Bangor	1398	1410 (revocation)	Letter of Pope Alexander V, letter 18 9 1409, revoking grant of church of Stalbridge to Bennet by Angelo Carrario called Pope Gregory XIII. 1402, requests ratification of his title to Stalbridge from the king.	Not listed			
Sherborne	Stalbridge Rectory	Betty Richard	Magister, clerk.	1410	Not known	Removal of Bennet Nicholas, since he failed to appear to defend possession of the church at Stalbridge against claims of Richard Betty	Not listed			
Sherborne	Stalbridge Rectory	Weston Walter	Magister	Not known	1445 (death)		Not listed			
Sherborne	Stalbridge Rectory	Carent Nicholas	Magister. Higher degree.	1445	1447 (death)	Rector of Symondesbury (Cerne) 1436-1438. Rector of Stalbridge (Milton) 1445-1447. Prebend of Iwerne, 1431-1467.	353. BCL by 1437. Lic. Cl by 1445. Secretary to Queen Margaret 1448-1458. Died 1467.			659, 1437. Nicholas Carent, rector of Symondesborough. Dispensation is given to him, who is of noble race, and holds the said church and the prebend of Iwerne, without cure, provision of a canonry and a prebend of Salisbury, to hold for life.
Sherborne	Stalbridge Rectory	Brydford Thomas	Chaplain	1447	1465 (death)		Not listed			
Sherborne	Stalbridge Rectory	Wyttok David	Clerk	1465	1479 (death)		Not listed			
Sherborne	Stalbridge Rectory	Emwell John	Magister. First degree.	1479	1485 (death)		642. BCnL 1463. Died 1485. Several livings in Salisbury Dioc.			1481, papal dispensation to hold an additional benefice.
Sherborne	Stalbridge Rectory	Chayne Edward	Magister. Higher degree	1485	Not known		409. DCn&CL, University of Padua. 1476. Many livings in a number of dioceses. Died 1522			
Sherborne	Stalbridge Rectory	Sandeford John	Magister, First degree.	1503	1514 (death)	Prebend of Liddington 1509-1514.	1638. Sandford Roger. BCnL 1499. Died 1514. Practiced in the Court of Arches. Several livings.			
Sherborne	Stalbridge Rectory	Poskyns John	Magister	1500	1544 (death)	Mentioned in Valor	Not listed			
Sherborne	Stalbridge Rectory	Barstaple John	Magister, priest	1544	Not known	Abbot of Sherborne.				
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	de Staplebrigge Roger		Not known	1304 (resignation)		Not listed			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	de Staplebrigge John	Magister, Clerk, Acolyte.	Not known	1304	Licence to study for three years	1763. Granted licence to study at Oxford for 3 years, 1304.			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Milton Roger	Clerk	Not known	1325 (exchange)		Not listed			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Walyssh Walter	Magister, subdeacon	Not known	1325 (exchange)	Stony Stratford	Not listed			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	de la Feld Thomas	Magister, priest.	1326 (exchange)	1332 (exchange)	Horsington, Bath and Wells Dioc.	558. Licence to study at Oxford for 5 years. 1341. Died 1349. Several livings.			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	de la Forde Henry	Magister, subdeacon.	1332 (exchange)	1333	Ake, Bath and Wells Dioc.	558. Licence to study at Oxford for 3 years. 1317-1319. Several livings.			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	de London Thomas	Priest	1333	1334 (exchange)		Not listed			

Table 6: Presentations to Livings made by the Dorset Benedictine Monasteries (13)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset

ANNEX

345

Monastery	Living	Name	Qualification	Date Instituted	Date Resigned/Exchanged	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Slegh Thomas		1334 (exchange)	Not known	1344, petition as rector of Stoke Abbas				
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Bundys John		Not known	1366 (exchange)		Not listed			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Payn John	Magister	1366 (exchange)	1401 (death)	Rector of Rappoul	Not listed			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Symondesborough John	Magister. First degree	1401	1409 (exchange)	Stoke Abbas, 1401-09, Sherborne. Rector of Symondesburgh 1424-30, Cerne. Presented vicar of Liddington, 1434. Woodsford 1414, Cerne. Donnington 1430-34, Shaftesbury. Hawkchurch 1414 - Cerne. Bloxworth, 1408, Cerne. Mentioned in visitation of 1408.	1842. BCL 1405, died 1454. many benefices in Salisbury dioc. Bloxworth (Cerne) 1408-9; Hawkchurch (Cerne) 1414-1418; Symondesbury (Cerne) 1424-30; Preb Liddington 1430- death; Treasurer of St. Paul's, London, archdeacon of Wilts.			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Wynford John	Magister. First degree	1409 (exchange)	1418 (exchange)	Preb. Of Tytherington	2059. (?) Sarum dioc. New Hall admitted 1389. Subdeacon 1397. BA.			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Tidelyng Edward	Magister, priest. First degree	1418	1418 (resignation)	Rector of Hawkchurch	1875. BCL by 1397. Ordained priest 1398. Many livings in Salisbury Dioc., including West Chalon 1397-1398. Died 1444.			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Bertlot Richard		1418	1418 (exchange)		Not listed			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Morton John	Magister, chaplain, public notary. Higher degree.	1418 (exchange)	1420 (resignation)	Rector of Hinton Martel	1317. BCL by 1411. Lic. Cl by 1420. Public notary by Papal authority. Rec. Hinton Martel 1417-18. Stoke Abbas 1418-20. Horton 1420. Berwick St. John, 1420. Maiden Newton 1420-1441 (death). Many livings in Salisbury Dioc. Died 1441.			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Bole Stephen	Chaplain	1420	Not known		Not listed			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Ware Robert		Not known	1421 (exchange)	Wareham St. Trinity	Not listed			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Pountener John		1421 (exchange)	Not known	Wareham St. Trinity				
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Betty Richard	Magister	Not known	1441 (death)	Stalbridge rectory 1410-	Not listed			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Weston Walter	Magister (priest)	1441	Not known		Not listed			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Bole Stephen	Chaplain	Not known	1441 (death)					
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Corfe Robert	Chaplain	1441	1444 (death)		Not listed			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Bryan William	Subdeacon	1444	Not known		Not listed			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Brighton William	Magister	Not known	1447 (resignation)		Not listed			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Luscombe John	Chaplain	1447	Not known	1450, John Loscombe and Richard Lymyne, vicar of Bradford grant land to Sherborne Abbey.	Not listed			
Sherborne	Stoke Abbas Rectory	Elvatt Robert		Not known	Not known	Mentioned in Valor				
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Damabe Richard	Priest	1351	Not known					
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Wynard Stephen		Not known	1388 (exchange)					
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Sperhawk John		1388 (exchange)	1419 (death)	Rector of Wareham St. Martins				
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Poutency John	Clerk	1419	1421 (exchange)	Rector of Stoke Abbatis	Not listed			
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Ware Robert		1421 (exchange)	Not known	Rector of Stoke Abbatis				
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Chideok James		Not known	1438 (death)					
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Chester Robert	Chaplain	1438	1440 (resignation)					
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Benet Richard	Acolyte	1440	1455 (resignation)					
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Sperman Richard	Subdeacon	1455	1461					
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Husee Heliam	Magister, Clerk	1461	1462 (resignation)		Not listed			
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Serie Hugh	Chaplain	1462	1462 (resignation)					
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Robuck William	Chaplain	1462	1467 (resignation)					
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Wroth Thomas	Chaplain	1467	1478 (death)					
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Carter Edmund	Chaplain	1478	Not known					
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Dashewood Richard	Chaplain	1478	1478 (resignation)					
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Favell Roger	Chaplain	1479	Not known					
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Gybalt Nicholas		Not known	1486 (resignation)					
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Vowell William	Chaplain	1486	Not known					
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Stratton John		Not known	1500 (resignation)					
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Parkus Stephen	Chaplain	1500	1524 (death)					
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Thicke Philip	Priest	1524	1534 (resignation)					
Sherborne	Wareham, Holy Trinity, Rectory	Baker William	Magister, priest. First degree	1534	Not known	Listed in Valor	Not listed			

Table 6: Presentations to Livings made by the Dorset Benedictine Monasteries (14)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

346

ANNEX

Church	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date Instituted	Date resigned, died or exchanged	Reason for leaving	Years	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Chaldon Boys (BINDON ABBEY)	de Wyllford Gervase	Acolyte		1326	Not known			Presented by J. Latymer John	Not listed			
Chaldon Boys	de Sherwode Robert	Magister, priest		1327	Not known			Presented by Bindon	Not listed			
Chaldon Boys	Pykot Richard	Priest		1327	1337 (exchange)	exchange	10	Renunciation of rights of Latymer John, who had presented de Welforde Gervase	Not listed			
Chaldon Boys	Foxton Robert			1327 (exchange)	Not known			Cosham	Not listed			
Chaldon Boys	Leonyngton Luke	Priest		1346	1348 (death)	death	2					
Chaldon Boys	de Marnhull John	Subdeacon		1348	Not known							
Chaldon Boys	de Wynton Nicholas	Priest		1349	Not known				Not listed			
Chaldon Boys	de Calbron John			Not known	1351 (death)	death						
Chaldon Boys	Brigger Walter	Priest		1351	Not known				Not listed			
Chaldon Boys	de Wyncester Nicholas			Not known	1351 (resignation)	resignation			Not listed			
Chaldon Boys	Langeman de Sharenton Walter			1351	Not known							
Chaldon Boys	Brigge William			Not known	1376 (exchange)	exchange						
Chaldon Boys	Haukesworth Robert			1376 (exchange)	1377 (exchange)	exchange	1	Sodeswhileygh at Legh, Oxford Dioc.	Not listed			
Chaldon Boys	Brantyngham William			1377 (exchange)	Not known			Collegiata de Urdyton, Oxford Dioc.	Not listed			
Chaldon Boys	Payne John	Clerk		1381	1381 (exchange)	exchange	0		Not listed			
Chaldon Boys	Gulden Thomas	Priest		1381 (exchange)	Not known				Not listed			
Chaldon Boys	Tyding John	Magister, priest. First degree.		1397	1398 (exchange)	exchange	1		1875. BCL. 1397. Priest 1398. Chaldon first living. Many others within Salisbury Dioc. Archdeacon of Dorset 1396. Died 1444.			
Chaldon Boys	Lytelstache William			1398 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Frome Whitfield	Not listed			
Chaldon Boys	Kyne John	Priest		1400	1428 (death)	death	28		Not listed			
Chaldon Boys	Cod Andrew	Chaplain		1428	Not known			Union of Chaldon Boys with Chaldon Herring.				
Chalden Herring Rectory (BINDON ABBEY)	de Laymour John	Deacon		Not known	Not known			Licence to procede to priests orders, 1301	Not listed			
Chalden Herring Rectory	Vynt Robert			Not known	1383 (exchange)	exchange			Not listed			
Chalden Herring Rectory	Neuburgh Robert			1383 (exchange)	1425 (death)	death	42	Rector of Pokyngton, Bath and Wells Dioc.	Not listed			
Chalden Herring Rectory	Tydeling John	Magister, priest. First degree.		1425	1425 (resignation)	resignation	0		1875. BCL by 1397. Priest 1378. Many livings in Salisbury Dioc. Official of archdeacon of Dorset 1396. Died 1444.			
Chalden Herring Rectory	Sperhawk John	Magister, clerk		1425	1444 (resignation)	resignation	19		Not listed			
Chalden Herring Rectory	Turke John	Chaplain		1444	Not known			Union of Chaldon Boys with Chaldon Herring 1446	Not listed			
Chalden Herring Rectory	Morys William			1454	1454 (resignation)	resignation	0		Not listed			
Chalden Herring Rectory	Stanlynch John	Magister, priest. Higher degree.		1454	1464 (death)	death	10	Alias Cok.	1762. Winchester College 1399. New College, admitted 1405. BA, 1410. MA. Fellowand Bursar of New College. Priest 1416. Died 1464. One living in Oxford in addition to Chaldon.			
Chalden Herring Rectory	Netherbyrv John	Priest		1464	Not known				Not listed			
Chalden Herring Rectory	Powertoke John			Not known	1486 (death)	death			Not listed			
Chalden Herring Rectory	Martin Edmund	Magister, priest. Higher degree.		1486	1499 (death)	death	13		1233. BCL by 1474. DcN&CL by 1486. LLD 1495-6. Died 1499. Numerous livings in Salisbury Diocese and Westminster. Keeper of the Hanaper, 1493. Chancery clerk 1491. Ordained priest 1478.			
Chalden Herring Rectory	Bryan John			1499	Not known			Special dispensation. Patrons Newburgh Roger and Stourton John. Abbot of Bindon.	Not listed			
Chalden Herring Rectory	Chike John	Priest		1503	1518 (death)	death	15		Not listed			
Chalden Herring Rectory	Hawardyn Nicholas	Priest		1518	1539 (death)	death	21	Mentioned in Valor	Not listed			
Chalden Herring Rectory	Andrews John	Priest		1539	1541 (death)	death	2	John Andrews held a corrody at Bindon. Presented by Uvedale William and Clavell Roger	Not listed			
Chalden Herring Rectory	Drayton John	Priest		1541	Not known			Presented by Stydman James de Winfrith and Norman John forme abbot of the former monasterv.	Not listed			

Table 7: Presentations to Dorset Livings made by the Dorset Cistercian Monasteries (1)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

347

ANNEX

Church	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date Instituted	Date resigned, died or exchanged	Reason for leaving	Years	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Charmouth (FORDE ABBEY)	de la Hagh Richard	Acolyte		1333	1336 (exchange)	exchange	3					
Charmouth	de Cotomi Reyner			1336 (exchange)	Not known			Hemon St.George, Bath and Wells				
Charmouth	Warener Robert	Priest		1337								
Charmouth	Nightingale Robert			Not known	1349 (Cessione dimissione)							
Charmouth	Carselia William	Priest		1349	Not known							
Charmouth	Crulifer William	Priest		1362								
Charmouth	Tolefate William			Not known	1365 (resignation)	resignation						
Charmouth	Fordynton William	Priest		1365	Not known							
Charmouth	Wetham William			Not known	1383 (death)	death						
Charmouth	Langgeriege William	Priest		1383	Not known							
Charmouth	Threder John			1436	1439		3					
Charmouth	Thorner Thomas			1439	1439 (resignation)	resignation	0					
Charmouth	Piper Richard			1439	1441 (death)	death	2					
Charmouth	North John	Priest		1441	1465 (death)	death	24					
Charmouth	Newton Thomas	Chaplain		1465	Not known							
Charmouth	Dyer Thomas			Not known	1465 (death)	death						
Charmouth	Fitz Thomas	Chaplain		1465	Not known							
Tarrant Keynson Rectory (TARRANT ABBEY)	Gilburt Michael	Priest		1317	Not known			Of Shaftesbury				
Tarrant Keynson Rectory	Lene John	Priest		1361	Not known							
Tarrant Keynson Rectory	Wymonswold John	Priest		1382	Not known			1388. Robert, bishop of London, Walter Clopton, William Gascoigne and John, Parson of Tarrant Keynes to grant manor of Tarent Kaynes to Abbess and convent of Tarrant Keynes. Licence to be absent from his church for 3 years, 1389. Also for 2 years and to farm it, 1392.				
Tarrant Keynson Rectory	Haddam Nicholas	Priest		1393	1393 (exchange)	exchange	0					
Tarrant Keynson Rectory	Clerk Robert	Priest		1393 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Winterborne Abbas. Aka Colyngburn.				
Tarrant Keynson Rectory	Coket John	Priest		1400	Not known							
Tarrant Keynson Rectory	Fostbury William	Priest		Not known	1414 (exchange)	exchange		Licence to be absent from benefice to study for one year, 1410.				
Tarrant Keynson Rectory	Orum John	Magister. Higher degree.		1414 (exchange)	1414 (exchange)	exchange	0		1405. MA 1391. 8Th 1400. DTh 1406. Died 1436. Many livings.Chancellor of Exeter College. Papal dispensations for extra livings.			
Tarrant Keynson Rectory	Brystowe Adam			1414 (exchange)	1428 (resignation) known	resignation	14	Rector of Studland				
Tarrant Keynson Rectory	Reve John	Chaplain		1428	1440 (death)	death	12					
Tarrant Keynson Rectory	Welweton Robert	Priest		1440	1456		16					
Tarrant Keynson Rectory	Knyght John	Chaplain		1456	1493 (resignation)	resignation	37					
Tarrant Keynson Rectory	Best John	Chaplain		1493	1503 (death)	death	10					
Tarrant Keynson Rectory	Byvand John			1503	1509 (death)	death	6	Abbot of Bindon	Not listed			
Tarrant Keynson Rectory	Bryand Thomas	Chaplain		1509	1528 (death)	death	19	Parish of Tarrant alb. or Tarrant Keynes.				
Tarrant Keynson Rectory	Mark John	Priest		1528	Not known			Mentioned in Valor				
Wimborne St.Giles (TARRANT ABBEY) (Upwymborne)	de Scovyle Robert	Magister		1298	Not known			Rector of Compton Abbas	1658. Licence to study at Oxford for one year 1299.Few Salisbury livings.			
Wimborne St.Giles (Upwymborne)	de Cotes John	Priest		1316				Presented by Edward de Pleycis Kt.				
Wimborne St.Giles (Upwymborne)	de Boyville Roger	Clerk		1321	Not known			modiety of church, presented by Tarrant.				
Wimborne St.Giles (Upwymborne)	de Cotes William			1322				Presented by Edward de Pleycis Kt.				
Wimborne St.Giles (Upwymborne)	Sovylr de Stobergh William	Clerk		1346	Not known			mediata de ecclesia de Wymborne presented by Tarrant				
Wimborne St.Giles (Upwymborne)	Tyndaye Thomas			Not known	1385 (exchange)	exchange						

Table 7: Presentations to Dorset Livings made by the Dorset Cistercian Monasteries (2)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

348

ANNEX

Church	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date Instituted	Date resigned, died or exchanged	Reason for leaving	Years	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision		
Wimborne St.Giles (Upwymborne)	Coventer Richard			1385 (exchange)	Not known			Cuereich, Bath and Wells Dioc.						
Wimborne St.Giles (Upwymborne)	Woddeford John			Not known	1393 (exchange)	exchange								
Wimborne St.Giles (Upwymborne)	Dunham William			1393 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Ashton Keynes						
Wimborne St.Giles (Upwymborne)	Knych John			Not known	1440 (resignation)	resignation								
Wimborne St.Giles (Upwymborne)	Newman William	Priest		1440	Not known									
Wimborne St.Giles (Upwymborne)	Burgess William				1507 (death)	death								
Wimborne St.Giles (Upwymborne)	Spencer William	Chaplain		1507				Presented by Thomas Strangeways						
Wimborne St.Giles (Upwymborne)	Chatoley William			Not known	1510 (death)	death								
Wimborne St.Giles (Upwymborne)	Thropp John	Chaplain		1510	Not known									
Wimborne St.Giles (Upwymborne)	Roll William			Not known	1531 (death)	death								
Wimborne St.Giles (Upwymborne)	Mecyl John	Priest		1531	Not known									
Wimborne St.Giles (Upwymborne)	Spens William				1534 (death)	death								
Wimborne St.Giles (Upwymborne)	Inwall Henry	Priest		1534										

Table 7: Presentations to Dorset Livings made by the Dorset Cistercian Monasteries (3)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

349

Monastery	Living	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date Instituted	Date Resigned/Exchanged	Reason for vacancy	Years in post	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Frampton	Bettiscombe	Petytune Nicholas	Deacon		Not known	1302 (resignation)	resignation						
Frampton	Bettiscombe	de Grundswell William				1302	Not known		Presented by Fr. Martin, Prior of Frampton. Licence to study for 2 years, 1303.				
Frampton	Bettiscombe	Hermer Thomas	Priest		1311	Not known			Presented by Fr. de Trwamo James, Prior of Frampton				
Frampton	Bincombe (Bettiscombe)	De Gylle William	Clerk		1317	Not known			Presented by de Troane James, Warden and Prior of the manor of Frampton.				
Frampton	Bincombe (Bettiscombe)	de Maundewar William	Clerk		1317	Not known			Presented by de Troane James, Warden and Prior of the manor of Frampton				
Frampton	Bincombe (Bettiscombe)	de Colwyk Hugh			Not known	1329 (resignation)	resignation		Presented by Edward II				
Frampton	Bincombe (Bettiscombe)	de Fludebur John	Clerk		1329	Not known			Presented by Prior of Frampton				
Frampton	Bincombe (Bettiscombe)	de Ludeford Godfrey	Clerk		1348	1348 (death)	death		Presented by King Edward, Prior of Frampton.				
Frampton	Bincombe (Bettiscombe)	de Hersyngton Robert	Priest		1350				Presented by King Edward, who held priory of Frampton during war.				
Frampton	Bincombe (Bettiscombe)	Came William			Not known	1378 (death)	death						
Frampton	Bincombe (Bettiscombe)	Blackford Edward	Priest		1378	1385 (exchange)	exchange	7	Presented by King Richard, Prior of Frampton, (war with France). Pat Rolls Ric II p.199				
Frampton	Bincombe (Bettiscombe)	Stremyng Thomas			1385 (exchange)								
Frampton	Bincombe (Bettiscombe)	Clifton Reginald			Not known	Not known			Licence to be absent from his church for 2 years. 1389.				
Frampton	Bincombe (Bettiscombe)	Matthew Nicholas			Not known	1418 (exchange)	exchange						
Frampton	Bincombe (Bettiscombe)	Fitz John			1418 (exchange)				Presented by Frampton				
Frampton	Frampton	de Tamie Andrew	Priest		1335	Not known			Presented by de Rustaville William, prior of Frampton, abbey of Cadamo in Normandy.				
Frampton	Frampton	atte Forde John	Priest		1350	Not known			Presented by King, prior of Frampton				
Frampton	Frampton	de Gainswrey John			Not known	1363 (exchange)	exchange						
Frampton	Frampton	de Wynterslew John			1363 (exchange)	1376 (death)	death	13	Rector of Lilleton, presented by de Brioco, Convent of Cadamo				
Frampton	Frampton	Brewere William	Priest		1376	1377 (exchange)	exchange	1	Patron, King Edward. (Pat Rolls Ed III, 259).				
Frampton	Frampton	Ives Richard			1377 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Broadway. Son of Roger Ives de Hungerton. Presented by King Richard. (War with France). Pat Rolls Ric II p. 142				
Frampton	Frampton	Maundhull Thomas			Not known	1387 (exchange)	exchange						
Frampton	Frampton	Jordan Thomas			1387 (exchange)				Rector of All Saints, Dorchester. 1389, Bishop's penitentiary in Deanery of Dorchester.				
Frampton	Frampton	Roys Henry			Not known	1412 (exchange)	exchange						
Frampton	Frampton	Fyschmere John			1412 (exchange)	Not known			Thomas, bishop of Durham and Prince John, constable of England.				
Frampton	Frampton	Ware John			Not known	1463 (resignation)	resignation						
Frampton	Frampton	Lange William			1463	Not known			Presented by College of St. Stephen, King's palace. Westminster.				
Frampton	Winterborne Hunterton (Caan)	Gogry Richard	Priest		1308				Presented by Bro. de Trowarno James, Prior of Frampton. Bishop (Ghent) not allow, as overseas. Prior can make second presentation.				
Frampton	Winterborne Hunterton (Caan)	Goger Richard	Priest		1311	Not known			Presented by Fr. de Trowarno James, Prior of Frampton. Not proceeded with.				
Frampton	Winterborne Hunterton (Caan)	de Farnham Ralph	Magister		Not known	1311 (resignation)	resignation						
Frampton	Winterborne Hunterton (Caan)	Harmer Thomas	Clerk, Priest		1311	Not known			Presented by Fr. de Trowarno, Prior of Frampton.				
Frampton	Winterborne Hunterton (Caan)	Bower John				1373 (exchange)	exchange						
Frampton	Winterborne Hunterton (Caan)	Cadynghon William			1373 (exchange)				Presented by King Edward (war with France). Pat Rolls Ed III p.337				
Loders	Bradpole	Quentrel William			1319	Not known			Presented by de Karenton, prior of Loders, procurator of abbot and convent of Monteburg.				
Loders	Bradpole	de Harleston Hugh			1324	Not known			Presented by Edward II as priory of Loders in his hand.				
Loders	Bradpole	de Bradford John	Priest		1324	Not known			Presented by Harriel Roger, prior of Loders.				

Table 8: Presentations to Livings made by the Dorset Alien Monasteries and the Hospitallers (1)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

350

Monastery	Living	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date Instituted	Date Resigned/Exchanged	Reason for vacancy	Years in post	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Loders	Bradpole	de Tanteworth William			1331 (exchange)				Vicar of Michelham, Winchester Diocese. Presented by Haryal Roger, procurator abbot and convent of Monteburg.				
Loders	Bradpole	Churchill John			1388	1389 (resignation)	resignation	1	Presented by King Richard, who held Loders.				
Loders	Bradpole	Deverill William	Priest		1389	Not known							
Loders	Loders	le Marchal John	Priest		1308	Not known			Of Dorchester. Presented by Robert, prior of Loders.				
Loders	Loders	Yrlond John	Priest		1328	Not known			Presented by Harel Roger, prior of Loders.				
Loders	Loders	de Whitford Henry	Priest		1352	Not known			Presented by King Edward, prior of Loders				
Loders	Loders	Saunte Henry			Not known	1354 (exchange)	exchange						
Loders	Loders	de Kymynton Henry			1354 (exchange)	Not known			Vicar of Norton under hamedon, Bath and Wells. Presented by King Edward.				
Loders	Loders	Dauce Henry			Not known	1372 (exchange)	exchange						
Loders	Loders	Stoford John			1372 (exchange)	Not known			of Berwyk. Vicar of Preston. Presented by King Edward (war with France). Pat Rolls Ed III, p. 207. No indication that he was instituted. See below				
Loders	Loders	Monus Nicholas			1373 (exchange)	1383 (exchange)	exchange	10	Parson of Martyr Worthly, Winton diocese. Apparently exchanged with Henry Dauce. Presented by King Edward, (war with France) Pat Rolls. Edward III, p. 280				
Loders	Loders	Newman John			1383 (exchange)	1384 (exchange)	exchange	1	Rector of Broadway. Presented by King Edward.				
Loders	Loders	Mere Thomas			1384 (exchange)	1386 (exchange)	exchange	2	Rector of Closeworth, Bath and Wells. Presented by King Edward.				
Loders	Loders	Clotheman Walter			1386 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of St Clements, Winchester.				
Loders	Loders	Schepe John			Not known	1411 (death)	death						
Loders	Loders	Gybon Robert	Chaplain		1411	Not known							
Pratel	Spettisbury rectory	de Morel Richard	Sub deacon		1318	1327	resignation	9	Presented by Morel Ralph, procurator general in England of Abbot and convent of Pratel				
Pratel	Spettisbury rectory	de Warmington John	Priest		1327	1334	exchange	7	Presented by Roger, prior of Toft monks, convent of Pratel.				
Pratel	Spettisbury rectory	Brazour John			1334 (exchange)				Presented by Edward, king of England. (In time of war).				
Pratel	Spettisbury rectory	Malet Peter	Sub deacon		1334	1343	exchange	9	Presented by abbot and convent of Pratel in England				
Pratel	Spettisbury rectory	atte Church Galfredus			1343 (exchange)	1348 (death)	death	5	Rector of Darndeste, Worcester diocese. Presented by Edward, king of England.				
Pratel	Spettisbury rectory	le Spencer John	Clerk		1348	Not known			Presented by Abbot and convent of Pratel.				
Pratel	Spettisbury rectory	Wardecopp Robert	Clerk		1349	1353	exchange	4	Presented by Edward, king of England.				
Pratel	Spettisbury rectory	Edricke John			1353 (exchange)	1354	exchange	1	Rector of Wessyngton, Dyham Diocese.				
Pratel	Spettisbury rectory	Waleys Walter			1354 (exchange)	1463	exchange	9	Rector of Hardwyk, Lincoln diocese. Presented by Edward, king of England				
Pratel	Spettisbury rectory	? Robert			1363 (exchange)				Rector of Wimborne St Giles. Presented by Fr. Richard Volteman, Prior of St. Peters, Pratel				
Pratel	Spettisbury rectory	de Faryngton John			1372	Not known			Presented by King Edward (war with France). Pat Rolls Ed III, p. 191				
Pratel	Spettisbury rectory	Roger John			Not known	1379	exchange						
Pratel	Spettisbury rectory	Abraham John			1379 (exchange)	Not known			Presented by Priory of Toft, Allen, war with France. King Richard. Rector of church of Mayne. Licence to be absent from his church for 2 years, 1389.				
Pratel	Spettisbury rectory	Braham John				1397	exchange						
Pratel	Spettisbury rectory	Gaveler Gilbert			1397 (exchange)				Rector of Knighton.				
Pratel	Spettisbury, Vicarage	de Warmington Richard	Priest		1319	Not known			Presented by Ralph, rector of Spettisbury				
Pratel	Spettisbury, Vicarage	de Warmington John	Priest		1327				Son of William Marger. Presented by John Warmington, rector of Spettisbury.				
Pratel	Spettisbury, Vicarage	de Honidon Robert	Priest		1343								
Pratel	Spettisbury, Vicarage	Aunger Richard	Priest		1340	1362	resignation	13	Presented by Wardecopp Robert, rector of Spettisbury				
Pratel	Spettisbury, Vicarage	Hardyne Thomas	Priest		1362								

Table 8: Presentations to Livings made by the Dorset Alien Monasteries and the Hospitallers (2)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

351

Monastery	Living	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date Instituted	Date Resigned/Exchanged	Reason for vacancy	Years in post	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Pratel	Spettisbury, Vicarage	Jareys John	Priest		1386	Not known			Presented by Abraham John, rector of Spettisbury.				
Pratel	Stour Provost	de Cherde Walter	Priest			1342	exchange						
Pratel	Stour Provost	de Staneford Henry	Clerk		1342 (exchange)	1348 (death)	death	6	Rector of the Chapel of Andrenston. Presented by Edward, king of England (abbess of Prateh).				
Pratel	Stour Provost	Morthoh Martin	Priest		1348	1453 (resignation)	resignation	5	Presented by king Edward.				
Pratel	Stour Provost	Andren Thomas	Priest		1453				Presented by king Edward, abbes of Pratel.				
Wareham	Wareham St.Michael	de Welton William	Deacon		1339	Not known			Presented by Kine Edward				
Wareham	Wareham St.Michael	Camsale Roger	Priest		1348	Not known			Presented by King Edward, during war with France.				
Wareham	Wareham St.Michael	Lorkyn William	Priest		1354	1361 (Resignation)	resignation		Presented by King Edward (abbot of Lire)				
Wareham	Wareham St.Michael	Hayn Richard	Priest		1361	1362 (death)	death	1	Presented by convent of Lyre				
Wareham	Wareham St.Michael	Gratele Thomas			1362	1376 (death)	death	14	Presented by convent of Lyre				
Wareham	Wareham St.Michael	Wex Walter	Priest		1376	Not known			Presented by King Edward (war with France) Pat Rolls Ed III o. 366				
Wareham	Wareham St.Michael	de Welton William			Not known	1415							
Wareham	Wareham St.Michael	Lenyng John	Chaplain		1415	Not known			Presented by King Henry, custodian of alien priory.				
Wareham	Wareham St.Martin	Crwile Richard	Deacon		1300	Not known			Presented by de Apres John, Procurator of Lire.				
Wareham	Wareham St.Martin	de Gastina Martin	Clerk, acolyte		1322	Not known			Clerk of diocese of Evreux. Presented by fr. John Poucyn, Abbot and convent of Lire				
Wareham	Wareham St.Martin	de Coshale Robert	Clerk		1334	Not known			Convent of Lire				
Wareham	Wareham St.Martin	Tilly John	Acolyte		1335				Convent of Lire				
Wareham	Wareham St.Martin	de Heytheworth Walter			Not known	1349 (resignation)	resignation						
Wareham	Wareham St.Martin	de Boucloud	Clerk		1349	Not known			King Edward (Abbey of Lire)				
Wareham	Wareham St.Martin	Whichef William	Priest		1361	Not known			Convent of Lire				
Wareham	Wareham St.Martin	Rauf John	Chaplain		1369	Not known			Presented by King Edward (war with France). Pat Rolls. Ed III p.313.				
Wareham	Wareham St.Martin	Rauf Thomas			1374	Not known			Presented by King Edward (war with France). Pat Rolls. Ed III o. 45				
Wareham	Wareham St.Martin	Bryn John							Of Solby. Presented by King Edward. (war with France) Pat Rolls Ed III, p.87				
Wareham	Wareham St.Martin	Sperhauk John			Not known	1388 (exchange)	exchange						
Wareham	Wareham St.Martin	Wynard Stephen			1388 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Wareham, St.Trinity. Presented by King Richard.				
Wareham	Wareham St.Martin	Tilly John			Not known	1438 (death)	death						
Wareham	Wareham St.Martin	de Hayworth Walter	Clerk		1438	Not known			King Edward, abbey of Lire.				
Wareham	WarehamSt.Peter	de Deserto Peter	Monk of Lire		1300	Not known			Presented by Poucyn John, proctor of Lire. In 1302, Deserto presents Colowre Thomas as curate of Wareham.				
Wareham	WarehamSt.Peter	de Gastina Martin	Clerk		1321	Not known			With chapel of St.Nicholas. Presented by Poucyn John, proctor of Lire.				
Wareham	WarehamSt.Peter	de Boneye Richard	Clerk		1322	Not known			Abbot and convent of Lire.				
Wareham	WarehamSt.Peter	Couperre William	Deacon		1322	Not known			Abbot and convent of Lire				
Wareham	WarehamSt.Peter	Balle Nicholas	Clerk, acolyte		1327	Not known			Of Wodley. Presented by Poucyn Roger, proctor of Lire.				
Wareham	WarehamSt.Peter	de Carsbroke	Priest		1330	Not known			Fr. Poucyn, Lire.				
Wareham	WarehamSt.Peter	Russel Adam	Chaplain		1335	1348 (death)	death	13					
Wareham	WarehamSt.Peter	Harwell William	Priest		1348	Not known			King Edward				
Wareham	WarehamSt.Peter	7 Richard			Not known	1349 (resignation)	resignation						
Wareham	WarehamSt.Peter	Fysche Robert	Priest		1349	1354 (death)	death	15					
Wareham	WarehamSt.Peter	de Whitton Adam	Priest		1354	Not known							
Wareham	WarehamSt.Peter	Gratele Thomas	Priest		1362	Not known			Convent of Lire				
Wareham	WarehamSt.Peter	Solvyn Walter	Clerk		1363	Not known			Convent of Lire				
Wareham	WarehamSt.Peter	Pere John			Not known	1380 (exchange)	exchange						
Wareham	WarehamSt.Peter	Norton Thomas			1380 (exchange)	Not known			St. Michael, Wilton. Presented by King Richard. Pat Rolls Ric II p.518, 534.				
Wareham	WarehamSt.Peter	Gilbert William	Clerk, Magister		Not known	1390 (resignation)	resignation						
Wareham	WarehamSt.Peter	Pionket John	Priest		1390	1391 (exchange)	exchange	1	King Richard, who held Wareham				
Wareham	WarehamSt.Peter	Clerk Robert			1391 (exchange)	1392 (resignation)	resignation	1	Rector of All Saints Dorchester. Presented by King Richard				
Wareham	WarehamSt.Peter	Sampson John	Chaplain		1392	Not known			Presented by King Richard				
Hospitallers	Stintford	de Cotham Thomas				1319			Presented by Richard Pavely, prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England				
Hospitallers	Stintford	de Beverlee John			1333	1351 (exchange)	exchange	19					

Table 8: Presentations to Livings made by the Dorset Alien Monasteries and the Hospitallers (3)

Monasteries and Monasticism in Late Medieval Dorset (1290-1540)

ANNEX

352

Monastery	Living	Name	Qualification	Degree	Date Instituted	Date Resigned/Exchanged	Reason for vacancy	Years in post	Note	Emden: Oxford Graduates	Venn: Cambridge Graduates	Emden: Cambridge Graduates	Papal Provision
Hospitallers	Stintsford	atte Welle John	Priest		1351 (exchange)	1362 (exchange)	exchange	11	Perpetual chantry in St.Dunstons church, London.				
Hospitallers	Stintsford	Hugayn Richard			1362 (exchange)	1365 (exchange)	exchange	3	Rector of Fernham				
Hospitallers	Stintsford	Pyk William			1365 (exchange)				Rector of Burdeleston. Presented by Pavele John, Prior of Hospital of John of Jerusalem.				
Hospitallers	Stintsford	Warren John			Not known	1402 (exchange)	exchange						
Hospitallers	Stintsford	Rook John			1402 (exchange)	Not known			Presented by Fr. Lawrence Normanton, prior of the hospital of St.John of Jerusalem in England. 1416, fornication for 12 years. Adjured her on pain of deprivation of living. Various sentences.				
Hospitallers	Stintsford	Tankard Nicholas				1425							
Hospitallers	Stintsford	Hopkyns William			1425								
Hospitallers	Stintsford	Twyktwyn John	Magister		Not known	1498 (resignation)	resignation						
Hospitallers	Stintsford	May John	Priest		1498								
Hospitallers	Stintsford	Thomson Stephen			Not known	1507							
Hospitallers	Stintsford	Cope Thomas	Magister		1507	1519 (death)	death	12	Presented by prior of st. John of Jerusalem in England				
Hospitallers	Stintsford	Langton Thomas	Priest		1519	1533		14	Presented by Socwra Thomas, prior of the hospital of St. John in England				
Hospitallers	Stintsford	Kend Henry	Priest		1533				Presented by William Weston, prior of the Hospital of St.John of Jerusalem in England				
Hospitallers	Knighton	de Novo Burgo Nicholas			1327				Presented by de Gouys Brian.				
Hospitallers	Knighton	de Holm Thomas				1347 (exchange)	exchange						
Hospitallers	Knighton	Kelmyngworth John			1347 (exchange)				Rector of Helmeden, Lincoln diocese. Patron Philip de Thame, prior of hospital of St.John in England.				
Hospitallers	Knighton	Bonedon William			1363				Vicar of church of Staines, London diocese. Presented by John Pavely, Master of the Hospital of St. John , Jerusalem in England.				
Hospitallers	Knighton	Gaveler Gilbert			Not known	1397 (exchange)	exchange						
Hospitallers	Knighton	Braham John			1397 (exchange)	Not known			Rector of Spettisbury. Presented by Waller Grendon, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England				
Hospitallers	Knighton	Grendon John	Chaplain		1401	1402 (resignation)	resignation	1	Presented by Robert Normanton, prior of the hospital of St.John of Jerusalem in England.				
Hospitallers	Knighton	Wright William	Chaplain		1402				Presented by Robert Normanton, prior of the hospital of St.John of Jerusalem in England.				
Hospitallers	Knighton	Thomas Arundell				1493	death						
Hospitallers	Knighton	Harrys Richard	Chaplain		1493	1503			Presented by Fr. John Kendall, prior of the hospital of St.John of Jerusalem in England.				
Hospitallers	Knighton	Prestend John	canon regular		1503	1520 (death)	death	17	Presented by Fr. Thomas Newporte Kl. Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Eneland				
Hospitallers	Knighton	Mytchell Robert	Chaplain		1520				Presented by Fr. Thomas Docwra, prior of the hospital of St.John of Jerusalem in England				
Hospitallers	Knighton	Legh John	Priest		1529				Presented by George Starngeways, prior of the hospital of St.John of Jerusalem in England				

Table 8: Presentations to Livings made by the Dorset Alien Monasteries and the Hospitallers (4)